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ABSTRACT

Based on the 1978 survey of the labor market experiences of 1976 university and college graduates in Canada in the two years after graduation, this report examines the relations and implications of the education-employment nexus for both male and female graduates. Following a review of the background, scope, objectives, audience, methodology and" reliability of data, sections include: an explanation of standard tables; total university and college graduates, Canada and the Provinces (labor market outcomes); labor market experiences in rank order, by field of study; employment outcomes by field of study (national); provincial comparison by major field of study; and occupations and industries. A section on summary and highlights offers information on the following areas: university fields of study, salary, self-employment, provincial comparisons and retrospective judgment. Numerous highlights were noted such as: business is a fast-growing field with graduates still in demand; one month after graduation, 60 percent of both university and college graduates were working full-time; male graduates earned more than females with similar qualifications and in similar jobs; and employment outcomes varied considerably for graduates living in different provinces in 1978. Appendices include the Canadian Classification Dictionary of Occupation Codes, Standard Industrial Classification Codes, and a questionnaires. (LC)

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Statistics Canada
Projections Section
Education, Science and Culture Division

Job Market Reality for Postsecondary Graduates

Employment Outcome by 1978, Two Years after Graduation

by W. Clark and Z. Zsigmond

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PREFACE

This publication by Statistics Canada, Job Market Reality for Postsecondary Graduates, examines the relations and implications of the education-employment nexus, for both male and female graduates. The publication is based on the 1978 survey of the labour market experiences of 1976 university and college graduates in the two years after graduation. A more limited analysis, entitled Higher Education - Hired?, also based on the 1978 survey, was previously published in August 1980, and focussed on female-male differences in education and employment outcomes.

These publications are examples of work by Statistics Canada to help provide timely and useful information to assist in identifying and addressing the complex economic and social challenges facing our society. Establishment and dissemination of basic facts and interpretations can directly enhance the quality of public evaluation of socio-economic issues and increase the likelihood of determining productive solutions.

These are the precepts underlying Statistics Canada's execution and publication of special studies in areas of public concern, which provide detailed and objective analyses in addition to the customary array of statistical tabulations.

I trust that the present volume will be used and useful to those interested or responsible in the fields of postsecondary education and employment, and to young people now in high school as they decide about their future education.

It is my pleasure to be associated with this work and publication, and I want to thank David W. Slater, Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada, for his perceptive foreword to this report.

Martin B. Wilk
Chief Statistician of Canada
February 1981

FOREWORD

The linkages between education and employment are certainly critical, both in a social and an economic sense. Nevertheless, surprisingly little is known about the details which actually characterize this transition from school to work. To some extent, though, this information gap has been reduced with the publication of Job Market Reality for Postsecondary Graduates.

Perhaps the major contribution of this study was in the wide-ranging and diverse nature of the audience it is intended to serve. First, there are those who are building commitments in education and career development. Here, one must include not only young people but also the growing numbers making changes at other stages in life. For all of these individuals, and the counsellors, teachers, and parents helping them, the information collected by the Postsecondary Graduates Survey will provide some solid evidence upon which decisions can be made. Also benefiting from these data are the politicians and administrators who are responsible for the design, delivery and funding of educational and labour market programs. They, and the public they serve, are in desperate need of empirical information on the outcomes of the existing system.

Both for individual decision-making and public policy-setting, then, it is important to understand the paths linking schooling and employment. While no single snapshot can completely accomplish this task, the Postsecondary Graduates Survey is a good beginning indeed. It has collected a wealth of information on the labour force activities in 1978 of people who graduated from Canadian universities and colleges two years earlier. Included are data on employment, earnings, job search and mobility by field of study. With questions on job satisfaction, underemployment, and contentment with past educational choices, the survey also provides a subjective description of the outcomes for these graduates.

The significant contribution made by the Postsecondary Graduates Survey, then, must be recognized. Its results, however, need to be interpreted with some care. As I have mentioned, there are limitations associated with a solitary "one-shot" effort and these cannot be ignored. The information presented in this publication describes reality at one point in time only; due to changing circumstances, a similar enquiry carried out at another time might well reveal significantly different patterns. There would appear, then, to be a need for the regular and systematic repetition of this project.

Despite widespread agreement regarding its importance, the state of knowledge in this country on the linkages between education and employment is still rather premature. The Postsecondary Graduates Survey constitutes a very impressive start towards reducing this unawareness. And, it is my hope that the ultimate usefulness of this effort is as a benchmark for subsequent related studies.

Ottawa, February 1981.

Dr. David W. Slater
Chairman
Economic Council of Canada

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

The hard reality of today's labour market is a rude jolt to many graduates fresh out of college or university. Disappointment may run high during the first few years after graduation. Although, on the whole, postsecondary education leads to better jobs and higher salaries, newcomers to the labour force often find that a diploma or degree does not guarantee early career success. Many of them earn less, particularly at first, than some tradespeople; have to accept jobs that do not use their qualifications; decide that their choice of program was a mistake, and intend to go back to school to try again.

In a comprehensive study resulting from the first national survey of postsecondary graduates, the early working experience of degree and diploma recipients from at least 62 fields of study is analyzed in more detail than ever before. Based on a June 1978 survey of former students two years after graduation, this report presents the job outcome for different fields, occupations, industries and so on, with a look at provincial comparisons and interprovincial movement of graduates.

Many of the findings may confirm the average person's educated hunch, but there are some surprises.

General Findings

-Fields of study which showed the best results in one respect tended to be positive in others (and vice versa); that is, graduates of a field with low unemployment and little underemployment were also likely to earn high salaries and be content with their jobs, salaries, and postsecondary training. They were usually graduates of job-oriented fields such as engineering, teacher training, most health disciplines, business, computer science, and some technologies.

-A more general education in subjects with little practical application often led to a lower-paid job, which made little use of knowledge and skills acquired during the years of study.

-Those who fared worse held degrees or diplomas in fine and applied arts, the humanities and social sciences, and some of the sciences. Because these fields produced the largest numbers of graduates and/or demand for their skills was insufficient, competition for jobs was stiffer.

-On the whole, college programs are more geared to specific occupations than are university programs, so fewer of the 1976 college graduates were unemployed, underemployed, or had unrelated work. (pp. 59–70)

-One month after graduation, 60% of both university and college graduates were working full-time. (pp. 59–70)

-Two years after graduation 8.2% of university graduates and 6.7% of college graduates were unemployed, although the rate ranged from 2.2% to 28.0%. Both extremes occurred at the master's and Ph.D. levels. (pp. 59–70, 128–131)

-42% of university graduates and 66% of college graduates had jobs directly related to their field. (pp. 59–70)

-One-quarter of college graduates and more than one-third of university graduates said they were underemployed. (pp. 59–70)

-Eight in ten university graduates and nine in ten college graduates felt it was important to find work related to their field. With fewer than that in directly related jobs, it is not surprising that one in four graduates regretted the course they had taken, and about 45% planned further postsecondary studies. (pp. 59–70)

-On average, university graduates earned nearly $3,000 a year more than college graduates, and a larger proportion were satisfied with their salaries. However, in certain fields college graduates were making more than some university graduates. (59–70, 139–144)

University Fields of Study

—Business is a fast—growing field with graduates still in demand. Unemployment and underemployment were low and salaries high, especially for post-graduate degree—holders, though more than average were unhappy with their earnings. (pp. 161—165)

—Engineering graduates fared even better than business graduates, with low unemployment, little underemployment, and high salaries. (pp. 238—253)

—Health professionals were most apt to find jobs related to their studies. Dentists (mostly men) received the highest salaries of all graduates, while nurses (mostly women) earned less than average. (pp. 262—277)

—Education graduates had better luck finding well—paid, satisfying jobs in their field than might be anticipated, with the decline in elementary—secondary enrolment. The employment situation for teachers is expected to get worse, which may explain why nearly a quarter of the graduates wished they had not chosen that field. (pp. 167—175)

—Fine and applied arts graduates had more difficulty than most, with high unemployment and low salaries. Yet fewer than average were sorry they had selected that field. (pp. 177—179)

—Unemployment was highest (23%) among graduates in foreign languages. (pp. 128—131, 181—182, 192—193)

—Philosophy graduates with bachelor's degrees had the highest underemployment rate (63%), almost the highest unemployment, and low salaries. But they were surprisingly satisfied with their pay. (pp. 128—135, 138—140, 183, 200—201)

—Mass media graduates had the highest turnover, with 46% leaving their jobs within three months. (pp. 183, 198—199)

—Social science graduates had difficulty finding work in that field; nearly 40% of *political science* graduates were in completely unrelated jobs. (pp. 209, 218—219)

—*Psychology* graduates, among the most numerous, took longer finding work, and more than half had to settle for jobs that did not require a degree. (pp. 209, 220—221)

—*Sociology*, *physics*, and *biology* graduates had more regrets about their choice of field than any other degree—holders. (pp. 153—156)

College Fields of Study

—The college programs conducive to job market success were *data processing* and *computer science*, most of the *technologies*, and to some extent, *medical and dental services*.

—Fields with a less favourable employment outcome were *fine, applied and performing arts*, *general arts and science* (including *education* and *law*), and *community service and social welfare*.

—Hardly any *data processing or computer science* graduates were out of work two years after graduation. Those with three— or four—year diplomas made the highest average salary of college graduates. (pp. 301, 304—305)

—Graduates of the shorter programs in *fine, applied and performing arts* earned less than all other graduates and were much more dissatisfied with their salaries than university graduates in that field. Unemployment and underemployment were also severe. (pp. 307—315)

—Underemployment was lowest (6% on average) among graduates of *nursing* and other *medical and dental services*. (pp. 132—135, 323—329)

—Jobs were plentiful for graduates of secretarial programs, but they shared (with fine arts) the distinction of having the lowest salaries of all. (pp. 331, 334–335)

—Although college graduates in business found work with relative ease, more than half were in clerical or sales positions. (pp. 297–299, 422–423)

—The small group of transportation graduates (three– or four–year program) had more luck finding jobs right after graduation than other college graduates, but also the highest proportions wishing they had studied something else and planning to go back for further education. (pp. 351–353)

Salary

—In June 1978, dentists earned the most and secretarial and some fine arts college graduates the least (only a third of the dentists' pay). (pp. 138–140)

—Apart from dentists, graduates with master's or doctoral degrees received the highest salaries, on average nearly $6,000 more than bachelor's recipients, who in turn, earned more than college graduates. (pp. 138–140)

—Many trades, which do not require postsecondary education, pay better than some occupations held by postsecondary graduates, especially office work. (pp. 145–147)

—Almost without fail, male graduates earned more than females with similar qualifications and in similar jobs. (pp. 141–144, 383–384, 403)

—Overall women were paid $2,000 a year less than men; the income gap was greater at the college level than among university graduates. (pp. 59–70)

—Salaries were high for teacher training graduates of both sexes. Nonetheless, the best–paid male graduates of this field were making an average of at least $4,000 more than the best–paid women. (pp. 141–144, 167–169, 174–175)

Occupations and Industries

-About half the university graduates worked in occupations which seemed rewarding and satisfying: as doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, computer scientists, teachers, managers, and pharmacists. (pp. 379-401)

-About a third of the university graduates were in the occupations which received the least favourable assessments, including clerical, sales, and similar low-paid jobs. (pp. 379-401)

-The "best" jobs for college graduates were in technical, technological, and computer work (mostly men), and nursing (mostly women). Responses were least positive from college graduates in construction, sales, artistic, or clerical occupations. (pp. 379-382, 402-423)

-The proportion in jobs with nothing to do with their field ranged from only 3% for college nursing graduates to more than 40% for those with degrees in some social sciences. (pp. 148-149)

-Education was the major employer of university graduates (more than 40%). (pp. 424-427, 429)

-For college graduates, health and welfare services provided the most, and usually the best, jobs. (pp. 425, 430, 432)

-Retail sales scored poorly on most points for both college and university graduates, with low salaries, high underemployment, and little job satisfaction. (pp. 424-425, 428-432)

-One-third of the graduates working for the federal government were in temporary positions - the highest proportion among the industries. Salaries were average, but the earnings gap between male and female university graduates was greater than in other industries. (pp. 424-425, 428-432)

Self-employment

-Just 3% of the university graduates were self-employed - many were graduates of law or dentistry. An even smaller proportion (2%) of the college graduates were self-employed; a good number were farmers in the field of primary industries. More than five times as many men as women were self-employed. (pp. 441-442)

Provincial Comparisons (pp. 71-119, 355-377)

-Employment outcomes varied considerably for graduates living in different provinces in 1978.

-For university graduates, Newfoundland offered the most advantages, with little underemployment, the highest average salary, and high job satisfaction. Saskatchewan was a close second.

-The grass was greener for college graduates in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan, partly because a large proportion of these graduates had diplomas in nursing and other health services.

-Many had moved during the two years: more than 4,300 Canadian graduates went to other countries, but interprovincial movement was also significant. (pp. 436-437)

-British Columbia gained the most college graduates from other provinces, and Alberta the most university graduates. (pp. 434-436, 438, 440)

-Ontario was the biggest loser of both types of graduates, but still had more than any other province. (pp. 434-436, 438-440)

Retrospective Judgment

—One—quarter of all graduates wished they had chosen a different field. Fewer than 10% of the university graduates in medicine, business (with advanced degrees), and law had changed their minds. More than half of the bachelor's graduates in physics regretted their educational decision. (pp. 153—156)

—Half the bachelor's degree—holders planned to return to a postsecondary institution within two years, more than at any other level. Least inclined to pursue further education were law graduates (only 18%), while 73% of philosophy graduates intended to return. (pp. 157—160)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is impossible to thank the individuals who played the most crucial role in this report: the 1976 college and university graduates whose participation in the 1978 survey provided the basic statistics.

The project was directed by a team of officials representing various divisions. The Post-Secondary Section of the Education Subdivision, under the direction of Mr. D. Lynd, assembled the information and created the data file. Their continued assistance has been essential throughout the different phases of the project.

We cannot name all the guidance teachers in the Ottawa area who advised us as we developed the statistical tables. However, we are particularly grateful to Dr. Philip Patsula, Registrar of the Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association, and to Mrs. J. Runnells, head of the guidance department of Sir John A. Macdonald High School, and her students.

On the advice of officials in several provincial governments, we extended the analysis to include tabulations of the most important variables by province. The result is undoubtedly a more valuable document.

Nonsurvey data, which help put the findings about graduates in perspective, were supplied by Mr. F. Quinet, Director of Research at the Pay Research Bureau.

Mr. Gordon Betcherman of the Economics Council of Canada was kind enough to review the preliminary manuscript and tables, and comment on the merits of the study.

Production of this report occurred at a particularly inopportune time when most of Statistics Canada's technical services were reserved for the 1981 Census. We therefore owe special thanks to Mr. David Worton, Assistant Chief Statistician, who helped co-ordinate the process.

Without the co-operation of Mr. Gérard D. Fontaine, Chief of Scheduling and User Relations, and his staff, release of this publication would have been postponed. We are also grateful to the Graphic Design and Production Section for their expeditious preparation of the cover and charts.

Translation of the report was accomplished in record time by Mr. Laurent Fillion, Miss Chantal Gagné, Miss Ethel Martin, and Ms. Andrée Larocque.

We acknowledge the contribution of our colleagues in the Projections Section of the Education Subdivision: Mr. Garnet Picot for his analytical advice; Mrs. Pamela Cullum and Ms. M.S. Devereaux for their editorial efforts, and Mr. Robert Pellarin and Mr. Andrew Armstrong for their technical assistance. We also wish to thank many others at Statistics Canada who read and criticized various parts of the study.

We appreciate the assistance that we received from all these people. However, the authors accept sole responsibility for the facts, opinions, and any errors in the report.

Symbols

--	extremely small sample size. These figures are not published because of the inordinately large sampling error associated with them. This does not mean that the value is almost 0.
Q	relatively small sample size, resulting in less reliable estimates than those that are unmarked.
...	not appropriate or not applicable
N/A	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified

In some cases, the totals in statistical tables may not agree precisely with the sum of the constituent items. This is due to rounding, or to graduates answering "I don't know" or not responding to some questions.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Background

Since the mid-sixties, the postwar baby boom generation has been joining the labour force in increasing numbers. And each year, more students than ever before have been graduating from postsecondary institutions, flooding the labour market with highly qualified manpower. The early baby boom graduates had little trouble finding suitable jobs. Many were employed in education, since the succeeding baby boom children required teachers. Others found work in expanding government services.

When school enrolment began to decline in the 1970s, however, demand for teachers also decreased, reducing a significant source of jobs. At the same time, opportunities in the public sector were curtailed as inflation prompted government restraint. More and more postsecondary graduates had difficulty securing appropriate employment, especially those with humanities and social science degrees.

Demographic projections, which show the postsecondary age group still on the rise, suggest that this problem will continue into the early 1980s. To indicate the potential number and nature of future labour force entrants, Statistics Canada's Education, Science and Culture Division produced several studies.[1]

By giving a general picture of the number of graduates and potential manpower supply, these publications were intended to help planners in education and government, employers in business and industry, and students, parents and teachers. But Statistics Canada began to receive requests for more specific information. Students often wanted to know employment prospects for a particular field of study or asked the authors to suggest a "good" field, which would lead to a satisfying job.

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[1] Projected potential labour force entrants from the Canadian educational systems, 1971 to 1985, 1973; Future trends in enrolment and manpower supply in Ontario (Catalogue 81-567E), 1977, and Out of school - Into the labour force (Catalogue 81-570E), 1978.

Unfortunately, data needed to provide specific answers were not available. Thus, to find out how graduates of different fields were faring in the labour market, in 1978 the Education, Science and Culture Division surveyed those who had received university degrees or college diplomas two years earlier.

This is the second major report based on that survey; an earlier one, Higher Education – Hired?, released in August 1980, compared the labour market experiences of men and women graduates.

Scope

The survey covered a large sample (45%) of the more than 97,000 who graduated from community colleges and universities in 1976. The results provide comprehensive information on the graduates' employment situation after two years, as well as their own assessment of their course of study and job and salary status. This information enables users to answer some questions which went unanswered before, such as how many graduates regretted choosing their field of study, how many said they were underemployed or had jobs unrelated to their education, how many were dissatisfied with their job or salary, and so on.

A "snapshot" of these graduates' experiences by June 1978, this report cannot claim to predict future labour market prospects, since conditions may change. Nonetheless, the study does provide a detailed comparison of how the job market treated graduates from various fields.

The supply of graduates to the labour force is not expected to decrease for the next few years, since the last of the baby boom generation, now in the 18-24 age group, has yet to leave the education system. The unknown quantity, of course, is the capacity of the labour market to absorb the increasing numbers in appropriate occupations.

Objectives and Audience

This picture of employment outcomes for graduates of different disciplines should be useful to students, parents and guidance counsellors, to postsecondary institutions, and to government policymakers and administrators.

The primary goal is to help senior secondary students who are considering career choices and options for further study. The object is not to offer advice, but to present a realistic perspective of job market opportunities. It is true that by the time today's high school students graduate from college or university, the situation in any field may have changed. Nevertheless, the data generally indicate which postsecondary programs lead to more job market success.

Students may be interested in comparing occupational categories, salaries, and particularly, the graduates' own assessments of their career development. Awareness of earlier graduates' frustrations and regrets might help them avoid similar disappointments.

Guidance teachers should find this publication useful in advising students. The great variety of disciplines and occupations is a substantial basis for comparison.

Parents may also benefit from information on recent labour market opportunities, since their expectations for their children may be affected by conditions a generation ago that no longer prevail.

The study also has implications for postsecondary institutions planning programs to meet labour market needs. Of particular significance are the responses of graduates who regretted the program they had taken, and of those who planned further study to improve their career prospects. Although postsecondary institutions are starting to provide career-oriented courses through extension programs, much remains to be done. It may be necessary to offer more part-time courses in some fields, because full-time study is not always convenient for returning graduates.

Government agencies involved in retraining programs with postsecondary institutions, business, and industry also need to know details of labour force supply. Information from this survey may help them develop manpower planning models.

While the main objective of this study is to help students in their postsecondary education and career decisions, the authors also hope it may provoke more long-term planning by institutions and governments, in consultation with potential employers, to fill gaps in the labour force and reduce youth unemployment and underemployment.

Methodology

The National Graduates Survey was conducted by Statistics Canada in June 1978. The sample was selected from all individuals enrolled at universities and colleges[1] in Canada (institutions in Quebec did not participate in the survey) who completed the requirements for graduation in 1976. Excluded were:

1. Graduates of trade or vocational programs.[2]
2. Individuals enrolled in continuing education programs.
3. Individuals graduating with university diplomas or certificates.
4. Foreign students (i.e., graduates who were neither Canadian citizens nor landed immigrants).
5. Graduates whose usual residence at the time of the survey was outside Canada.

The sample was stratified within provinces by major field of study and by type of qualification to ensure that results would be reliable for each of these classifications.

The survey was conducted by telephone from Statistics Canada's regional offices. Each respondent was interviewed for approximately twenty-five minutes (see questionnaire in Appendix C). No attempt was made to contact graduates living outside Canada.

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[1] An institution offering postsecondary programs that lead to diplomas and/or certificates. The term includes colleges of applied arts and sciences, institutes of technology, community colleges, and establishments providing training in specialized fields like agriculture, fisheries, marine technologies, nursing, surveying, etc.

[2] Programs not requiring secondary graduation or its equivalent as a prerequisite for entry.

Of the 97,099 graduates in the population (Quebec excluded), 45% or 43,698 were sampled.[1] From this group there were 29,609 valid responses, roughly 69% of the sample. The remainder could not be located (6,500), refused to be interviewed (1,050), were absent for the duration of the survey (3,300), or could not be included for other reasons (3,000).

Reliability and Limitations of Data

Because the estimates are based on a sample, somewhat different figures might have resulted if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, interviewers, processing procedures, etc. This difference is the sampling error. Throughout this report, estimates with relatively large sampling errors are identified with a "Q", indicating that they are less reliable than unmarked estimates. This generally occurs when the number of graduates with a particular set of characteristics in the sample was small. Data based on extremely small samples are indicated in the tables by "--". Such figures are not published because of the inordinately large sampling error associated with them, but this does not mean that the percentage was almost 0.

In addition to sampling error, other errors can be made. Interviewers may not understand instructions; respondents may not answer questions correctly; mistakes may be introduced in processing and tabulating the data. Every effort was made to reduce nonsampling errors, but in general, the more personal and subjective an inquiry, the greater the possibility that errors will occur.

The National Graduates Survey asked respondents about their labour market experience during the two years between graduation and June 1978. The graduates' recollection of the earlier periods may have been less reliable than that of more recent events.

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[1] The sampling fraction varied from province to province for each major field of study and type of qualification.

The most serious limitation of the survey is that it was a one-time effort. Unlike the United States, where a comparable study is conducted every two years, Canada's National Postsecondary Graduates Survey of 1978 is the only source of nationwide data about labour market outcomes for postsecondary graduates. To establish a time series, a similar exercise undertaken regularly, is highly desirable. A continuing survey would greatly assist in the projection of labour market supply and demand, and would help those entering postsecondary institutions to make an informed choice of program.

The cost of an on-going survey may seem too high. Yet the economic saving that might result, let alone the human resources saving, suggests that on the contrary it is more than worthwhile.

A large proportion of students who feel that they studied the wrong discipline return to school, and everyone pays: educational institutions, government, employers, and of course, students themselves. With more information students could have made a better choice in the first place. This definitely translates into dollar savings, far in excess of the cost of a regular survey.

SECTION II

EXPLANATION OF STANDARD TABLE

Introduction

Data for each field of study are provided on a standard format (Tables A and B). University and college graduates are always shown separately; the two are never totalled in the same table. Although the focus is national data, provincial summaries for colleges and universities are also displayed on the standard tables. Provincial comparisons of some indicators are made by field of study, but lack of space prevented showing details. (Provincial breakdowns by field of study are available on request, though for some fields most cells are blank.)

Since some of the terms and concepts in the tables may not be familiar, the following section-by-section explanation is designed to help readers understand the various items and how they are related.

Total Degrees/Diplomas Granted, 1974-1978 (Part I)

This five-year time series shows all degrees or diplomas and certificates (excluding vocational programs) granted by Canada's universities and community colleges from 1974 to 1978. "University graduates" refers to degrees only, excluding university diplomas or certificates. Comparable data two years before and two years after the survey indicate the trend in the supply of graduates. All graduates are included, regardless of whether they were Canadians or foreign students, or had attended full- or part-time.

Every table for university degrees and the table for total college diplomas (summary) show three lines: "9 provinces," "Quebec," and "Canada." The reason for this split is that Quebec did not participate in the survey, so the rest of the table contains results for graduates in just nine provinces.

TABLE A. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY --

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
5 PROVINCES	NO.					
QUEBEC	NO.					
CANADA	NO.					

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.					
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%					
2) FULL-TIME	%					
3) PART-TIME	%					
4) NOT WORKING	%					
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%					
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%					
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%					
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%					
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%					
A) PERMANENT	%					
B) TEMPORARY	%					
3) PART-TIME	%					
4) NOT WORKING	%					
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%					
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%					
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%					
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%					
2) JUNE 1978	%					
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%					
2) JUNE 1978	%					
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS					
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.					
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%					
B) PARTIAL	%					
C) NOT RELATED	%					
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%					
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%					
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%					
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%					
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$					
B) AVERAGE	$					
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$					
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%					
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%					
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%					
B) OTHER REASONS	%					
TOTAL	%					

TABLE B. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY --

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
OTHER					
TOTAL					

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
OTHER					
TOTAL					

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

The five-year trend for individual types of college diplomas also omits British Columbia, which did not consistently collect data by field of study over the entire period. The "Career Development" portion (survey results), however, does cover British Columbia.

For some college fields,[1] no time series are available, so Part I cells show N/A.

Career Development of 1976 Graduates (Survey Results)

Every table displaying survey results is divided into six columns. The first, "unit," indicates what the particular line represents: numbers (no.), percentages (%), months, or dollars ($).

The next two columns show the type of degree or diploma. For universities, "bachelor's" includes first professional degrees such as doctor of medicine (M.D.), doctor of dentistry (D.D.M.), etc. Master's and earned doctorates (Ph.D.) are combined. College diplomas are classified according to program duration: one- or two-year and three- or four-year. The last two columns show the data by sex.

Due to rounding, the sum of the numbers in the type of degree/diploma columns may not equal "Total." Respondents were not always identified by sex when the questionnaires were completed, so the "Male" and "Female" columns may add to less than the total. Likewise, details of percentages shown vertically may not add to the total shown because a few graduates answered, "I don't know" or did not respond to some questions. For example, if they said that they were employed but did not specify if the job was permanent or temporary, they would be included in the "working full-time" subtotal, but in neither of the "Permanent" or "Temporary" categories.

Total in 1978 Survey (Part II)

This row is not the number of 1976 graduates actually interviewed in the survey, but rather the larger number that the sample represented. The third column (Total Degrees or Diplomas) is comparable to the 1976 figure in Part I for "Total Degrees Granted in 9 provinces," although in most tables, the two numbers are not the same. The reasons for this difference are:

---

[1] Data processing, mass communications, transportation, and general arts and science, education, law.

1. The survey did not cover all degrees and diplomas granted in the nine provinces (see Section I – Methodology for exclusions).
2. "Field of study" in Part I is that reported by the postsecondary institutions to Statistics Canada. In some cases, graduates were not identified by their major, but were included in larger groups like General Arts or Science. By contrast, the number in Part II is the graduates' own definition of their field, which is apt to be more specific.

For colleges, the two 1976 figures are not comparable, since Part I refers to only eight provinces, while Part II covers nine (British Columbia is included).

Employment Status One Month After Graduation (Part III)

Part III is a percentage distribution showing what proportions of "Total in 1978 Survey" (II) were working (III–1) and not working (III–4) one month after graduation in 1976. Those who were working are subdivided by employment status: full–time (III–2) or part–time (III–3). Those who were not working are subdivided into three groups:

–Accepted job to start in future (III–5).

–Looking for job (III–6). These graduates wanted to work, but had been unable to find a job they would accept.

–Not looking for job (III–7). For whatever reason, they were not interested in a job at that time.

Employment Status, June 1978 (Part IV)

Part IV is the same as Part III, but it examines the graduates' employment status about two years later, as of the first week in June 1978. It gives a further breakdown of full–time employment into A) "Permanent" and B) "Temporary."

Labour Force (Part V)

The labour force consists of employed persons and those not working who were looking for a job or had accepted a job to start in the future. All graduates in the survey except those not looking for a job (item 7 in Parts III and IV), are classified as part of the labour force.

Unemployment (Part VI)

Unemployment is expressed as the percentage of graduates in the labour force who were not working at the times indicated in the table. The unemployed include those who had accepted a job to start in the future as well as job-seekers (5 and 6 in III and IV).

The percentage unemployed is always higher than the sum of items 5 and 6, which are proportions of the total number of graduates. The unemployed are a percent of graduates in the labour force.

Job Search (Part VII)

The length of job search was calculated only for graduates who were unemployed and looking for work one month after graduation (III—6). The numbers refer not just to the time between graduation and first job, but to all periods of unemployment during the two years up to June 1978.

Employed Full—time, June 1978 (Part VIII)

In contrast to the rest of the table, which contains objective, factual data, most of Part VIII deals with subjective variables, namely, how the graduates felt about their situation. The information refers only to those who were working full—time in June 1978.

1) Relationship of job to field of study

A job could fall into one of three categories, depending on how closely it was related to the graduate's field of study: A) Direct, B) Partial, or C) Not related. For example, graduates of law or nursing who were working as lawyers or nurses would have "directly related" jobs. Included in the "partially related" category are graduates who felt that their job was not directly related to their field, but who indicated that they used at least some of the skills they had acquired through their post-secondary studies. Graduates in the "not related" category felt that there was no correlation between their job and their educational program, and that they did not use any of the skills they had acquired.

2) Percent who consider relationship of job to field of study important

Percentages in this row represent the strength of the graduates' desire to have a job related to their field of study.

3) Underemployment

University graduates were classified as underemployed if they had a job that did not require a degree. Similarly, college graduates working in a position that demanded less than a college diploma were designated underemployed. Graduates were asked what their employers had originally specified as the minimum education needed for the job they held in June 1978. Underemployment was determined from responses to this question and from the graduates' opinions of how essential the employers' requirements were for the job. (Note: the students' opinions did not significantly alter the percentage underemployed.)

4) Dissatisfied with job

This is the percentage of graduates who, for whatever reason, said that they were not satisfied with their job.

5) Leaving job within three months

The percentage of graduates who indicated that they expected to leave their job in three months does not refer exclusively to voluntary departures. Part VIII covers graduates employed full-time in temporary as well as permanent positions in June 1978. To some extent, inclusion of those with temporary employment explains the tendency for the percentage leaving the job to be larger than the percentage dissatisfied.

6) Annual salary

To give an idea of the range of employment—related annual earnings, three salary statistics are shown:

A) The lower end of the scale — 10% of the graduates had an annual salary less than the amounts in this row.
B) Average (median) annual salary.
C) The upper limit — 10% of the graduates were making more than the amounts in this row.

$27,000+ signifies an annual salary greater than that amount. Use of this symbol is necessary because the top range on the questionnaire was $27,000 or more.

7) Dissatisfied with salary

This is the percentage who said that they were disappointed with their salary.

8) Regret choice of field of study

In light of their labour market experience of the previous two years, the graduates were asked if they regretted choosing their field of study. Percentages in this row refer to those who wished they had made a different selection.

9) Planning postsecondary enrolment in the next two years

The percentages of graduates who planned further postsecondary studies are shown in these three rows. The total, the last row, is subdivided into: A) the percentage whose future study plans were career-motivated, and B) the percentage who had other reasons for contemplating further education.

Most Frequent Occupations (Part IX)

The occupations of the graduates who were employed full-time are listed in descending order of frequency. Up to 10 may appear, but in most cases fewer are shown, because the number of graduates in some occupations was not large enough to be statistically reliable.

The first column is headed "C.C.D.O. code no." This refers to the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations,[1] which identifies and describes about 25,000 occupations. Here, only the codes representing the 81 summary groups, which combine these 25,000 occupations, are shown. Some groups may include both professional and nonprofessional jobs. The occupation titles were modified so that they would be more understandable. Appendix A contains a list of C.C.D.O. occupations and the corresponding two-, three-, and four-digit codes.

Average annual salaries of graduates in each occupation are in the next column.

The last three columns, "Total," "Male," and "Female," show the percentage distribution of graduates among the occupations. Two dashes (--) indicate a number too small to be reliable. Consequently, when the percentages that are shown are added to "Other," the total is less than 100%; the dashes account for the remainder.

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[1] Manpower and Immigration, Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations 1971 (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971) and Employment and Immigration Canada, C.C.D.O. Annual Guide, 1978/79 (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1978).

Most Frequent Industries (Part X)

As many as six of the industries in which the graduates worked are listed in descending order of frequency. "S.I.C." in the first two columns refers to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification,[1] which is a structuring of industries into 12 divisions (first column), each of which covers several major groups (second column). The list of industries in the table refers to major groups. Appendix B is a more detailed outline of the industries included in the major groups.

As with Part IX, the columns headed "Total," "Male," and "Female" give the percentage distribution of graduates among industries.

---

[1] Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Revised 1970 (Catalogue 12–501) occasional (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970).

SECTION III

OVERVIEW

This section shows the numbers of graduates in each field of study and summarizes information on their 1978 employment status.

Listed in alphabetical order in Tables 1 and 2 are the fields covered in this publication (44 university fields and 18 college programs), with the numbers of degrees and diplomas granted in each in 1976 (as represented in the survey). The third column indicates the table in Section VI, where that group of graduates' labour market experience is examined.

Tables 3 and 4 show the most detailed breakdown of the graduates' employment situation that can be derived from the survey responses. These tables are the only ones that give this information primarily in numbers rather than percentages and show reasons why some graduates were not looking for work in June 1978.

Table 5 compares some of the labour force characteristics of graduates by major field of study. Besides showing the number of 1976 graduates and the proportion of women in each major field, the table gives the number in the labour force, working, and employed full-time in June 1978. Also implied is the proportion unemployed, which is more or less the difference between the percentage in the labour force and those working. As well, the approximate number of graduates in part-time positions can be deduced by subtracting the percentage working full-time from those working.

Some thoughts on the numbers game

A glance at the first two tables, particularly Table 1, indicates the large number of graduates with a general education who entered the labour market. The findings reported later should be interpreted in the light of these numbers. For example, it is perhaps not surprising that a high proportion of graduates indicated that their jobs were not directly related to their education, since that is the very nature of a general education (i.e., no specific career training).

In the sixties, graduates could count on jobs in teaching or government, but recently, declining enrolment and government restraint have reduced job opportunities. By 1978, more than 40% of the graduates with bachelor's degrees felt they should return to the postsecondary system for career-oriented studies.

It appears, then, that the sheer size of the graduating class, at least in programs not geared to specific occupations, intensifies competition in a job market where general degrees are not in great demand. This may contribute to unemployment, underemployment, and the problem of unrelated jobs, particularly during the transition period between education and career.

Yet the problem cannot be solved by simply suggesting that students should enrol in the more occupation-oriented programs. Given the large numbers, this would quickly lead to a mismatch between the supply of graduates in particular disciplines and available jobs. (This is not to suggest that some adjustment is not possible).

Since present enrolment points to a continuing increase of postsecondary graduates, competition for jobs requiring postsecondary education will probably persist.

As readers examine the survey results, it is important to remember that the goals of postsecondary education are more than simply meeting the needs of the job market. A discussion of the multiple roles of postsecondary institutions is beyond the scope of this study, which deals only with the labour market success of graduates. With this in mind, the authors' aim is only to provide a realistic picture of outcomes for different fields, while cautioning that students and new graduates should not always expect instant success, whatever the field.

Table 1. Number of 1976 university graduates, by field of study

Field of study	Number of degrees in survey		Table number
	Bachelor's	Master's or Ph.D.	
Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	1,735	274	70
Architecture	260	28 Q	79
Biology	2,246	146	68
Business, management and commerce	3,889	1,141	42
Chemical engineering	261	74	73
Chemistry	568	130	90
Civil engineering	683	76	74
Dentistry	296	--	83
Economics	1,815	229	59
Electrical engineering	609	127	75
English	3,433	315	49
Fine and applied arts	2,011	104	46
Forestry	224	--	80
French	1,423	86	50
General (no specialization)	748	--	95
Geography	1,630	105	60
Geology	442	78	91
History	2,682	274	52
Household sciences	1,012	28 Q	69
Law	1,656	--	61
Library and records science	--	327	53
Mass media studies	445	28 Q	54
Mathematics	2,125	317	92
Mechanical engineering	413	82	76
Medicine	912	65	84
Miscellaneous applied sciences	69 Q	--	81
Miscellaneous engineering	404	236	77
Miscellaneous health specializations	111 Q	20 Q	88
Miscellaneous humanities	135	--	57
Miscellaneous languages	499	125	51
Miscellaneous physical sciences	--	36 Q	94
Miscellaneous social sciences	1,214	274	66
Nursing	1,030	21 Q	85
Pharmacy	478	33 Q	86
Philosophy	436	109	55
Physical education	2,519	87	44
Physics	364	179	93
Political science	1,645	232	62
Psychology	4,151	516	63
Rehabilitation medicine	247	35 Q	87
Religious studies	418	81	56
Social work	567	335	64
Sociology	2,848	236	65
Teacher training	8,734	1,428	45
Unknown field of study	794	85	—

Table 2. Number of 1976 college graduates by field of study

Field of study	Number of diplomas in survey		Table number
	1–2 year	3–4 year	
Architecture	114	145	111
Business, management and commerce	2,138	965	96
Chemical technologies	149	93	112
Commercial design	94	62	100
Community service and social welfare	2,266	134	97
Data processing and computer science	385	170	98
Electronic and electric technologies	892	254	113
General arts, science, education and law	1,648	213	103
Graphic arts	161	128	101
Mass communications	656	171	104
Mechanical technologies	620	96	114
Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1,363	542	115
Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	482	378	102
Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1,457	478	107
Nursing	4,861	827	106
Primary industries	1,111	72	108
Secretarial arts and science	2,165	22 Q	109
Transportation	233	57	116
Unknown field of study	547	83	–

Table 3. University graduates — Employment status in June 1978, two years after graduation

Employment picture after graduation	Type of degree		Total degrees	Total by sex		Total degrees (Percentage distribution)
	Bachelor's	Master's or Ph.D.		Male	Female	
	(Number)					(%)
I) Total in 1978 survey	58,282	8,199	66,481	35,857	30,396	100.0
II) Employment status, June 1978						
1) Working (1)	49,743	6,957	56,700	31,129	25,370	85.3
A) Full—time (2)	46,397	6,513	52,910	29,615	23,129	79.6
i) Paid worker (3)	44,582	6,345	50,927	27,936	22,839	76.6
Permanent	35,861	5,552	41,413	22,845	18,446	62.3
Temporary	8,548	777	9,325	4,983	4,312	14.0
ii) Self—employed	1,796	166	1,962	1,674	274	3.0
B) Part—time (2)	2,958	377	3,335	1,259	2,053	5.0
i) Paid worker (3)	2,820	357	3,177	1,188	1,966	4.8
Permanent	1,071	117	1,188	344	843	1.8
Temporary	1,741	240	1,981	837	1,121	3.0
ii) Self—employed	136	20^{Q}	156	69^{Q}	87^{Q}	0.2
2) Not working	8,525	1,245	9,770	4,716	5,021	14.7
A) Accepted a future job (3)	1,408	155	1,563	819	735	2.4
Permanent	695	73	768	420	345	1.2
Temporary	617	76	693	344	343	1.0
B) Looking for work	3,073	285	3,358	1,651	1,697	5.1
C) Not looking for work	4,044	805	4,849	2,246	2,589	7.1
Reason: i) Illness	87^{Q}	--	92^{Q}	--	--	0.1
ii) Family responsibility	544	40^{Q}	584	--	541	0.9
iii) Going to school	1,196	254	1,450	901	549	2.2
iv) No interest	138	--	141	--	102^{Q}	0.2
v) Other or no reason	2,079	502	2,581	1,219	1,354	3.9

(1) Includes a small number whose full—time/part—time employment status is unknown.

(2) Includes paid workers, self—employed, unpaid family workers, and a small number whose status is unknown.

(3) Includes a small number whose permanent/temporary employment status is unknown.

Table 4. College graduates – Employment status in June 1978, two years after graduation

Employment picture after graduation	Type of diploma		Total diplomas	Total by sex		Total diplomas (Percentage distribution)
	College 1–2 yr.	College 3–4 yr.		Male	Female	
	(Number)					(%)
I) Total in 1978 survey	21,350	4,899	26,250	10,437	15,710	100.0
II) Employment status, June 1978						
1) Working (1)	19,150	4,337	23,487	9,634	13,757	89.5
A) Full–time (2)	17,906	4,070	21,976	9,331	12,552	83.8
i) Paid worker (3)	17,445	3,954	21,399	8,876	12,434	81.5
Permanent	16,045	3,633	19,678	7,918	11,680	75.0
Temporary	1,320	310	1,630	919	703	6.2
ii) Self–employed	446	112	558	440	114	2.1
B) Part–time (2)	1,109	217	1,326	222	1,100	5.0
i) Paid worker (3)	1,068	182	1,250	191	1,055	4.8
Permanent	735	109	844	77	764	3.2
Temporary	332	71	403	114	288	1.5
ii) Self–employed	41^{Q}	35^{Q}	76	31^{Q}	45^{Q}	0.3
2) Not working	2,191	564	2,755	799	1,949	10.5
A) Accepted a future job (3)	401	87	488	163	324	1.9
Permanent	276	60^{Q}	336	115^{Q}	220	1.3
Temporary	115	24^{Q}	139	42^{Q}	97	0.5
B) Looking for work	953	234	1,187	449	737	4.5
C) Not looking for work	837	243	1,080	187	888	4.0
Reason: i) Illness	44^{Q}	--	56^{Q}	--	39^{Q}	0.2
ii) Family responsibility	235	53	288	--	286	1.1
iii) Going to school	157	30^{Q}	187	63^{Q}	123	0.7
iv) No interest	33^{Q}	--	46^{Q}	--	37^{Q}	0.2
v) Other or no reason	368	135	503	94	403	1.9

(1) Includes a small number whose full–time/part–time employment status is unknown.

(2) Includes paid workers, self–employed, unpaid family workers, and a small number whose status is unknown.

(3) Includes a small number whose permanent/temporary employment status is unknown.

Table 5. Employment status in June 1978, two years after graduation, by major field of study

Field of study	Number in 1978 survey	% distribution of number in survey	% in labour force, June 1978	% working June 1978	% working full-time June 1978	% females in survey
Total university (All fields)	66,481	100.0	92.9	85.3	79.6	45.7
Business, management, and commerce	5,030	7.6	97.5	93.2	91.4	18.4
Education	12,769	19.2	96.2	91.8	85.5	58.4
Fine and applied arts	2,115	3.2	92.7	79.4	63.9	63.3
Humanities	10,888	16.4	91.2	81.3	74.9	58.2
Social sciences	17,479	26.3	92.5	83.2	77.2	46.6
Agriculture and biological sciences	5,443	8.2	85.9	76.4	70.2	43.8
Engineering and applied science	3,573	5.4	95.5	91.2	89.1	4.3
Health professions	3,266	4.9	94.3	90.2	86.7	59.8
Mathematics and physical sciences	4,274	6.4	90.1	81.4	76.5	21.6
General (no specialization)	759	1.1	86.7	79.3	76.6	45.3
Unknown	879	1.3	...	...	...	...
Total college (All fields)	26,250	100.0	96.0	89.5	83.8	59.8
Business, management, and commerce	3,103	11.8	97.6	91.4	88.0	36.0
Community service and social welfare	2,400	9.1	94.2	84.7	78.5	74.3
Data processing and computer science	556	2.1	97.4	94.8	93.9	30.9
Fine, applied, and performing arts	1,309	5.0	91.9	81.0	67.9	50.3
General arts and science, education, law	1,861	7.1	93.2	85.5	77.5	77.6
Mass communications	827	3.2	97.5	90.8	86.2	35.6
Medical and dental services	7,624	29.0	95.2	89.4	80.8	93.4
Primary industries	1,183	4.5	98.5	91.4	89.2	11.9
Secretarial arts and science	2,188	8.3	96.1	90.7	85.9	98.5
Technologies	4,273	16.3	98.3	93.2	91.2	9.5
Transportation	290	1.1	97.6	91.0	86.4	11.4
Unknown	631	2.4	...	...	...	...

SECTION IV

TOTAL UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE GRADUATES, CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
(LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES)

Before examining labour market outcomes for different types of post-secondary graduates, it is helpful to summarize the general situation for those with university degrees or college diplomas. Overall trends and averages for the two levels of qualification are a basis for comparing one field of study with another. This section presents the standard table data for two groups: all university graduates and all college graduates for Canada and the provinces.

Total University Graduates (Table 6)

Since the war, and especially in the last two decades, the number of graduates from Canadian universities has skyrocketed. Only 16,600 degrees were granted in 1956, 49,300 in 1966, and more than 96,500 in 1976. This growth is expected to slow, and by the mid-eighties numbers should start to decline, continuing downward for another decade to a low around 75,000 or 80,000.

University graduates are no exception to the free-market principle that a supply which grows faster than demand will lower values. During the 1950s and early 1960s, when Canadian employers often had to recruit from abroad, new graduates could choose among a number of well-paid, white-collar jobs. By the 1970s, the flood of graduates had made the job market more competitive. Those who had received their degrees in 1976, and were surveyed in 1978, were feeling the full force of this competition. Results of the survey suggest that the favorable employment conditions for nearly all degree-holders 15 or 20 years earlier no longer prevail.

Nearly 90% of those in the 1978 survey had joined the labour force soon after graduation, a figure that increased to 93% two years later (Part V - 1 and 2 on Table 6). But these participation rates were slightly below those for the college graduates.

Moreover, only 68% of the university graduates had jobs one month after graduation (III-1). Those still looking for work were to spend an average of five months in the two years between graduation and survey searching for a job (VII). (This average does not include those who were working one month after graduation, but were later unemployed.)

A month after graduation nearly 24% (VI-1) of the university graduates in the labour force were unemployed, well above the youth unemployment rate. Explanations for the higher rate among new degree recipients can only be surmised as there was no way of knowing how seriously they were looking for a job. Perhaps they were more selective at first, having had little job market experience, or perhaps they wanted a break. In the spring, new graduates, particularly those from general programs, must compete with summer students, who are usually willing to work for less money, and with the thousands of other graduates who are unleashed on the labour force at about the same time. Also, it takes time to find a suitable position.

Thus, the 8% unemployed in June 1978, two years after graduation, is a more meaningful statistic. (This was higher than for college graduates, probably because many university graduates had taken general, less job-oriented programs.) At that time, 85% of the university graduates were working (IV-1), most of them full-time (IV-2). Only 42% had jobs directly related to their field (VIII-1A), yet 81% believed that such a relationship was important (VIII-2). Another 39% worked in partially related jobs, and 19% had jobs not related to their studies. Those in directly or partly related jobs, while adding up to 81%, were not necessarily the same ones who considered the relationship desirable.

More than one-third were underemployed; that is, they had jobs for which the employer specified a lower level of education (e.g., college or secondary school). But despite this significant underemployment, only 12% were unhappy with their jobs (VIII-4). Twice that number, about one-quarter, expected to leave their jobs within three months (VIII-5). It is hard to tell what percentage were leaving voluntarily, since 14% were in temporary positions.

Their average annual salary (VIII-6B) was almost $3,000 higher than that of college graduates. The overall average was $15,200, with 80% of those working full-time earning between $9,600 and $23,700. The main factor in this wide variation was, of course, the type of occupation and position, although degree level, previous working experience, and sex also had an effect.

Chart — 1

Relationship of Job to Field of Study, June 1978

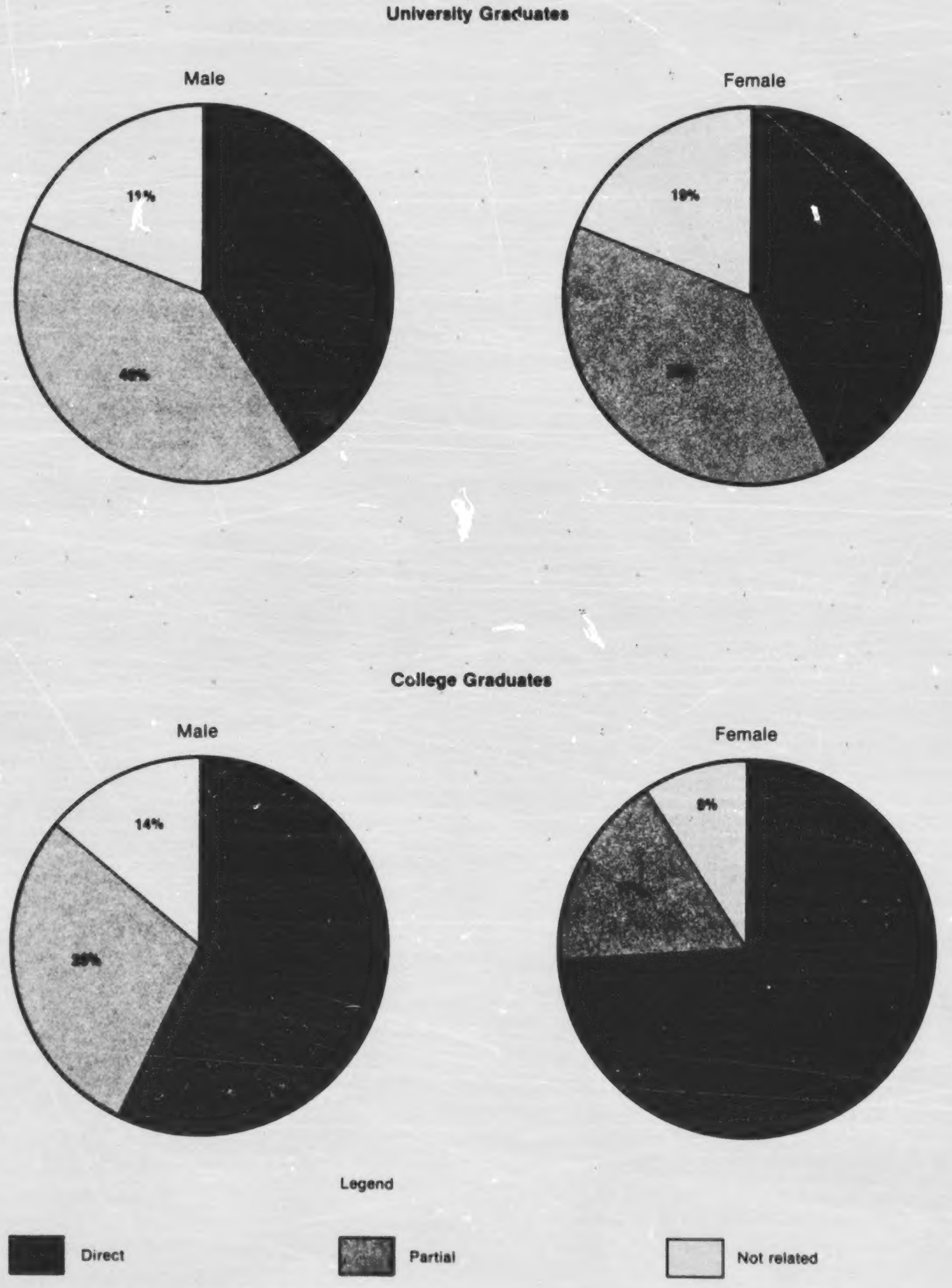

TABLE 6 . UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	68,801	73,635	76,851	79,023	79,578
QUEBEC	NO.	18,142	20,010	19,673	22,410	24,160
CANADA	NO.	96,943	93,645	96,524	101,433	103,738

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	58,282	8,199	66,481	35,857	30,396
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	67.9	70.8	68.3	72.2	63.7
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.7	62.3	60.0	65.2	54.0
3) PART-TIME	%	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.0	9.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	32.1	29.2	31.7	27.8	36.3
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.3	5.3	8.8	7.7	10.2
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.5	10.1	12.2	11.1	13.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.3	13.8	10.7	9.1	12.6
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	85.4	84.8	85.3	86.8	83.5
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	79.6	79.4	79.6	82.6	76.1
A) PERMANENT	%	61.5	67.7	62.3	63.7	60.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.7	9.5	14.0	13.9	14.2
3) PART-TIME	%	5.1	4.6	5.0	3.5	6.8
4) NOT WORKING	%	14.6	15.2	14.7	13.2	16.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.4
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.3	3.5	5.1	4.6	5.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.8	9.4	7.1	6.1	8.3
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.7	86.2	89.3	90.9	87.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.2	90.6	92.9	93.9	91.7
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	24.3	17.8	23.5	20.6	27.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	8.4	6.4	8.2	7.5	9.0
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.9	6.2	5.0	4.9	5.2
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	46,409	6,513	52,923	29,624	23,135
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	41.3	48.5	42.2	41.3	43.3
B) PARTIAL	%	38.3	43.8	39.0	39.5	38.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	20.4	7.7	18.8	19.2	18.4
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	80.6	82.0	80.8	78.5	83.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	37.7	10.7	34.3	31.8	37.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.7	9.9	12.4	12.2	12.5
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.3	18.2	24.4	24.4	24.4
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,400	13,000	9,600	10,400	8,800
B) AVERAGE	$	14,800	20,600	15,200	15,900	14,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,900	27,000+	23,700	25,400	21,500
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.7	17.8	18.6	18.9	18.2
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	25.5	17.6	24.5	23.9	25.2
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.5	22.6	39.2	39.0	39.5
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.5	8.8	8.5	7.4	10.0
TOTAL	%	50.0	31.5	47.7	46.4	49.5

TABLE 6 . UNIVERSITY GRADUATES — FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,800	29.5	20.3	41.3
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	17,200	7.4	9.3	4.9
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,500	6.9	9.4	3.6
4) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,200	4.8	7.8	1.0
5) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	16,000	4.1	2.8	5.7
6) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	16,100	3.2	4.2	1.9
7) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	14,100	2.8	1.8	4.2
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,900	2.8	3.6	1.6
9) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	16,100	2.7	3.6	1.5
10) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	18,800	2.4	3.5	1.1
OTHER		13,500	33.4	33.7	33.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	40.6	30.6	53.2
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	9.4	13.3	4.4
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	8.2	5.9	11.4
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.2	6.8	5.5
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.5	4.8	4.1
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.2	3.2	3.1
OTHER			27.9	35.4	18.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

As a rule, women earned 9% less than men. This was partly because more men had advanced degrees, which commanded salaries almost 40% higher (or $5,800 more) than first degrees, and partly because women tended to enter traditional fields like nursing or library science, which led to lower-paid jobs. Men were more likely to choose financially rewarding spheres, such as engineering or medicine. But the main reason for the gap was the simple fact that even in the same occupations, with similar qualifications and experience, women earned less than men.

Generally, income increased with education. What the tables do not show is that master's degree recipients made 38% more than graduates with bachelor's degrees, whereas the salary increment between the master's and Ph.D. levels was only 5%.

Dissatisfaction with income was more common than job dissatisfaction. Almost 19% were discontent with their earnings. Curiously, female graduates, with lower salaries, tended to be more satisfied than males.

After two years on the job market, one-quarter of all university graduates felt their field was a poor choice (VIII-8). The proportion was much higher in fields that are not job-oriented. Further analysis, however, would show that most university graduates would have chosen another university program rather than college, even though college programs are usually designed for the labour market.

The desire for job-related studies shows up clearly in Part VIII-9. Almost half planned to return to a postsecondary institution within two years. More important, 80% of that group wanted career-oriented training. This strong career motivation, as well as the overwhelming desire of graduates to have a job related to their field, appears to reinforce the intent of many universities to offer more programs tailored to employment, despite the belief of some academics that this is not the role of universities.

As in the past, education and related services was the greatest single source of jobs for university graduates, particularly women, more than half of whom were working in this industry in 1978. However, they were not necessarily all teachers. Furthermore, because of declining enrolment, opportunities in education are steadily diminishing.

Total College Graduates (Table 7)

The majority of Canada's almost 200 colleges were established in the 1960s to offer job-oriented training that serves the local community. Within a short time these institutions were prospering, with students and graduates increasing at a faster annual rate than those in universities. By the early seventies the rate of growth had slowed, essentially because enrolment in many institutions was approaching capacity. It was obvious to government authorities that an actual decline in college enrolment was inevitable from the early eighties on, reflecting the drop in births that began after 1960. Prudent foresight, therefore, dictated that governments not make capital investments to build institutions.

Consequently, the number of graduates in nine provinces rose only 8% between 1974 and 1978. (The 40% increase in Quebec during the same period was caused by other factors, for example, compulsory two-year CEGEP attendance before entry to university; the reorganization of the province's elementary-secondary school system, which increased the number of CEGEP graduates in 1977 and 1978.)

Because college students' modal age is generally a few years younger than that of university students, college enrolment is likely to decline first. The turnaround started in Quebec in 1978; in the other nine provinces it is not expected to begin until 1982 or 1983.

The coming decade should see a steady reduction in the number of college graduates, which will limit the supply available to the labour force. Many labour market analysts anticipate greater demand for new graduates from about the mid-eighties. This optimism is based on two assumptions:

1. Continuation of employment trends that prevailed in the last three years.
2. A drop in the size of the 15-24 age group (the source population of new workers) that will persist for at least a decade.

Of course, this does not mean that in the future all college diplomas will guarantee a lucrative, satisfying job. If the supply of graduates in a certain field exceeds demand, unemployment might not be a problem, but underemployment definitely would be. Some 1976 graduates had this experience in 1978.

TABLE 7 . COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	27,703	26,266	27,814	29,060	29,878
QUEBEC	NO.	23,223	26,686	26,305	29,873	32,565
CANADA	NO.	50,926	52,952	54,119	58,933	62,443

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	21,350	4,899	26,250	10,437	15,710
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.4	71.6	69.0	76.8	63.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.6	64.3	60.5	71.6	53.0
3) PART-TIME	%	8.0	6.7	7.7	4.4	10.0
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.6	28.4	31.0	23.2	36.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	7.5	4.9	7.0	4.6	8.7
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	17.3	15.0	16.9	14.4	18.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.7	8.5	7.1	4.2	8.9
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	89.7	88.5	89.5	92.3	87.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	83.9	83.1	83.8	89.4	79.9
A) PERMANENT	%	75.2	74.2	75.0	75.9	74.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.8	4.5
3) PART-TIME	%	5.2	4.4	5.0	2.1	7.0
4) NOT WORKING	%	10.3	11.5	10.5	7.7	12.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.1
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.9	4.8	4.0	1.7	5.6
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.3	91.5	92.9	95.8	91.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.1	95.2	96.0	98.3	94.4
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	26.6	21.7	25.7	19.8	29.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.0	7.2
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.0
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	17,914	4,070	21,984	9,334	12,555
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	67.2	63.9	66.6	56.9	73.5
B) PARTIAL	%	21.6	25.6	22.3	29.3	17.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	11.2	10.5	11.1	13.8	9.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	90.3	88.2	89.9	87.8	91.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	26.6	19.8	25.3	30.7	21.4
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.5	12.4	12.5	14.3	11.2
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.7	22.5	22.7	23.3	22.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,700	8,800	7,900	9,400	7,300
B) AVERAGE	$	12,100	13,100	12,300	13,600	11,300
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	16,400	17,400	16,700	19,200	15,000
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	25.7	24.0	25.4	22.4	27.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	25.9	25.1	25.8	24.9	26.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	33.4	40.1	34.6	37.3	32.6
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.6
TOTAL	%	38.6	45.7	39.9	42.2	38.2

TABLE 7 . COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	13,000	20.0	1.9	34.4
2) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,100	6.8	--	12.1
3) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	12,400	6.5	1.9	10.0
4) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	13,500	5.5	12.1	0.8 Q
5) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	11,600	4.6	6.9	3.1
6) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,600	4.3	5.7	3.2
7) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	9,600	4.2	3.0	5.1
8) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,100	3.1	4.6	1.9
9) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	8,900	2.7	--	2.8
10) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,000	2.6	1.3 Q	3.6
OTHER		12,500	39.7	62.1	23.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	31.1	5.2	51.0
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	7.3	7.9	6.5
3) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	6.2	2.8	6.9
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	6.0	6.7	5.6
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	4.2	5.2	3.6
6) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.2	5.3	3.4
OTHER			41.0	66.9	23.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Overall, the data on college graduates indicate a better labour force adjustment than that of their university counterparts. This was not unexpected, because in contrast to university education, most college programs are designed to prepare students for the labour market. Unfortunately, an oversupply in quite a few disciplines and an uneven geographic distribution that upsets the balance between supply and demand affect national totals. The result is a less favourable employment outcome for college graduates as a whole than the nature of their training would suggest.

One month after graduation (Part III on Table 7), the employment situations of graduates of colleges and universities were almost identical. The only noticeable difference was that three percentage points more college than university graduates were in the labour force.

Since the college graduates' labour force participation rate was 93% but only 69% had jobs, unemployment one month after graduation was high - nearly 26% (VI-1). Explanations for such a high percentage are the same as outlined for university graduates: lack of experience with the job market; desire for a break; entering the labour force at an inopportune time.

College graduates'employment status improved considerably over the next two years. By June 1978, nearly 90% were working (IV-1), the large majority in full-time permanent positions (IV-2A). A little more than 10% were not working, but 4% were not interested in a job (IV-4 and IV-7, respectively). Thus, 96% were in the labour force (V-2), and about 7% were unemployed (VI-2).

Those unemployed one month after graduation in 1976 (III-6) were to spend an average of five months searching for a job, about the same as university graduates. Even some disciplines for which a demand existed were characterized by a relatively long job search. It may have been that those who were aware of the demand for their services were more selective. Or the geographic distribution of graduates may not have matched job openings. To interpret these findings would require more analysis.

Of those who worked full-time in June 1978, exactly two-thirds had jobs directly related to their studies, and just over 11% were in completely unrelated work (VIII-1A and 1C). This result seems to be in keeping with college graduates' expectations, as 90% of them considered the relationship between job and field of study important (VIII-2).

Underemployment was not as prevalent as among university graduates. Just one-quarter of the college graduates were in jobs that formally required less than their level of education. This overall rate is low compared with university graduates' 34%, but it is misleading, for in many college fields the rate rose above 35%. Without the large group of medical and dental graduates (only 6% underemployed), the college and university rates would be almost the same.

Relatively low underemployment in the health field resulted not only from a better balance between supply and demand, but also from the very specific training such students receive. The vast majority were working in positions directly related to their studies. Few ended up in jobs that could be performed by persons with various types of qualifications, or that traditionally did not require a college diploma.

By contrast, many business and secretarial science graduates fell in this amorphous area. With a large number of applicants, employers may have hired the graduates for routine clerical or sales jobs that years ago would have been filled by people with less education. But like university graduates, many from colleges did not mind underemployment: only 12% (half the rate of underemployment) stated they were dissatisfied with their jobs (VIII-4). The reason for this low level of dissatisfaction is not readily apparent. It could be that they were happy just to have a job, or they may have been aware of the necessity of gaining experience if they hoped to advance.

Although just 6% had temporary jobs (IV-2B), 23% planned to leave within three months (VIII-5). They did not state their reason, but an educated guess suggests it might be the low earnings. The largest percentages who intended to leave were from fields with the lowest average salaries.

As of June 1978, 80% of the college graduates who were employed full-time had annual earnings between $7,900 and $16,700. The overall average, $12,300 (VIII-6B), was almost $3,000 or 19% lower than the average for university graduates. The discrepancy between the men's and women's salaries was even greater than at the university level. College men earned about $2,300 or 20% more than women, many of whom were in low-paying clerical, typing, or sales occupations. Dissatisfaction with these salaries was clearly expressed (VIII-7), particularly by the female graduates.

After two years in the labour market, 26% of the college graduates said they regretted their choice of field (VIII-8). The women tended to be less pleased than the men. Further analysis (not evident in the tables) shows that the majority who regretted their choice would have selected university over college.

Although college programs are usually designed for specific occupations, more than one-third of the graduates planned further career-oriented education within two years (VIII-9A).

The main occupational destination for college graduates was nursing (IX), and the great majority were women. A significant proportion of women were also in stenographic and clerical occupations. The table shows that 2.8% of the female graduates were in the elementary-secondary school teacher and related occupations category (C.C.D.O. 273). Most of them were in daycare centres or nursery schools, or were teacher's aides.

The single largest occupation group for men (C.C.D.O. 216) was the one in which most architecture and engineering technologists and technicians are classified. This occupation group had the highest average salary. However, the majority of male college graduates (62%) were dispersed among many occupations. Consequently, numbers in other individual categories were not large enough to be reliable.

With so many nurses, it is not surprising that health and welfare services was the major employer of college graduates (Part X).

Provincial Comparison of Graduates in All Fields of Study (Tables 8 and 9)

Detailed information for total university and total college graduates is contained in Tables 10 to 29, and by major field of study in Section VII.

To make it easier to compare provincial totals, two tables showing selected items were prepared for university and college graduates.

Essentially, the comments on national totals for most variables apply to the provinces, but some differences are noteworthy. When comparing the results, readers should not lose sight of certain factors that have some effect on provincial outcomes:

1. The distribution of graduates in each province may differ by field of study and level.
2. Regional economic conditions may influence the graduates' assessment of their situation.
3. Average annual salaries are affected not only by the kinds of jobs held by graduates, but also by provincial salary differences for the same or similar occupations.
4. Since graduates of Quebec's postsecondary institutions were not surveyed, data for Quebec represent only those who moved to that province between their 1976 graduation and 1978. Thus, the figures shown are probably an inaccurate reflection of the labour market situation for graduates there.

These limitations aside, the following are some of the statistical findings on provincial differences.

University graduates (Table 8)

By 1978, Alberta and British Columbia had attracted the largest number of 1976 graduates from other provinces, while Ontario lost the most. Even so, in June 1978 Ontario still had almost six times as many graduates as Alberta, which had the second largest number. Newfoundland certainly looked like the best place to work, with Saskatchewan a close second on most counts. The least encouraging job market conditions were in Nova Scotia. All the other provinces gave graduates a mixed reception.

Table 8. Provincial comparison of university graduates

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	1,429	337	3,044	2,429	1,649	37,807	3,596	2,820	6,659	5,325	66,481
Male	No.	830	164	1,605	1,167	1,038	20,190	1,929	1,596	3,556	3,054	35,857
Female	No.	587	164	1,417	1,237	597	17,537	1,643	1,189	3,056	2,224	30,396
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in Canada)	%	2.2	0.5	4.6	3.7	2.5	56.9	5.4	4.2	10.0	8.0	100.0
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	87.9	91.9	90.2	90.7	87.7	89.7	89.6	89.6	87.2	88.4	89.3
2) June 1978	%	95.1	95.3	92.4	94.8	91.2	93.0	92.8	93.0	91.6	92.4	92.9
Male	%	96.3	96.8	93.7	97.1	90.1	94.0	93.8	95.5	92.6	93.3	93.9
Female	%	93.5	93.9	90.9	92.7	93.1	91.9	91.7	89.6	90.5	91.1	91.7
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	28.5	25.2	31.8	25.7	25.0 Q	23.7	17.0	18.0	20.3	24.9	23.5
2) June 1978	%	9.2	11.7	14.5	10.2	11.4 Q	7.8	8.5	6.1	5.1	9.0	8.2
Male	%	9.5	9.2	15.1	8.7	--	7.2	6.9	5.0	4.2	8.1	7.5
Female	%	8.8	14.3	13.8	11.6	--	8.7	10.3	7.4	6.0	10.4	9.0
IV) Job search[2]	Months	6.9	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.1 Q	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.0
Male	Months	6.1	6.2	6.2	4.9	--	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.9
Female	Months	7.8	5.5	5.9	6.4	--	5.2	5.5	4.8	3.5	4.8	5.2
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	1,202	261	2,217	1,973	1,252	30,080	2,862	2,342	5,498	4,099	52,923
Male	No.	703	136	1,202	1,003	799	16,683	1,592	1,407	3,054	2,453	29,624
Female	No.	487	120	997	951	435	13,341	1,246	899	2,407	1,605	23,135
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	57.5	50.1	42.9	54.0	36.9	37.3	45.9	52.0	51.3	48.6	42.2
Male	%	56.4	46.8	42.4	49.2	39.2 Q	36.9	46.1	49.0	48.3	46.4	41.3
Female	%	59.3	53.8	43.5	58.9	--	37.6	45.6	56.4	54.9	51.7	43.3
B) Not related	%	7.6	20.5	21.9	12.6	17.4 Q	21.2	19.7	11.2	14.8	17.4	18.8
Male	%	6.5	25.5	20.4	12.7	--	21.4	20.3	10.9	16.4	18.7	19.2
Female	%	9.2	15.1	23.5	12.5	--	20.9	17.7	11.5	12.9	15.3	18.4
2) Underemployment	%	33.9	25.2	37.9	43.9	29.0 Q	33.8	37.0	40.1	30.5	33.0	34.3
Male	%	27.9	22.4	35.8	35.9	23.5 Q	31.0	33.0	37.9	30.8	34.3	31.8
Female	%	42.5	28.2	40.1	52.1	39.4 Q	37.1	41.8	42.8	30.3	31.1	37.3
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	8.5	8.7	13.9	12.1	--	12.3	13.6	11.1	13.6	12.5	12.4
Male	%	9.8	7.6 Q	13.5	12.7	--	11.9	14.7	9.8	13.7	13.7	12.2
Female	%	6.6	9.8	14.4	11.3	--	12.7	12.2	13.0	13.5	10.7	12.5
4) Average annual salary	$	15,800	13,200	13,400	15,000	15,500	15,200	15,000	15,800	15,500	15,600	15,200
Male	$	16,800	13,700	14,100	15,200	16,100	15,900	15,800	16,800	16,800	16,300	15,900
Female	$	14,900	12,600	12,800	14,700	14,700	14,300	14,100	14,800	14,500	14,900	14,400
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	21.3	27.5	28.4	22.6	23.7 Q	24.2	25.1	23.3	25.2	25.5	24.5
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	43.6	41.8	46.3	38.9	57.3	50.4	50.5	38.3	42.8	42.0	47.7

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Newfoundland

Newfoundland was able to provide full-time employment to the largest percentage of the 1976 graduates, and with the most in jobs directly related to their field. University graduates there had the lowest unemployment rate east of Ontario, but had spent more time looking for work than graduates in any other province. The average salary was highest, matched only by Saskatchewan. Job satisfaction, too, was greatest in Newfoundland, and regrets over field of study least prevalent.

Prince Edward Island

Although only one-quarter of the 1976 graduates in Prince Edward Island were underemployed – least of all the provinces – they received the lowest average salary.

Nova Scotia

University graduates in Nova Scotia had the highest unemployment rate, and the greatest proportions in unrelated jobs, dissatisfied with their jobs, and wishing they had made a different educational decision. They also placed second lowest on the salary scale.

New Brunswick

Graduates in New Brunswick were quite a bit better off than those in Nova Scotia, with the second highest proportion in jobs directly related to their education, and relatively few sorry about their choice of field.

Ontario

University graduates in Ontario had the most trouble obtaining a job directly related to their education.

Manitoba

Results for Manitoba were somewhat less favourable than the national average. The only point at which graduates there fared better than others was one month after graduation, when their unemployment rate was lowest among the provinces.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan was well above the national average, with almost every indicator of favourable job experiences ranking second or third. The only sour note was underemployment, second highest after New Brunswick.

Alberta

Graduates in Alberta were generally more successful than average. They found jobs most quickly and had the lowest unemployment rate in June 1978. On the other hand, a larger proportion were unhappy with their jobs than in most other provinces.

British Columbia

The results for graduates in British Columbia were very close to the national average.

College graduates (Table 9)

By 1978, British Columbia had gained the largest share of 1976 college graduates from other provinces. Ontario, again, was the chief loser, but nonetheless was home to more than 61% of the total. Alberta's net gain was minimal.

Pinpointing one province where graduates were treated better than in others is more difficult for college than for university graduates. It depends on which aspects of the job situation seem important. On the whole, the provinces that most favoured college graduates were New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan, while in Ontario almost every variable showed college graduates doing worse than the national average. The general labour market success of those with diplomas in health services probably had something to do with this rating. Consequently, in provinces where they made up a high percentage of all college graduates, the outcome appeared more favourable than in those where their proportion was smaller. Nursing and other health specialties constituted a significant share of the college graduates in the Atlantic provinces and Saskatchewan, whereas Ontario and Alberta had the lowest proportion (barely one-quarter) of such graduates.

Newfoundland

College graduates in Newfoundland had the highest unemployment rate two years after graduation and the longest job search. On the other hand, not many were underemployed, probably because more than half were nurses.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island offered college graduates the fewest opportunities in areas related to their education, as well as the lowest average salary. Even so, job satisfaction was greater than anywhere else. Disappointment showed up in their evaluation of their program, with the highest proportion in the country regretting their choice.

Table 9. Provincial comparison of college graduates

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	466	116	675	372	312	16,112	1,065	879	3,418	2,256	26,250
Male	No.	172	38	232	83	132	6,175	420	288	1,614	1,030	10,437
Female	No.	291	76	437	287	174	9,914	634	587	1,772	1,204	15,710
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in Canada)	%	1.8	0.4	2.6	1.4	1.2	61.4	4.1	3.4	13.0	8.6	100.0
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	97.0	95.9	96.6	97.6	90.8	93.5	92.6	93.1	92.1	88.3	92.9
2) June 1978	%	96.3	95.8	97.0	98.5	96.0	96.5	97.8	94.7	95.0	93.6	96.0
Male	%	97.2	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.8	96.5	97.8	97.9	98.3
Female	%	95.8	95.1	95.9	98.0	92.9	95.2	97.1	93.8	92.3	89.8	94.4
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	23.7	16.1	25.8	23.7	41.3	28.2	24.7	22.2	17.4	22.8	25.7
2) June 1978	%	10.2	7.2 Q	5.0	4.3	--	6.8	4.4	8.4	4.7	8.5	6.7
Male	%	14.0	--	6.0 Q	--	--	5.6	3.6	6.9 Q	4.6	8.8	6.0
Female	%	7.8	6.7 Q	4.5	4.4	--	7.6	4.9	9.1	4.8	8.4	7.2
IV) Job search[2]	Months	7.4	6.0	5.2	3.3	6.4 Q	5.3	4.6	3.2	3.8	4.6	5.1
Male	Months	8.7	3.9 Q	8.4	3.6	--	5.3	5.1	3.9 Q	3.9	4.7	5.3
Female	Months	5.7	7.9 Q	3.8	3.3	--	5.2	4.4	3.0	3.8	4.5	5.0
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	390	101	603	334	239	13,420	967	702	2,943	1,799	21,984
Male	No.	138	33	213	80	101 Q	5,539	394	250	1,470	879	9,334
Female	No.	249	66	380	253	133	7,866	563	445	1,444	897	12,555
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	76.0	62.8	80.5	82.1	64.1	64.0	68.7	78.0	66.8	71.2	66.6
Male	%	58.0	44.0	67.1	60.8	54.6 Q	54.8	55.6	61.5	57.8	62.8	56.9
Female	%	85.7	72.2	87.6	88.8	71.4 Q	70.2	78.0	86.5	75.1	79.3	73.5
B) Not related	%	4.7	--	4.2	3.6	--	13.2	7.4	4.4 Q	9.6	7.8	11.1
Male	%	10.8	--	9.4	7.4 Q	--	16.6	10.0	--	10.4	9.7	13.8
Female	%	--	--	--	2.4 Q	--	10.9	5.3	--	9.0	6.1	9.1
2) Underemployment	%	8.9	15.4	11.6	8.6	--	28.5	17.8	15.2	25.7	22.4	25.3
Male	%	20.1	26.1 Q	23.4	27.6	--	32.4	24.5	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.7
Female	%	2.9 Q	10.0 Q	5.1	2.7 Q	--	25.8	13.0	7.3 Q	21.2	14.5	21.4
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	11.7	7.3 Q	12.5	15.7	--	12.2	10.8	11.5	14.6	13.5	12.5
Male	%	9.7	--	9.6	21.5	--	15.4	12.9	13.3 Q	13.8	12.0	14.3
Female	%	12.9	7.6 Q	14.1	13.8	--	10.1	9.1	10.7	15.1	15.1	11.2
4) Average annual salary	$	11,700	11,300	11,700	11,400	11,700	11,700	12,600	13,000	13,300	14,100	12,300
Male	$	13,800	12,000	12,900	11,700	14,100 Q	13,200	13,200	14,100	15,000	15,000	13,600
Female	$	11,400	10,900	11,500	11,400	10,600	10,600	12,300	12,700	12,200	13,200	11,300
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	22.7	28.4	22.5	23.5	--	27.5	22.3	17.1	24.9	21.9	25.8
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	35.1	26.8	29.5	25.0	56.9	41.5	41.6	23.4	38.0	42.7	39.9

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Nova Scotia

College graduates experienced above average success; certainly they had more luck with the Nova Scotia job market than university graduates.

New Brunswick

Two years after graduation, college graduates in New Brunswick had the lowest unemployment and underemployment rates and the smallest proportion in jobs with nothing to do with their field. Yet they were the most dissatisfied with their jobs, possibly because they were earning the second lowest average salary for college graduates in all the provinces.

Ontario

College graduates in Ontario had an especially hard time finding related work, and more were underemployed than in other provinces. Women with diplomas had the lowest average salary of all.

Manitoba

Graduates in Manitoba did better than average in every way. The percentage with full-time jobs topped the list.

Saskatchewan

College graduates in Saskatchewan experienced above average success. They spent the shortest time of all looking for work and had the fewest regrets over the program they had chosen.

Alberta

The most positive aspects of the Alberta job scene for college graduates were low unemployment and the second highest average salary. Conversely, graduates there had the second highest underemployment rate, and the second highest proportion who expressed job dissatisfaction.

British Columbia

British Columbia's graduates enjoyed top salaries and were more satisfied with their choice of course than most, but had one of the highest unemployment rates.

PROVINCE: NEWFOUNDLAND

TABLE 10. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND, 1974-1978	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
BACHELOR'S	NO.	1,684	1,567	1,483	1,557	1,577
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	123	122	125	135	98
TOTAL	NO.	1,807	1,689	1,608	1,692	1,675

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,301	128	1,429	830	587
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	60.2	87.8	62.8	66.3	58.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	56.6	[illegible]	58.9	61.9	54.7
3) PART-TIME	%	3.4	6.7 Q	3.7	3.9	3.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	39.8	12.2	37.2	33.7	41.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	11.2	--	10.4	9.2	12.1
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.6	--	14.7	13.0	16.9
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.9	--	12.1	11.5	12.9
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	85.9	90.7	86.4	87.1	85.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	83.7	90.7	84.4	85.1	83.2
A) PERMANENT	%	71.3	81.4	72.2	72.8	71.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	10.1	7.2 Q	9.8	9.0	11.1
3) PART-TIME	%	2.1	--	1.9	1.8	2.0
4) NOT WORKING	%	14.1	9.3	13.6	12.9	14.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.0	--	3.2	3.6	2.7
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.7	--	5.5	5.5	5.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.4	--	4.9	3.7	6.5
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	87.1	96.3	87.9	88.5	87.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.6	100.0	95.1	96.3	93.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	30.9	8.8	28.5	25.1	33.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.5	8.8
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.7	--	6.9	6.1	7.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,085	117	1,202	703	487
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	56.9	63.1	57.5	56.4	59.3
B) PARTIAL	%	35.2	32.1	34.9	37.2	31.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	7.9	--	7.6	6.5	9.2
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.7	88.3	92.2	90.1	95.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	36.6	19.7	33.9	27.9	42.5
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	8.7	--	8.5	9.8	6.6
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.9	14.1	21.1	20.9	21.3
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	11,800	16,300	12,100	12,300	11,700
B) AVERAGE	$	15,500	22,300	15,800	16,800	14,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,100	27,000+	23,500	25,000	21,000
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.0	8.1 Q	17.0	19.1	13.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	22.4	11.2	21.3	25.6	15.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	40.3	18.5	38.0	37.9	38.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.3	8.1	5.5	4.6	6.9
TOTAL	%	45.5	26.7	43.6	42.5	45.3

PROVINCE: NEWFOUNDLAND

TABLE 10. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES — FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	16,200	44.0	37.2	53.9
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	20,400	7.9	10.2	4.5
3) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	17,100	7.7	5.9	10.2
4) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,600	4.5	6.5	--
5) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	13,400	3.4	--	7.9
6) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	13,400	3.3	2.5	4.4
7) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	17,600	3.3	5.6	--
8) UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	271	18,400	2.7	4.1	--
9) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	27,000	2.6	3.4	--
10) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	14,300	1.8	1.7	2.0
OTHER		14,000	18.8	22.6	13.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	59.9	54.2	68.4
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	9.9	6.1	15.4
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	6.6	8.6	3.5
4) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	4.5	6.5	1.8 Q
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	4.0	5.5	1.9
6) ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	7	1.5	--	2.9
OTHER			13.5	18.6	6.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TABLE 11. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1974-1978	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
BACHELOR'S	NO.	355	419	282	301	301
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	NO.	355	419	282	301	301

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	309	28	337	164	164
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.9	58.7	68.8	77.4	60.2
2) FULL-TIME	%	60.0	54.2	59.4	65.1	53.9
3) PART-TIME	%	9.0	---	8.6	11.6	5.6 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.1	41.3 Q	31.2	22.6	39.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	14.5	---	13.1	7.5	18.6
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.7	---	10.1	9.0	11.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	---	8.1	6.1 Q	10.0
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	84.7	79.4	84.1	87.9	80.5
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	78.7	79.4	78.7	84.0	73.5
A) PERMANENT	%	55.7	63.3	56.5	63.7	49.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	19.6	--	18.4	14.7	22.2
3) PART-TIME	%	5.6	--	5.1	--	6.3 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	15.3	--	15.9	12.1	19.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.3 Q	--	2.9 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	--	8.2	7.4	9.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.2	--	4.7	--	6.1 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.1	81.4	91.9	93.9	90.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.8	100.0	95.3	96.8	93.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	24.9	--	25.2	17.5	33.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.7	--	11.7	9.2	14.3
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.2	--	5.8	6.2	5.5
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	240	21	261	136	120
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	49.1	60.0 Q	50.1	46.8	53.8
B) PARTIAL	%	29.6	--	29.4	27.7	31.2
C) NOT RELATED	%	21.3	--	20.5	25.5	15.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.0	90.5	91.8	88.0	96.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	27.8	--	25.2	22.4	28.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	7.8	--	8.7	7.6 Q	9.8
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	28.6	--	27.6	26.2	29.1
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,300	14,300	8,600	9,600	8,000
B) AVERAGE	$	12,800	19,000	13,200	13,700	12,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,200	26,200	20,800	23,900	17,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.2	--	16.6	14.6	18.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.8	--	27.5	26.2	28.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	37.9	--	35.7	32.6	39.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.1	--	6.1	--	9.3
TOTAL	%	44.0	--	41.8	35.9	48.5

PROVINCE: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TABLE 11. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	13,300	31.2	21.9	41.6
2) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,100	9.5	13.9	--
3) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	11,700	6.7	--	10.7
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	13,800	4.4	--	--
5) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	11,500 Q	4.3 Q	--	--
6) GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	111	12,100 Q	4.0 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		12,700	39.9	45.8	33.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	41.0	31.0	52.2
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	11.1	13.6	8.4 Q
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	10.0	8.3	12.0
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.7	9.8	--
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	6.7	8.9	--
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.7 Q	--	--
OTHER			18.7	25.0	11.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 12. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1974-1978						
BACHELOR'S	NO.	4,123	4,021	4,345	4,300	4,354
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	335	375	406	524	631
TOTAL	NO.	4,458	4,396	4,751	4,824	4,985

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,815	229	3,044	1,605	1,417
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	60.7	71.2	61.5	67.9	54.3
2) FULL-TIME	%	52.7	67.3	53.9	62.0	44.6
3) PART-TIME	%	7.4	--	7.1	5.5	8.8
4) NOT WORKING	%	39.3	28.8	38.5	32.1	45.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	8.5	--	8.1	8.0	8.3
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	21.2	13.1	20.5	16.4	25.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.6	12.1	9.8	7.8	12.1
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	78.7	82.9	79.0	79.6	78.4
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	72.4	79.4	73.0	75.3	70.4
A) PERMANENT	%	50.4	66.0	51.6	52.0	51.3
B) TEMPORARY	%	18.2	9.8	17.6	17.6	17.3
3) PART-TIME	%	5.8	--	5.6	3.8	7.6
4) NOT WORKING	%	21.3	17.1	21.0	20.4	21.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.0	--	3.7	3.4	4.1
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.8	4.7 Q	9.4	10.5	8.3
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.2	12.0	7.6	6.3	9.1
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	90.4	87.9	90.2	92.2	87.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	92.8	88.0	92.4	93.7	90.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	32.8	19.0	31.8	26.4	38.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	15.2	5.9 Q	14.5	15.1	13.8
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.2	5.9
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,036	181	2,217	1,202	997
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	41.7	54.5	42.9	42.4	43.5
B) PARTIAL	%	34.9	39.2	35.2	37.3	32.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	23.4	6.3 Q	21.9	20.4	23.5
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	84.8	86.8	85.0	82.5	88.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	40.7	8.6 Q	37.9	35.8	40.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.1	11.8	13.9	13.5	14.4
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	30.1	19.6	29.2	28.1	30.4
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,800	12,900	8,000	8,600	7,500
B) AVERAGE	$	13,100	18,400	13,400	14,100	12,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,800	26,900	21,600	24,100	18,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.3	26.3	23.5	23.5	23.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	29.8	13.6	28.4	27.3	29.8
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	42.6	20.4	40.6	41.4	39.6
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.7	6.0 Q	5.7	5.3	6.2
TOTAL	%	48.2	26.4	46.3	46.7	45.8

PROVINCE: NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 12. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	13,800	27.7	18.9	38.4
2) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,300	8.6	12.5	4.0 Q
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	13,900	5.6	7.7	3.1 Q
4) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	14,200	4.0	2.9 Q	5.4
5) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	16,300	4.0	5.9	1.7 Q
6) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	16,000	3.4	6.1	--
7) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	12,300	3.3	--	6.3
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	11,600	2.9	3.9	1.7 Q
9) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	26,800	2.9	4.2	--
10) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	12,000	2.8	1.8 Q	4.0 Q
OTHER		11,800	34.8	35.3	34.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	39.0	28.1	52.3
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	9.4	6.7	12.8
3) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	8.8	12.3	4.7
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.4	10.7	5.7
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	5.9	6.7	5.0
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.5	3.1 Q	3.7 Q
OTHER			25.0	32.5	15.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: NEW BRUNSWICK

TABLE 13. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN NEW BRUNSWICK, 1974-1978	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
BACHELOR'S	NO.	2,896	2,710	2,740	2,406	2,343
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	225	197	203	174	188
TOTAL	NO.	3,121	2,907	2,943	2,580	2,531

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,298	131	2,429	1,167	1,237
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	66.8	77.9	67.4	67.9	67.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	60.8	73.3	61.5	64.4	58.8
3) PART-TIME	%	5.8	--	5.8	3.3	8.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.2	22.1	32.6	32.1	33.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.7	8.4 Q	9.7	10.9	8.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.0	7.5 Q	13.6	14.2	13.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.5	6.3 Q	9.3	7.1	11.3
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	84.4	97.5	85.2	88.6	81.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	80.7	94.8	81.5	86.0	77.1
A) PERMANENT	%	64.0	78.8	64.9	63.8	65.9
B) TEMPORARY	%	13.5	14.0	13.5	16.5	10.7
3) PART-TIME	%	3.5	--	3.4	2.2 Q	4.6
4) NOT WORKING	%	15.6	--	14.8	11.4	18.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.1	--	3.0	3.4	2.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	--	6.5	4.9	7.9
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.3	--	5.2	2.9	7.3
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	90.5	93.7	90.7	92.9	88.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.7	97.5	94.8	97.1	92.7
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	26.2	16.9	25.7	27.0	24.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.8	--	10.2	8.7	11.6
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.7	1.8 Q	5.6	4.9	6.4
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,849	124	1,973	1,003	951
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	53.7	57.3	54.0	49.2	58.9
B) PARTIAL	%	33.4	34.3	33.4	38.1	28.6
C) NOT RELATED	%	12.9	8.4 Q	12.6	12.7	12.5
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.4	84.2	87.2	85.2	89.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	46.4	10.9	43.9	35.9	52.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.3	8.6 Q	12.1	12.7	11.3
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	19.7	18.1	19.6	20.7	18.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,400	13,300	9,600	10,100	9,300
B) AVERAGE	$	14,700	19,200	15,000	15,200	14,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,700	24,200	21,100	21,700	20,300
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.6	15.2	17.4	18.6	16.2
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	23.2	14.6	22.6	25.6	19.5
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	33.5	15.7	32.3	34.8	29.7
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.2	11.7	6.6	6.3	6.7
TOTAL	%	39.7	27.4	38.9	41.1	36.4

PROVINCE: NEW BRUNSWICK

TABLE 13. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES — FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	16,500	41.8	30.5	53.7
2) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,200	6.2	9.8	2.5 Q
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	19,100	6.1	7.7	4.4
4) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	14,800	4.3	2.6 Q	6.2
5) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	14,800	3.9	5.9	1.7 Q
6) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	16,500	3.7	7.0	--
7) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	12,700	2.6	--	5.1
8) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	14,300	2.4	--	4.3
9) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	12,800	2.1	2.1 Q	2.1 Q
10) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	12,400	1.9	3.0	--
OTHER		13,200	25.0	30.5	19.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	52.8	40.0	66.4
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	8.0	11.9	3.6
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	6.6	5.1	8.2
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.4	9.1	3.6
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	6.2	7.3	5.0
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.5	3.1	4.0
OTHER			16.6	23.5	9.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: QUEBEC

TABLE 14. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN QUEBEC, 1974-1978						
BACHELOR'S	NO.	15,529	17,142	16,828	19,258	20,669
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	2,613	2,868	2,845	3,152	3,491
TOTAL	NO.	18,142	20,010	19,673	22,410	24,160

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,366	283	1,649	1,038	597
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	65.5	67.3	65.8	65.7	65.9 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.7	67.3	60.2	62.3	56.6 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	34.5	32.7	34.2	34.3 Q	34.1 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.3 Q	12.1 Q	14.7 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.9 Q	14.0 Q	12.3 Q	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	79.5	87.3	80.9	81.1	80.4
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	74.7	83.1	76.2	77.7	73.6
A) PERMANENT	%	54.0	75.6	57.8	64.9	45.8 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	16.2 Q	--	14.3 Q	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	20.5 Q	12.7 Q	19.1 Q	18.9 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.1	86.0	87.7	86.2	90.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.2	91.4	91.2	90.1	93.1
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	25.7 Q	21.8 Q	25.0 Q	23.7 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	12.9 Q	--	11.4 Q	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.2 Q	6.0 Q	6.1 Q	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,016	236	1,252	799	435
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	32.0 Q	56.5	36.9	39.2 Q	--
B) PARTIAL	%	46.8	41.3	45.7	43.1 Q	50.6 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	21.2 Q	--	17.4 Q	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.6	83.5	83.6	80.5	89.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	34.2 Q	--	29.0 Q	23.5 Q	39.4 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	10.5 Q	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	28.4 Q	20.8 Q	26.9 Q	21.5 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,100	15,300	10,500	10,600	10,100
B) AVERAGE	$	14,800	21,800	15,500	16,100	14,700
C) 10% EARNEL MORE THAN	$	22,100	27,000+	24,200	25,800	21,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	14.2 Q	13.6 Q	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.1 Q	21.8 Q	23.7 Q	23.5 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	52.6	26.3	47.5	51.9	39.6 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	63.5	31.7	57.3	55.9	59.9 Q

PROVINCE: QUEBEC

TABLE 14. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,000 Q	15.3 Q	--	--
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	16,100 Q	12.6 Q	--	--
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,300 Q	12.3 Q	15.4 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		15,700	59.8	58.2	62.8 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	28.5 Q	26.0 Q	32.9 Q
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	17.2 Q	17.7 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			54.4	56.3	50.9 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS. SURVEY RESULTS ARE FOR GRADUATES WHO HAD MOVED TO QUEBEC. GRADUATES FROM QUEBEC INSTITUTIONS DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

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PROVINCE: ONTARIO

TABLE 15. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN ONTARIO, 1974-1978						
BACHELOR'S	NO.	31,686	36,513	38,911	40,278	39,714
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	6,215	6,756	6,966	7,290	7,156
TOTAL	NO.	37,901	43,279	45,877	47,568	46,870

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	32,597	5,210	37,807	20,190	17,537
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.2	70.5	68.5	71.9	64.7
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.1	61.3	59.4	64.0	54.2
3) PART-TIME	%	8.3	8.6	8.3	7.0	9.9
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.8	29.5	31.5	28.1	35.3
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.4	4.9	8.8	7.4	10.4
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.8	10.2	12.5	11.9	13.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.6	14.5	10.3	8.9	11.8
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	86.0	84.0	85.7	87.3	83.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	79.7	78.8	79.6	82.7	76.1
A) PERMANENT	%	61.6	67.9	62.5	64.4	60.3
B) TEMPORARY	%	15.2	9.2	14.4	13.9	14.9
3) PART-TIME	%	5.6	4.6	5.5	4.0	7.2
4) NOT WORKING	%	14.0	16.0	14.3	12.7	16.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.2	3.6	5.0	4.5	5.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.5	10.0	7.0	6.0	8.1
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	90.4	85.5	89.7	91.1	88.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.5	90.0	93.0	94.0	91.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	24.6	17.6	23.7	21.1	26.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	8.0	6.6	7.8	7.2	8.7
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.7	6.2	4.8	4.6	5.2
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	25,983	4,097	30,080	16,683	13,341
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	36.1	44.8	37.3	36.9	37.6
B) PARTIAL	%	40.7	46.9	41.6	41.7	41.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	23.2	8.3	21.2	21.4	20.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	78.7	81.4	79.0	77.2	81.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	37.5	10.8	33.8	31.0	37.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.7	9.5	12.3	11.9	12.7
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	24.2	16.7	23.1	22.9	23.4
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,200	12,600	9,500	10,300	8,600
B) AVERAGE	$	14,700	20,400	15,200	15,900	14,300
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,900	27,000+	24,100	25,700	21,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.5	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	25.4	16.8	24.2	23.4	25.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	44.1	24.6	41.5	40.7	42.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.8	10.3	9.0	8.3	9.8
TOTAL	%	52.9	34.9	50.4	49.0	52.1

PROVINCE: ONTARIO

TABLE 15. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,900	29.4	20.3	40.9
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	17,300	8.1	10.1	5.5
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,200	6.8	9.6	3.3
4) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,000	4.7	7.5	1.1 Q
5) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	16,400	4.1	3.0	5.6
6) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	16,300	3.1	4.0	1.8 Q
7) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	15,300	2.8	3.6	1.8 Q
8) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	13,600	2.8	1.6 Q	4.3
9) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,000	2.7	3.7	1.5 Q
10) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	17,300	2.3	3.2	1.1 Q
OTHER		13,100	33.2	33.4	32.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	40.3	30.7	52.2
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	9.0	12.7	4.3
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	8.1	5.7	11.1
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.5	6.9	5.9
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	3.4	3.8	3.0
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	3.3	3.5	3.0 Q
OTHER			29.5	36.7	20.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: MANITOBA

TABLE 16. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN MANITOBA, 1974-1978						
BACHELOR'S	NO.	4,217	4,069	4,298	4,406	4,460
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	410	408	475	488	523
TOTAL	NO.	4,627	4,477	4,773	4,894	4,983

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	3,271	325	3,596	1,929	1,643
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.7	71.6	74.4	78.2	70.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	65.7	62.8	65.4	70.4	59.5
3) PART-TIME	%	8.4	7.3	8.3	6.9	10.0
4) NOT WORKING	%	25.3	28.4	25.6	21.8	30.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	6.7	5.0	6.5	5.5	7.7
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.6	9.4	8.7	7.3	10.3
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.0	13.9	10.4	9.1	11.9
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	85.2	82.6	85.0	87.3	82.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	79.7	80.6	79.8	82.8	76.3
A) PERMANENT	%	63.3	67.5	63.7	62.5	65.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	12.2	10.3	12.1	14.3	9.4
3) PART-TIME	%	5.3	--	5.0	4.2	5.9
4) NOT WORKING	%	14.8	17.4	15.0	12.7	17.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.7	--	2.6	2.1	3.2
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.2	6.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	10.0	7.2	6.2	8.3
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	90.0	86.1	89.6	90.9	88.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.1	90.0	92.8	93.8	91.7
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	17.0	16.8	17.0	14.0	20.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	8.5	8.2	8.5	6.9	10.3
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.0	7.6	5.3	5.0	5.5
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,603	259	2,862	1,592	1,246
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	45.5	50.0	45.9	46.1	45.6
B) PARTIAL	%	34.6	38.4	35.0	33.6	36.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	19.9	11.6	19.1	20.3	17.7
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	84.5	81.0	84.1	80.5	88.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	39.8	10.9	37.0	33.0	41.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.9	10.3	13.6	14.7	12.2
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	23.1	19.0	22.7	24.7	20.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,800	13,200	9,000	9,800	8,200
B) AVERAGE	$	14,600	20,100	15,000	15,800	14,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,200	27,000+	23,100	25,100	21,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.8	18.0	18.7	20.1	17.0
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	25.6	20.2	25.1	25.4	24.8
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	42.2	25.6	40.6	41.8	39.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	10.0	8.8	9.9	6.8	13.9
TOTAL	%	52.2	34.5	50.5	48.5	53.1

PROVINCE: MANITOBA

TABLE 16. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

(X) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	17,800	28.9	19.7	40.7
2) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,400	5.6	6.2	4.7
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	16,700	5.6	7.6	2.9 Q
4) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	17,200	4.0	6.9	--
5) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	14,400	3.9	2.7	5.4
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,100	3.8	4.4	3.0
7) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	15,900	3.7	1.5 Q	6.5
8) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	25,300	3.6	5.3	1.4 Q
9) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	15,000	3.3	5.0	1.2 Q
10) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	13,400	3.3	--	7.0
OTHER		12,800	34.3	40.2	26.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	40.1	31.1	51.6
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	10.3	7.7	13.7
3) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	8.6	11.9	4.4
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.3	5.8	4.6
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.9	5.4	4.2
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.5	4.8	4.2
OTHER			26.2	33.2	17.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: SASKATCHEWAN

TABLE 17. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1974-1978						
BACHELOR'S	NO.	2,754	2,849	2,980	2,925	3,103
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	226	242	257	285	284
TOTAL	NO.	2,980	3,091	3,237	3,210	3,387

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,596	224	2,820	1,596	1,189
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	73.0	78.6	73.5	79.0	66.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	67.7	70.7	67.9	74.4	59.3
3) PART-TIME	%	4.6	7.4 Q	4.9	3.6	6.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	27.0	21.4	26.5	21.0	34.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	8.2	5.5 Q	8.0	6.5	10.0
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.4	6.1 Q	8.2	6.0	11.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.4	9.8	10.4	8.5	13.0
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	87.4	87.5	87.4	90.7	82.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	83.4	80.8	83.2	88.5	76.1
A) PERMANENT	%	66.2	67.5	66.3	68.8	62.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	11.7	8.4	11.4	11.6	11.4
3) PART-TIME	%	3.6	5.9 Q	3.8	2.0 Q	6.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	12.6	12.5	12.6	9.3	17.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.8	--	2.6	2.1	3.3
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.0	--	3.0	2.6	3.4
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	8.3	7.0	4.5	10.4
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.6	90.2	89.6	91.5	87.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.1	91.7	93.0	95.5	89.6
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	18.5	12.8	18.0	13.7	24.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.2	4.6 Q	6.1	5.0	7.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.5	5.3 Q	4.5	4.3	4.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,162	180	2,342	1,407	899
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	51.9	52.9	52.0	49.0	56.4
B) PARTIAL	%	36.3	42.7	36.8	40.1	32.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	11.8	--	11.2	10.9	11.5
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	85.3	78.6	84.7	80.4	91.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	42.6	11.8	40.1	37.9	42.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.7	--	11.1	9.8	13.0
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.1	22.1	26.7	24.6	29.6
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,500	14,800	10,600	11,300	10,100
B) AVERAGE	$	15,500	22,300	15,800	16,800	14,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	23,000	27,000+	23,800	25,400	21,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.3	27.6	19.0	20.5	16.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	23.7	18.4	23.3	22.6	24.1
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	31.3	19.3	30.4	32.8	26.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.1	6.1 Q	7.9	5.6	11.4
TOTAL	%	39.4	25.4	38.3	38.5	37.7

PROVINCE: SASKATCHEWAN

TABLE 17. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES — FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	16,700	34.1	26.0	46.5
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	20,800	7.0	9.6	--
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,200	4.9	6.3	--
4) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,800	4.0	6.4	--
5) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	14,800	3.4	--	5.4
6) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	16,000	3.2	3.8	--
7) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	19,300	3.1	4.4	--
8) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	16,000	3.1	3.7	--
9) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	18,200	2.9	--	--
10) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	13,700	2.9	--	--
OTHER		14,100	31.3	33.3	28.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	46.6	39.5	57.5
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	7.9	8.2	7.6
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	7.9	5.5	11.6
4) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	7.1	9.3	--
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.1	5.6	--
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.5	3.7	--
OTHER			21.8	28.2	11.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: ALBERTA

TABLE 18. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN ALBERTA, 1974-1978						
BACHELOR'S	NO.	6,427	6,285	6,114	6,490	6,858
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	970	882	939	940	962
TOTAL	NO.	7,397	7,167	7,053	7,430	7,820

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	5,973	636	6,659	3,556	3,056
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.0	73.2	69.5	74.6	63.5
2) FULL-TIME	%	62.0	65.2	62.3	68.7	55.2
3) PART-TIME	%	5.0	6.6	5.2	3.3	7.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.0	26.8	30.5	25.4	36.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.4	5.8 Q	9.0	8.7	9.3
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.9	8.0	8.8	6.9	11.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.7	13.0	12.6	9.9	16.2
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	87.0	86.7	87.0	88.7	85.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	83.0	79.7	82.6	85.9	79.0
A) PERMANENT	%	65.7	64.3	65.6	65.6	65.9
B) TEMPORARY	%	13.2	12.2	13.1	14.1	11.9
3) PART-TIME	%	3.2	4.5 Q	3.4	1.5 Q	5.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	13.0	13.3	13.0	11.3	15.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.4	2.6 Q	2.5	2.5 Q	2.3 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.1	--	2.1	1.3 Q	3.0 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.4	9.5
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	87.3	87.0	87.2	90.1	83.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.7	91.4	91.6	92.6	90.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.9	15.8	20.3	17.2	24.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	5.1	5.2 Q	5.1	4.2	6.0
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.9	5.8	4.1	4.8	3.5
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	4,954	544	5,498	3,054	2,407
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	50.3	60.3	51.3	48.3	54.9
B) PARTIAL	%	34.0	33.3	33.9	35.4	32.1
C) NOT RELATED	%	15.7	6.4 Q	14.8	16.4	12.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	80.3	80.6	80.3	78.5	82.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	32.8	10.9	30.5	30.8	30.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.8	11.4	13.6	13.7	13.5
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	29.5	23.7	28.9	30.4	27.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,600	13,300	10,800	11,700	10,200
B) AVERAGE	$	15,200	21,300	15,500	16,800	14,500
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,800	27,000+	23,300	25,200	21,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.8	19.0	21.5	21.2	21.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	25.7	21.2	25.2	25.4	24.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	36.4	18.0	34.5	34.2	35.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.4	6.8 Q	8.3	7.1	9.9
TOTAL	%	44.9	24.8	42.8	41.2	45.0

PROVINCE: ALBERTA

TABLE 18. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,300	28.9	16.8	44.3
2) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,900	8.1	10.8	4.9
3) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	19,100	7.1	11.5	1.5 Q
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	17,400	6.8	8.3	4.3
5) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	15,900	3.1	1.4 Q	5.1
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,200	2.8	3.5	2.0 Q
7) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	21,800	2.7	3.7	1.5 Q
8) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	15,000	2.7	--	5.7
9) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	16,600	2.7	3.3	1.9 Q
10) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	14,800	2.7	2.2 Q	3.3 Q
OTHER		14,800	32.4	37.6	25.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	39.0	24.0	57.6
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	12.0	17.3	5.1
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	7.3	5.2	9.9
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	6.0	5.8	6.2
5) MINERAL FUELS	4	2	4.6	6.9	1.7 Q
6) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	4.2	5.3	2.7 Q
OTHER			27.2	35.4	16.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: BRITISH COLUMBIA

TABLE 19. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1974-1978						
BACHELOR'S	NO.	5,180	5,162	5,295	5,435	5,903
MASTER'S OR PHD	NO.	975	1,048	1,032	1,089	1,123
TOTAL	NO.	6,155	6,210	6,327	6,524	7,026

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	4,639	686	5,325	3,054	2,224
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	66.6	65.0	66.4	72.6	57.7
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.5	53.3	58.2	65.9	47.4
3) PART-TIME	%	7.1	10.8	7.6	6.0	9.8
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.4	35.0	33.6	27.4	42.3
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	10.0	8.4	9.7	8.3	11.8
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.3	12.0	12.2	10.4	14.8
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.2	14.6	11.6	8.7	15.7
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	84.0	84.3	84.1	85.8	81.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	77.5	75.4	77.2	80.6	72.4
A) PERMANENT	%	57.6	62.2	58.2	59.4	56.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	15.4	9.6	14.6	15.1	14.0
3) PART-TIME	%	5.8	8.0	6.1	4.2	8.6
4) NOT WORKING	%	16.0	15.7	15.9	14.2	18.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.3	1.9 Q	2.2	1.8 Q	2.8 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.3	3.6 Q	5.9	5.5	6.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.3	9.5	7.6	6.7	8.9
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.8	85.4	88.4	91.3	84.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	92.7	90.5	92.4	93.3	91.1
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	25.0	23.9	24.9	20.5	31.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	9.4	6.9	9.0	8.1	10.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.8	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	3,588	511	4,099	2,453	1,605
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	48.3	50.5	48.6	46.4	51.7
B) PARTIAL	%	32.7	42.8	34.0	34.9	33.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	19.0	6.7	17.4	18.7	15.3
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	77.9	84.6	78.8	75.3	84.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	36.3	11.4	33.0	34.3	31.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.7	10.9	12.5	13.7	10.7
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	28.7	20.8	27.7	28.5	26.6
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,500	13,500	9,800	10,400	9,200
B) AVERAGE	$	15,200	20,400	15,600	16,300	14,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,900	27,000+	23,700	24,900	20,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.1	19.5	22.6	23.5	21.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	26.7	17.6	25.5	23.8	28.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	36.5	13.5	33.6	33.1	34.1
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.2	3.5 Q	8.4	7.0	10.7
TOTAL	%	45.7	17.0	42.0	40.1	44.8

PROVINCE: BRITISH COLUMBIA

TABLE 19. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL UNIVERSITY (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,800	22.1	14.8	32.9
2) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	18,600	7.1	9.1	4.2 Q
3) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	17,700	5.6	9.0	--
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	16,500	5.3	5.5	4.8
5) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,600	5.1	6.4	3.3 Q
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	15,900	3.7	5.4	1.2 Q
7) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	15,800	3.5	1.8 Q	6.1
8) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	16,000	3.2	2.2 Q	4.7
9) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	15,200	3.1	3.8	1.9 Q
10) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	10,900	3.0	2.2 Q	4.2 Q
OTHER		14,700	38.3	39.9	36.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	33.8	24.4	47.8
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	15.0	21.2	5.6
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	9.4	6.2	14.3
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	6.1	5.5	6.9
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.0	5.0	4.9
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.7	6.5	1.9 Q
OTHER			26.2	31.1	18.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: NEWFOUNDLAND

TABLE 20. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND, 1974-1978	NO.	451	457	556	613	586

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	373	93	466	172	291
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.7	71.4	74.1	75.1	73.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	72.9	67.9	71.9	73.2	71.1
3) PART-TIME	%	1.8 Q	--	2.2	--	2.3 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	25.3	28.6	25.9	24.9	26.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	8.5	8.5 Q	8.5	3.9 Q	11.3
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.0	20.1	14.5	21.0	10.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.7	--	3.0	--	4.8
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	86.9	84.7	86.5	83.6	88.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	84.2	81.1	83.6	80.4	85.5
A) PERMANENT	%	73.6	69.4	72.7	56.5	82.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	9.4	7.0 Q	8.9	18.8	2.9
3) PART-TIME	%	2.4	--	2.6	--	2.3 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	13.1	15.3	13.5	16.4	11.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.7	--	4.3	4.8	3.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.8	--	5.6	8.9	3.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.5	--	3.7	--	4.2
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	96.3	100.0	97.0	100.0	95.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.5	95.6	96.3	97.2	95.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	22.4	28.6	23.7	24.9	22.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	9.9	11.4	10.2	14.0	7.8
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.9	8.8	7.4	8.7	5.7
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	314	76	390	138	249
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	74.5	82.6	76.0	58.0	85.7
B) PARTIAL	%	20.5	13.9	19.3	31.2	12.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	5.0	--	4.7	10.8	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	96.3	98.5	96.7	94.2	98.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	10.3	--	8.9	20.1	2.9 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.1	--	11.7	9.7	12.9
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	29.4	12.3	26.2	19.9	29.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,400	11,200	10,000	10,100	10,000
B) AVERAGE	$	11,600	14,200	11,700	13,800	11,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,500	24,100	15,700	19,800	13,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	32.0	26.6	31.0	21.6	36.0
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.0	17.4	22.7	26.4	20.5
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	37.1	11.9	32.1	23.8	36.9
B) OTHER REASONS	%	3.3	--	3.0	--	3.8
TOTAL	%	40.4	13.4	35.1	25.4	40.7

PROVINCE: NEWFOUNDLAND

TABLE 20. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	11,500	46.1	4.8	69.8
2) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	13,100	13.0	14.2	12.2
3) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	13,700	7.7	21.1	--
4) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,500	4.9	--	7.7
5) ELECTRIC POWERLINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS	873	13,800	2.2	5.9	--
6) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	10,500	1.7	--	--
7) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	11,000	1.7	--	--
8) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	13,000	1.5	4.2	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		12,800	21.3	45.1	7.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	55.2	7.1	82.7
2) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	7.7	17.1	--
3) ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	7	4	5.1	12.4	--
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	4.0	--	4.8
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	3.9	8.5	--
6) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	3.4	5.4	--
OTHER			20.8	46.8	5.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TABLE 21. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1974-1978	NO.	304	285	258	302	377

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	73	43	116	38	76
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	85.4	71.8	80.4	86.3	77.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	81.0	62.2	74.1	83.5	69.3
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	6.3 Q	--	8.0 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	14.6	28.2 Q	19.6	13.7 Q	22.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	5.8 Q	--	8.8 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.8	--	9.7	13.7 Q	7.6 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	89.9	87.3	89.0	89.4	88.8
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.0	87.3	87.1	89.4	85.9
A) PERMANENT	%	71.0	74.6	72.3	73.0	71.9
B) TEMPORARY	%	13.2	--	13.0	--	14.0
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	10.1	--	11.0	--	11.2 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.2 Q	--	6.9 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	97.2	93.6	95.9	100.0	93.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.1	93.6	95.8	97.3	95.1
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	12.2	23.4 Q	16.1	13.7 Q	17.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	7.4 Q	--	7.2 Q	--	6.7 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.1	--	6.0	3.9 Q	7.9 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	63	38	101	33	66
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	47.2	89.1	62.8	44.0	72.2
B) PARTIAL	%	45.7	--	32.7	52.6	22.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	7.1 Q	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	91.8	100.0	94.8	94.0	95.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	24.5	--	15.4	26.1 Q	10.0 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	7.2 Q	--	7.3 Q	--	7.6 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	17.8	--	17.8	16.6 Q	18.4
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,800	10,200	8,200	8,900	8,000
B) AVERAGE	$	11,200	11,400	11,300	12,000	10,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,300	13,300	13,900	15,400	13,300
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.2	38.2 Q	27.3	24.6 Q	28.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	30.9	24.0 Q	28.4	37.7	23.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	25.0	20.4 Q	23.3	27.1	21.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	28.5	24.0 Q	26.8	30.4	25.0

PROVINCE: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TABLE 71. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	11,400	36.2	--	54.0
2) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,300	10.4	--	15.9
3) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	12,400 Q	6.0 Q	14.0 Q	--
4) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	12,700 Q	5.5 Q	--	8.5 Q
5) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,100 Q	5.2 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,300	36.7	71.0	18.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	39.7	--	59.2
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	11.7	15.6 Q	9.7 Q
3) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	8.7	21.9	--
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	7.5	--	8.0 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			32.4	52.8	21.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 22. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1974-1978	NO.	1,938	1,008	1,047	1,050	952

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	668	--	675	232	437
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	71.9	--	71.6	75.5	69.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	63.5	--	63.3	72.8	58.0
3) PART-TIME	%	7.9	--	7.8	--	11.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	28.1	--	28.4	24.5	30.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	5.2	--	5.5	5.3 Q	5.7
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	19.3	--	19.4	16.0	21.4
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.5	--	3.4	--	3.6
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	92.3	--	92.1	93.0	91.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	89.6	--	89.2	92.4	87.4
A) PERMANENT	%	83.1	--	82.8	80.9	83.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	5.6	--	5.5	9.6	3.4 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	2.5	--	2.7	--	3.9
4) NOT WORKING	%	7.7	--	7.9	7.0	8.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.1	--	3.4	5.5 Q	2.3 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.1	--	3.0	--	4.1
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	96.5	--	96.6	96.8	96.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.9	--	97.0	98.9	95.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	25.5	--	25.8	22.0	28.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.8	--	5.0	6.0 Q	4.5
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.2	--	5.2	8.4	3.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	599	--	603	213	380
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	80.3	--	80.5	67.1	87.6
B) PARTIAL	%	15.4	--	15.3	23.5	10.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	4.3	--	4.2	9.4	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	94.6	--	94.7	90.0	97.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	11.5	--	11.6	23.4	5.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.6	--	12.5	9.6	14.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	18.6	--	18.7	14.8	21.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,000	--	9,000	9,000	9,000
B) AVERAGE	$	11,700	--	11,700	12,900	11,500
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,700	--	14,800	16,900	13,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	29.5	--	29.5	21.3	34.2
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	22.5	--	22.5	23.9	21.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	25.7	--	25.8	27.1	24.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	3.8	--	3.7	--	3.5 Q
TOTAL	%	29.5	--	29.5	31.4	28.3

PROVINCE: NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 22. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	11,700	46.6	--	72.0
2) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	13,100	10.7	27.8	--
3) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	12,100	5.0	--	7.2
4) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,200	3.4	--	4.7 Q
5) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,400 Q	2.9 Q	7.1 Q	--
6) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,500 Q	2.4 Q	--	--
7) FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL WORKERS	718	10,200 Q	2.2 Q	5.1 Q	--
8) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	12,500 Q	2.0 Q	--	--
9) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	12,200 Q	2.0 Q	--	--
10) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	8,700 Q	1.9 Q	--	--
OTHER		11,900	21.0	43.2	8.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	53.8	5.8 Q	81.1
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.8	11.2	2.8 Q
3) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	5.4	11.3	--
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.5	8.6 Q	--
5) ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	7	4	2.9 Q	7.9 Q	--
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	2.3 Q	--	--
OTHER			25.3	52.0	10.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: NEW BRUNSWICK

TABLE 23. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN NEW BRUNSWICK, 1974-1978	NO.	528	524	588	601	777

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	359	13	372	83	287
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.0	85.2	74.4	82.1	72.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	66.7	85.2	67.4	80.8	63.4
3) PART-TIME	%	7.3	--	7.0	--	8.7
4) NOT WORKING	%	26.0	--	25.6	17.9	27.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.0	--	8.7	--	10.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.4	--	14.5	15.4	14.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.5	--	2.4	--	2.7 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	94.0	100.0	94.3	95.9	93.8
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	89.7	100.0	90.0	95.9	88.3
A) PERMANENT	%	83.0	81.6	82.9	70.8	86.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	5.8	--	6.2	21.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	4.4	--	4.2	--	5.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	6.0	--	5.7	--	6.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.2 Q	--	2.1 Q	--	2.3 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.2 Q	--	2.1 Q	--	1.9 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	1.6 Q	--	1.5 Q	--	2.0 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	97.5	100.0	97.6	98.7	97.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	98.4	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	24.1	--	23.7	16.8	25.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.5	--	4.3	--	4.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.4	--	3.3	3.6	3.3
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	321	13	334	80	253
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	84.1	35.9	82.1	60.8	88.8
B) PARTIAL	%	13.0	45.6	14.3	31.8	8.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	2.9	--	3.6	7.4 Q	2.4 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	97.0	66.7	95.7	94.4	96.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	8.4	--	8.6	27.6	2.7 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	16.3	--	15.7	21.5	13.8
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	16.8	--	16.8	18.1	16.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,000	2,100	9,000	8,200	9,300
B) AVERAGE	$	11,400	11,900	11,400	11,700	11,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,000	18,800	14,100	15,600	13,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	37.7	32.8	37.4	33.1	38.8
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.5	--	23.5	14.6	26.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	22.2	23.8 Q	22.3	19.6	23.1
B) OTHER REASONS	%	2.9	--	2.8	--	3.1 Q
TOTAL	%	25.1	23.8 Q	25.0	21.4	26.2

PROVINCE: NEW BRUNSWICK

TABLE 23. COLLEGE GRADUATES — FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

(X) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	11,400	50.9	--	66.7
2) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	11,500	17.2	--	21.9
3) FORESTRY AND LOGGING WORKERS	751	10,500	4.3	16.1	--
4) FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL WORKERS	718	8,900 Q	2.6 Q	10.7 Q	--
5) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,100 Q	2.5 Q	10.2 Q	--
6) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	14,500 Q	2.4 Q	8.0 Q	--
7) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	10,900 Q	1.7 Q	--	--
8) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	14,800 Q	1.6 Q	--	2.2 Q
9) FARMERS	711	2,600 Q	1.6 Q	6.5 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,600	15.1	37.1	7.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	62.6	--	80.9
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	9.5	14.7	7.8
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.6	15.9	3.5 Q
4) FARMS (EXCEPT EXPERIMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL)	1	2	3.9	15.7	--
5) PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	10	3.1 Q	7.3 Q	--
6) FORESTRY SERVICES	2	2	2.2 Q	8.8 Q	--
OTHER			12.5	32.1	6.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: QUEBEC

TABLE 24. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN QUEBEC, 1974-1978	NO.	23,223	26,686	26,305	29,873	32,565

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	243	69	312	132	174
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	50.2	63.8 Q	53.3	62.5 Q	46.2 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	43.3 Q	63.8 Q	48.0	58.5 Q	39.9 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	49.8	36.2 Q	46.7	--	53.8 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	30.2 Q	--	29.6 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	81.4	87.2	82.7	82.1 Q	83.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	76.0	83.7	77.7	77.2 Q	78.1
A) PERMANENT	%	62.4	71.9	64.6	60.2 Q	67.9 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	17.3 Q	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	90.7	91.3	90.8	98.8	84.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.9	96.5	96.0	100.0	92.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	44.6 Q	30.1 Q	41.3	36.8 Q	45.3 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.2 Q	10.5 Q	6.4 Q	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	183	56	239	101 Q	133
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	64.3 Q	63.6 Q	64.1	54.6 Q	71.4 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	25.9 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	89.2	93.3	90.2	91.0 Q	89.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	28.0 Q	34.7 Q	29.7 Q	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,400	8,500	8,400	9,300 Q	8,200
B) AVERAGE	$	10,900	13,300	11,700	14,100 Q	10,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	16,400	17,600	17,000	18,600 Q	15,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	38.2 Q	--	35.4 Q	--	45.0 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	51.7 Q	50.2 Q	51.3	52.4 Q	50.4 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	54.9 Q	63.2 Q	56.9	59.8 Q	54.7 Q

PROVINCE: QUEBEC

TABLE 24. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,700	100.0	100.0 Q	100.0 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS. SURVEY RESULTS ARE FOR GRADUATES WHO HAD MOVED TO QUEBEC. GRADUATES FROM QUEBEC INSTITUTIONS DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: ONTARIO

TABLE 25. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN ONTARIO, 1974-1978	NO.	16,465	15,402	16,501	17,584	17,566

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	12,564	3,548	16,112	6,175	9,914
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	65.5	72.9	67.2	75.3	62.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	55.1	65.7	57.4	69.9	49.6
3) PART-TIME	%	9.8	6.6	9.1	4.6	11.7
4) NOT WORKING	%	34.5	27.1	32.8	24.7	37.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	8.1	4.0	7.2	4.5	8.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	19.9	16.7	19.2	16.3	21.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.5	6.4	6.5	4.0	8.0
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	89.8	90.1	89.9	93.0	88.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	82.9	84.8	83.3	89.7	79.3
A) PERMANENT	%	74.7	75.4	74.8	76.8	73.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	6.2	6.5	6.3	8.9	4.7
3) PART-TIME	%	6.5	4.1	6.0	2.7	8.0
4) NOT WORKING	%	10.2	9.9	10.1	7.0	12.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3 Q	1.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.1	5.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.5 Q	4.8
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.5	93.6	93.5	96.0	92.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.4	96.5	96.5	98.5	95.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	29.9	22.1	28.2	21.6	32.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.8	6.6	6.8	5.6	7.6
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	10,418	3,002	13,420	5,539	7,866
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	66.0	56.9	64.0	54.8	70.2
B) PARTIAL	%	20.6	30.7	22.9	28.6	18.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	13.4	12.4	13.2	16.6	10.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	90.0	86.9	89.3	86.5	91.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	29.7	24.0	28.5	32.4	25.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.1	12.8	12.2	15.4	10.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.9	20.8	21.7	24.0	20.1
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,200	8,400	7,400	8,800	6,900
B) AVERAGE	$	11,200	13,100	11,700	13,200	10,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,600	17,800	16,000	18,400	14,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.6	21.5	23.9	22.7	24.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.1	25.5	27.5	27.0	27.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	33.5	43.1	35.7	39.0	33.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.2
TOTAL	%	39.3	48.9	41.5	44.2	39.5

PROVINCE: ONTARIO

TABLE 25. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	13,400	15.7	2.0 Q	25.4
2) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	8,900	8.9	--	15.2
3) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	12,300	6.9	2.1 Q	10.3
4) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	10,600	5.4	8.0	3.6
5) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	9,400	4.9	3.8	5.7
6) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,200	4.6	6.1	3.6
7) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	12,600	4.3	9.6	--
8) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	9,800	3.2	1.4 Q	4.4
9) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	10,900	2.9	1.4 Q	4.1
10) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	10,200	2.7	3.0	2.5
OTHER		12,100	40.4	62.8	24.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	29.2	6.3	45.2
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	7.5	6.9	7.9
3) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	6.9	7.5	6.5
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	5.6	2.7 Q	7.6
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	4.4	5.4	3.7
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	3.3	2.9 Q	3.6
OTHER			43.2	68.2	25.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: MANITOBA

TABLE 26. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN MANITOBA, 1974-1978	NO.	1,309	1,169	1,225	1,241	1,262

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,044	21	1,065	420	634
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	70.2	47.3 Q	69.7	77.4	64.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	62.8	35.8 Q	62.2	70.2	56.7
3) PART-TIME	%	6.2	--	6.3	6.3	6.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	29.8	52.7	30.3	22.6	35.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	8.1	--	8.4	6.2	9.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.3	--	14.5	10.3	17.4
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.4	--	7.4	6.1	8.3
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	93.5	91.8	93.5	95.2	92.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.8	91.8	90.8	93.8	88.8
A) PERMANENT	%	83.9	81.0	83.8	82.4	85.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	4.6	--	4.8	6.5	3.4
3) PART-TIME	%	2.3	--	2.2	--	3.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	6.5	--	6.5	4.8	7.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.2	--	1.2	--	1.6 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.0	--	3.1	3.0	3.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.3	--	2.2	--	2.9
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	92.6	91.3	92.6	93.9	91.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.7	100.0	97.8	96.8	97.1
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	24.2	48.2 Q	24.7	17.6	29.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.3	--	4.4	3.6	4.9
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.4	--	4.6	5.1	4.4
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	948	19	967	394	563
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	68.3	88.3	68.7	55.6	78.0
B) PARTIAL	%	24.4	--	23.9	34.4	16.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	7.3	--	7.4	10.0	5.3
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.0	80.2	91.7	87.9	94.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	17.7	--	17.8	24.5	13.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.8	--	10.8	12.9	9.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	24.0	--	24.0	22.3	24.8
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,700	9,800	8,700	9,600	8,100
B) AVERAGE	$	12,600	11,400	12,600	13,200	12,300
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,700	17,200	15,700	17,900	14,000
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	26.3	37.7 Q	26.5	26.1	26.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	21.8	44.2 Q	22.3	23.8	21.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	35.8	46.5 Q	36.1	37.3	35.1
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.7	--	5.5	4.3	6.4
TOTAL	%	41.5	46.5 Q	41.6	41.6	41.5

PROVINCE: MANITOBA

TABLE 76. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	12,900	35.6	2.5 Q	58.8
2) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	12,600	4.8	11.4	--
3) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	12,900	4.0	7.5	1.6 Q
4) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	12,500	4.0	7.7	1.4 Q
5) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	11,400	4.0	3.8 Q	4.1
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,400	3.9	8.4	--
7) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,500	3.5	--	6.0
8) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	10,800	3.5	5.3	2.3 Q
9) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	14,400	2.8	6.4	--
10) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	10,300	2.8	2.4 Q	3.0
OTHER		12,100	31.2	44.5	21.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	39.4	3.2 Q	64.5
2) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	8.3	6.2	9.8
3) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	4.6	7.4	2.6 Q
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.3	6.7	2.4 Q
5) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.1	5.9	2.8 Q
6) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	3.9	5.6	2.8 Q
OTHER			35.7	65.1	15.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: SASKATCHEWAN

TABLE 27. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1974-1978	NO.	1,014	973	927	1,021	1,168

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	846	33 Q	879	288	587
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	72.2	77.1 Q	72.4	85.4	65.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	64.6	67.3 Q	64.7	77.5	58.3
3) PART-TIME	%	6.4	--	6.5	6.6 Q	6.6 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	27.8	--	27.6	14.6	34.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	10.3	--	10.0	--	13.4
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.8	--	10.7	6.9 Q	12.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.8	--	6.9	--	8.2
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	86.7	88.9 Q	86.8	89.9	85.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	80.0	80.8 Q	80.0	87.5	76.3
A) PERMANENT	%	71.5	80.8 Q	71.9	71.2	72.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	4.3 Q	--	4.2 Q	7.3 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	4.6 Q	--	4.7 Q	--	6.3 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	13.3	--	13.2	10.1 Q	14.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.2 Q	--	3.1 Q	--	3.9 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.9 Q	--	4.8	--	4.7 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.2	--	5.3	--	6.2 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.2	88.2 Q	93.1	95.6	91.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.8	92.6 Q	94.7	96.5	93.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	22.6	--	22.2	10.6 Q	28.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	8.5	--	8.4	6.9 Q	9.1
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.1	--	3.2	3.9 Q	3.0
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	676	26 Q	702	250	445
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	78.1	76.8 Q	78.0	61.5	86.5
B) PARTIAL	%	17.4	--	17.6	31.5	10.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	4.6 Q	--	4.4 Q	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	93.5	100.0 Q	93.7	89.9	95.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	15.5	--	15.2	30.4	7.3 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.8	--	11.5	13.3 Q	10.7
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.9	--	26.4	21.0	29.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,700	12,300 Q	9,800	10,200	9,600
B) AVERAGE	$	13,000	14,200 Q	13,000	14,100	12,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	16,200	17,300 Q	16,200	19,000	15,000
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	32.9	--	32.0	18.3	39.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	17.5	--	17.1	10.3 Q	21.1
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	21.0	--	21.0	23.4	19.7
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	23.3	--	23.4	25.5	22.3

PROVINCE: SASKATCHEWAN

TABLE 27. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	12,800	41.1	--	63.5
2) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	13,300	8.0	--	11.9
3) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	15,300	4.4	11.2	--
4) MECHANICS	858	11,700	4.2	11.6	--
5) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,300	4.0	8.6	--
6) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	11,800	3.7	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		13,100	34.6	60.9	19.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	43.5	--	66.6
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	13.3	12.0	14.1
3) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	4.1	11.3	--
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.9	7.2	--
5) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	3.9	--	4.5
6) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	3.4	--	--
OTHER			27.9	61.4	8.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: ALBERTA

TABLE 28. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN ALBERTA, 1974-1978	NO.	3,862	3,487	3,787	3,884	4,377

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,912	506	3,418	1,614	1,772
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	76.7	73.1	76.1	83.7	69.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	72.0	65.7	71.1	80.6	62.1
3) PART-TIME	%	3.7	6.4	4.1	1.8	6.2
4) NOT WORKING	%	23.3	26.9	23.9	16.3	31.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	5.8	8.1	6.2	5.4	6.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.3	6.8	9.8	6.6	12.9
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.2	12.0	7.9	4.3	11.2
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.7	89.7	90.5	93.3	87.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	86.5	84.4	86.2	91.1	81.6
A) PERMANENT	%	75.6	79.4	76.1	75.8	76.3
B) TEMPORARY	%	5.6	3.2	5.3	6.9	3.9
3) PART-TIME	%	3.4	5.3	3.6	1.3 Q	5.6
4) NOT WORKING	%	9.3	10.3	9.5	6.7	12.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.3	1.5 Q	1.3	1.3 Q	1.4 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.3	--	3.1	3.2	3.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.6	7.5	5.0	2.2	7.7
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	92.8	88.0	92.1	95.7	88.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.4	92.5	95.0	97.8	92.3
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	17.4	16.9	17.4	12.6	22.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.9	3.1	4.7	4.6	4.8
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.0	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,518	425	2,943	1,470	1,444
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	63.0	87.8	66.8	57.8	75.1
B) PARTIAL	%	26.3	8.6	23.6	31.8	15.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	10.7	3.7	9.6	10.4	9.0
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	88.1	92.6	88.7	90.4	87.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	29.3	5.4	25.7	30.2	21.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	15.4	10.4	14.6	13.8	15.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	24.5	27.7	25.0	23.4	26.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,800	10,600	9,000	10,800	8,100
B) AVERAGE	$	13,500	13,000	13,300	15,000	12,200
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,800	15,400	15,200	21,200	15,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.7	29.8	24.6	20.2	28.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.3	28.5	24.9	21.7	27.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	33.2	32.5	33.1	36.9	29.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.1	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
TOTAL	%	38.3	36.0	38.0	41.8	34.1

PROVINCE: ALBERTA

TABLE 28. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	13,200	18.3	1.0 Q	36.1
2) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	14,700	9.3	16.7	1.7 Q
3) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	10,000	5.2	--	10.1
4) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,700	4.7	5.6	3.8
5) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,100	4.6	5.7	3.4
6) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	11,000	4.5	1.0 Q	8.2
7) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,200	4.4	5.3	3.5
8) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	9,800	3.9	1.5 Q	6.4
9) ELECTRIC POWERLINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS	873	16,100	3.5	6.7	--
10) CONTRUCTION WORKERS	878	16,600	2.7	5.3	--
OTHER		13,400	38.9	51.0	26.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	25.3	3.2	47.8
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	7.8	9.6	5.9
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	5.9	5.6	6.4
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	5.9	5.6	6.1
5) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	4.6	8.0	1.2 Q
6) WHOLESALE TRADE	8	1	4.5	6.9	2.1 Q
OTHER			45.9	61.1	30.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PROVINCE: BRITISH COLUMBIA

TABLE 29. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1974-1978	NO.	2,732	2,961	2,925	2,764	2,819

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,796	460	2,256	1,030	1,204
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.9	61.3	68.2	72.8	64.3
2) FULL-TIME	%	62.6	50.8	60.2	66.3	55.0
3) PART-TIME	%	6.3	9.4	7.0	5.4	8.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.1	38.7	31.8	27.2	35.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	5.3	6.4	5.6	4.4	6.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.9	9.3	14.5	16.9	12.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.8	23.1	11.7	5.9	16.7
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	87.9	76.7	85.6	89.4	82.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	82.9	68.6	80.0	85.7	74.8
A) PERMANENT	%	73.7	61.0	71.1	74.4	68.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.1	6.0	6.9	8.6	5.3
3) PART-TIME	%	3.5	7.4	4.3	1.9	6.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	12.1	23.3	14.4	10.6	17.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.8	4.7	3.2	2.9	3.4
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.5	6.1	4.8	5.7	4.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.8	12.5	6.4	2.1	10.2
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.2	76.9	88.3	94.1	83.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.2	87.5	93.6	97.9	89.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	23.3	20.4	22.8	22.7	22.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	7.6	12.4	8.5	8.8	8.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.8	3.3	4.6	4.7	4.5
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,484	315	1,799	879	897
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	67.8	86.9	71.2	62.8	79.3
B) PARTIAL	%	23.3	9.9	21.0	27.5	14.6
C) NOT RELATED	%	8.8	3.2 Q	7.8	9.7	6.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	89.3	89.8	89.4	88.1	90.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	26.0	5.1 Q	22.4	30.4	14.5
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.0	15.7	13.5	12.0	15.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	24.1	31.0	25.3	22.4	27.8
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,800	11,200	10,000	11,300	9,000
B) AVERAGE	$	14,200	13,800	14,100	15,000	13,200
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,800	15,900	18,100	20,500	15,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	25.7	36.3	27.6	22.4	32.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	22.9	17.1	21.9	23.4	20.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	38.3	30.7	36.9	37.1	36.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.6	6.4	5.7	5.5	6.1
TOTAL	%	43.8	37.1	42.7	42.6	42.8

PROVINCE: BRITISH COLUMBIA

TABLE 29. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TOTAL COLLEGE (ALL FIELDS OF STUDY) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	14,900	24.5	1.9 Q	46.1
2) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	14,800	7.2	13.7	1.0 Q
3) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	14,300	6.3	1.5 Q	10.7
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,900	4.9	5.6	4.3
5) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,100	4.7	5.6	3.7
6) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,400	4.6	6.7	2.7 Q
7) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	12,300	3.3	2.7 Q	3.8
8) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	11,700	2.7	2.0 Q	3.4
9) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	16,900	2.4	4.6	--
10) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	14,900	2.2	2.4 Q	1.9 Q
OTHER		14,200	37.4	53.3	21.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	34.7	3.1 Q	64.6
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	7.6	11.3	4.2
3) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	4.7	8.0	1.5 Q
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.6	4.9	4.4
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	4.1	5.2	3.1 Q
6) TRANSPORTATION	7	1	3.7	6.7	0.9 Q
OTHER			40.9	60.9	21.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

SECTION V

LABOUR MARKET EXPERIENCES IN RANK ORDER, BY FIELD OF STUDY

Introduction

In this section, fields and levels of study are ranked according to their standing with respect to the following variables:

- Employed full-time one month after graduation
- Length of job search
- Unemployment two years after graduation
- Underemployment
- Salaries (several tables for comparisons)
- Job not related to field of study
- Job satisfaction
- Regret choice of field of study
- Plans for future postsecondary enrolment

These tables make it easy to compare some aspects of the employment outcome for graduates in different fields. Each table starts with the most "positive" value and works down to less favourable outcomes. For instance, the table of average annual salaries (Table 34) begins with the highest amount, while unemployment (Table 32) starts with the lowest rate.

Some caution is required in interpreting these tables. The numerical rank does not mean that a particular field is "worse" than the previous ones. It simply means that at the time of the survey, graduates of that field stood a few points higher or lower on a certain variable than some others. Because these relative positions are changing constantly, a more useful approach is to divide a table into several parts, for example, thirds — the top, the middle, and the bottom. With such a division, general patterns emerge. If a field is close to the top or above average for that type of diploma or degree on one list, chances are that it will rank high on others, and vice versa. For instance, in a field characterized by high underemployment (negative), relative salaries are apt to be below average.

The number of graduates in a category affects the quality of the data (Section III lists the fields in alphabetical order with the corresponding number of graduates). A figure marked "Q" indicates that the small number of individuals makes the estimate less reliable. Furthermore, for even a questionable degree of reliability, a field/level category must have a minimum number of graduates with those characteristics. Not all categories met this requirement for every indicator, so the number of fields ranked in each table varies.

To aid interpretation of the tables, average values for each level of diploma and degree have been inserted in the lists.

Employed Full-time One Month after Graduation (Table 30)

The list of 106 types of graduates reflects their relative success in securing a full-time job one month after graduation. Percentages fall from 90% down to 33%, suggesting the extent of difficulty new graduates encountered when they entered the labour market. Those near the top tended to be from employment-oriented fields.

In comparing the fields, it is helpful to remember that:

1. The percentage employed full-time cannot be 100%, because there are always some who are not interested in working immediately after graduation or who want only a part-time job.
2. In the spring, new graduates, particularly those from general programs, must compete with summer students, who are usually willing to work for less money, and with the thousands of other graduates who are unleashed on the labour force at about the same time.
3. Most graduates had little job market experience, and it was not possible to determine how selective they were or how hard they tried to find work.

Table 30. Employed full-time – One month after graduation
(Percentage of graduates employed full-time, one month after graduation)
(Rank order, by field of study)

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% employed full-time
1	Dentistry	BACH	89.7
2	Transportation	3–4C	84.1
3	Teacher training	M–PHD	83.7
4	Primary industries	1–2C	82.3
5	Forestry	BACH	82.1
6	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1–2C	78.4
7	Medicine	BACH	77.6
8	Mechanical engineering	M–PHD	75.7
9	Primary industries	3–4C	75.4
10	Electrical engineering	M–PHD	74.9
11	Architecture	1–2C	74.7
12	Geology	M–PHD	74.7
13	Pharmacy	BACH	74.0
14	Business, management, and commerce	3–4C	74.0
15	Data processing and computer science	3–4C	73.7
16	Architecture	3–4C	72.4
17	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	72.2
18	Mechanical technologies	1–2C	72.1
19	Business, management, and commerce	M–PHD	71.8
20	Civil engineering	BACH	70.1
21	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	69.8
22	Miscellaneous engineering	M–PHD	69.7
23	Mass media studies	BACH	69.7
24	Chemistry	M–PHD	69.4
25	Miscellaneous engineering	BACH	69.1
26	Political science	BACH	68.9
27	Chemical engineering	BACH	68.7
28	Rehabilitation medicine	M–PHD	68.5 Q
29	Religious studies	BACH	68.4
30	Mass communications	3–4C	67.9
31	Mass communications	1–2C	67.7
32	Miscellaneous health specializations	BACH	67.6 Q
33	Mechanical technologies	3–4C	67.5
34	Civil engineering	M–PHD	67.5
35	Chemical technologies	3–4C	67.0
36	Miscellaneous physical sciences	M–PHD	66.9 O
37	Electronic and electric technologies	3–4C	66.7
38	Business, management, and commerce	1–2C	66.4
39	Physics	BACH	66.2
40	Geography	BACH	66.0
41	Business, management, and commerce	BACH	64.9
42	Transportation	1–2C	64.6
		Average for all 3–4C = 64.3	
43	Secretarial arts and science	1–2C	64.1
44	Electronic and electric technologies	1–2C	63.4
45	Law	BACH	63.1
46	Sociology	M–PHD	63.1
47	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	M–PHD	62.6
48	Chemical engineering	M–PHD	62.5 Q
		Average for all M–PHD = 62.3	
49	Economics	BACH	62.2
50	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1–2C	61.9
51	Mathematics	BACH	61.5
52	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	61.5
53	Nursing	3–4C	61.3

Continued...

Note:
1–2C = 1–2 year college certificate or diploma
3–4C = 3–4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M–PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Table 30. Employed full-time – One month after graduation
(Percentage of graduates employed full-time, one month after graduation)
(Rank order, by field of study) – Concluded

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% employed full-time
54	Philosophy	BACH	61.1
55	English	BACH	60.6
56	General (no specialization)	BACH	60.5
57	Psychology	BACH	60.5
58	Geography	M-PHD	60.0
59	Mechanical engineering	BACH	59.7
60	Data processing and computer science	1-2C	59.7
		Average for all BACH =	59.7
		Average for all 1-2C =	59.6
61	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	59.5
62	Biology	BACH	59.2
63	Social work	BACH	59.1
64	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3-4C	58.9
65	Chemistry	BACH	58.8
66	History	BACH	58.7
67	Sociology	BACH	58.7
68	Physical education	M-PHD	58.7
69	Geology	BACH	58.6
70	Electrical engineering	BACH	58.2
71	Physical education	BACH	57.8
72	French	M-PHD	57.6 Q
73	Architecture	BACH	57.5
74	Medicine	M-PHD	56.8 Q
75	Graphic arts	1-2C	56.4
76	Psychology	M-PHD	56.1
77	Household sciences	BACH	56.1
78	Mathematics	M-PHD	55.9
79	French	BACH	55.5
80	Chemical technologies	1-2C	54.8
81	Political science	M-PHD	54.7
82	Graphic arts	3-4C	54.5
83	Miscellaneous social sciences	M-PHD	53.0
84	General arts and science, education, law	3-4C	52.8
85	General arts and science, education, law	1-2C	52.6
86	Rehabilitation medicine	BACH	52.4
87	Fine and applied arts	BACH	52.3
88	Economics	M-PHD	52.3
89	Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	1-2C	52.1
90	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	51.0
91	Community service and social welfare	3-4C	50.8
92	Teacher training	BACH	50.2
93	Commercial design	1-2C	50.1 Q
94	History	M-PHD	49.8
95	Social work	M-PHD	49.0
96	Library and records science	M-PHD	46.5
97	Nursing	BACH	45.9
98	Religious studies	M-PHD	45.4 Q
99	Biology	M-PHD	44.5
100	Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	3-4C	44.1
101	Physics	M-PHD	43.7
102	English	M-PHD	42.1
103	Nursing	1-2C	41.5
104	Miscellaneous languages	M-PHD	37.1 Q
105	Philosophy	M-PHD	34.0 Q
106	Fine and applied arts	M-PHD	32.5 Q

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Length of Job Search[1] (Table 31)

The number of months spent searching for a job was calculated only for graduates who were unemployed and looking for work one month after graduation. The months refer not just to the time from graduation to first job, but to any periods of unemployment up to June 1978. No attempt was made to determine how diligently they had looked for employment when they first graduated. It is likely that after years of studying, many felt they needed a few weeks of holiday, during which they did not seriously look for work.

From the total of 92,700 graduates, 12,500 or 14% were searching for a job one month after graduation in 1976. Over the next two years, on average, this group spent five months seeking employment — a loss of about 20% of their potential working time. The shortest job search of any of the 72 fields was three months; it lengthened to approximately one year at the bottom of the list.

Statistically, it cannot be claimed that the table measures the difficulty of finding a job by field of study, because in some fields the sample looking for work one month after graduation was relatively small. The percentages ranged from 3% to 35%, and the numbers, from 20 to 1,300.

Nonetheless, the familiar pattern, consistent with other findings, emerges. Graduates of fields distinguished by a long job search usually ranked less favourably on other labour market traits, and vice versa. Of course, exceptions occurred. For instance, master's and doctoral degree recipients spent the longest time searching for work. However, they may have been quite selective, because by June 1978, they generally had low rates of unemployment and underemployment, very few were in unrelated jobs, and their salaries were high. Their relatively long job search may have resulted from the difficulty they had finding a position that required their qualifications.

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[1] Many students are hired before graduation.

By contrast, political science graduates and those with general bachelor's degrees had a shorter job search than the average for that level. But it is impossible to conclude that overall they were more successful. In other comparisons they ranked near the bottom of the scale. Again, selectivity, or the lack of it, may be the explanation. These graduates had little job-related training in their programs, and so may have taken the first positions they were offered. This speculation seems to be supported by the high proportions in unrelated work, and the fact that over 40% believed they were underemployed.

As with many other indicators, the job search figures are also influenced by different labour markets in various geographic areas.

Table 31. Average length of job search for graduates looking for job one month after graduation
(Rank order, by field of study)

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree[1]	Job search (months)
1	Chemical technologies	3–4C	2.8 Q
2	Nursing	3–4C	3.0
3	Physical education	BACH	3.1
4	Civil engineering	BACH	3.5 Q
5	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	3.7
6	Economics	BACH	3.8
7	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1–2C	3.8
8	Nursing	BACH	3.8
9	Chemical technologies	1–2C	3.9 Q
10	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1–2C	4.1
11	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	4.2
12	Nursing	1–2C	4.2
13	French	BACH	4.3
14	Business, management, and commerce	BACH	4.3
15	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	4.3
16	Architecture	BACH	4.3 Q
17	Political science	BACH	4.4
18	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	M–PHD	4.4 Q
19	Electrical engineering	BACH	4.5 Q
20	General (no specialization)	BACH	4.5 Q
21	Teacher training	BACH	4.5
22	Household sciences	BACH	4.6
23	Electronic and electric technologies	3–4C	4.8
24	Business, management, and commerce	M–PHD	4.8
25	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3–4C	4.8
26	Mechanical engineering	BACH	4.8 Q
		Average for all BACH = 4.9	
27	Miscellaneous social sciences	M–PHD	4.9
28	Sociology	BACH	4.9
29	Library and records science	M–PHD	4.9
		Average for all 1–2C = 5.0	
30	Social work	BACH	5.0
31	Social work	M–PHD	5.0
32	Chemistry	BACH	5.0 Q
33	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1–2C	5.1
34	Secretarial arts and science	1–2C	5.2
35	Law	BACH	5.2 Q
36	Mathematics	BACH	5.2
		Average for all 3–4C = 5.3	
37	History	BACH	5.3
38	Data processing and computer science	1–2C	5.4
39	Mass media studies	BACH	5.4 Q
40	History	M–PHD	5.4 Q
41	Mathematics	M–PHD	5.4 Q
42	Electronic and electric technologies	1–2C	5.5
43	General arts and science, education, law	1–2C	5.5
44	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	5.5
45	General arts and science, education, law	3–4C	5.5
46	Economics	M–PHD	5.7 Q
47	Geography	BACH	5.8
48	Biology	BACH	5.8
49	Architecture	3–4C	5.9 Q
50	English	M–PHD	6.0 Q
51	Mass communications	3–4C	6.1 Q
52	Political science	M–PHD	6.1 Q
53	Business, management, and commerce	3–4C	6.2
54	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	6.2 Q
		Average for all M–PHD = 6.2	
55	English	BACH	6.3
56	Geology	BACH	6.3 Q
57	Mass communications	1–2C	6.4
58	Mechanical technologies	1–2C	6.4
59	Business, management, and commerce	1–2C	6.4
60	Fine and applied arts	BACH	6.6
61	Psychology	BACH	6.7
62	Graphic arts	3–4C	6.9 Q
63	Transportation	1–2C	7.1 Q
64	Primary industries	1–2C	7.3
65	Commercial design	3–4C	7.4 Q
66	Psychology	M–PHD	7.4 Q
67	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	3–4C	7.7
68	Philosophy	BACH	9.5 Q
69	Physics	M–PHD	9.6 Q
70	Miscellaneous languages	M–PHD	9.8 Q
71	Teacher training	M–PHD	11.8 Q

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[1] See abbreviations on page 123.

Unemployment Two Years after Graduation (June 1978) (Table 32)

Youth unemployment became progressively more serious during the seventies as the crest of the baby boom wave began to enter the labour market. This, combined with the economic slowdown in the second part of the decade, has created severe employment problems for young people. The qualifications spiral and consequent "bumping down"[1] in the job hierarchy have contributed to higher unemployment, especially for those who have no more than eight years of schooling.

In June 1978, Canada's unemployment stood at 8.0%, and for the 15–24 age group was a considerably higher 14.3%. Just 5.5% of the population 25 and older were unemployed. Chart 2 shows the national unemployment rates by educational attainment. A glance at the chart reveals that the youth unemployment rate was much higher than that of the labour force overall, and that the rate tends to be lower among those with more education.

The chart also indicates that the percentage of unemployed 1976 graduates, regardless of their age, was lower than the national averages for 15–24-year-olds with diplomas or degrees (among whom are included more recent graduates who have a greater tendency to be jobless).

The accompanying table shows the rank order of unemployment as of June 1978 for 52 types of graduates in the survey. The rates ranged from slightly more than 2% up to 28%. The overall average was 7.8%; the average for college graduates (6.7%) was lower than for university graduates (8.2%). Rates varied considerably by field of study. It is erroneous to conclude that for two years these people had been unable to find a job; many had worked for some period. It just happened that as of June 1978, for whatever reason, they were unemployed.

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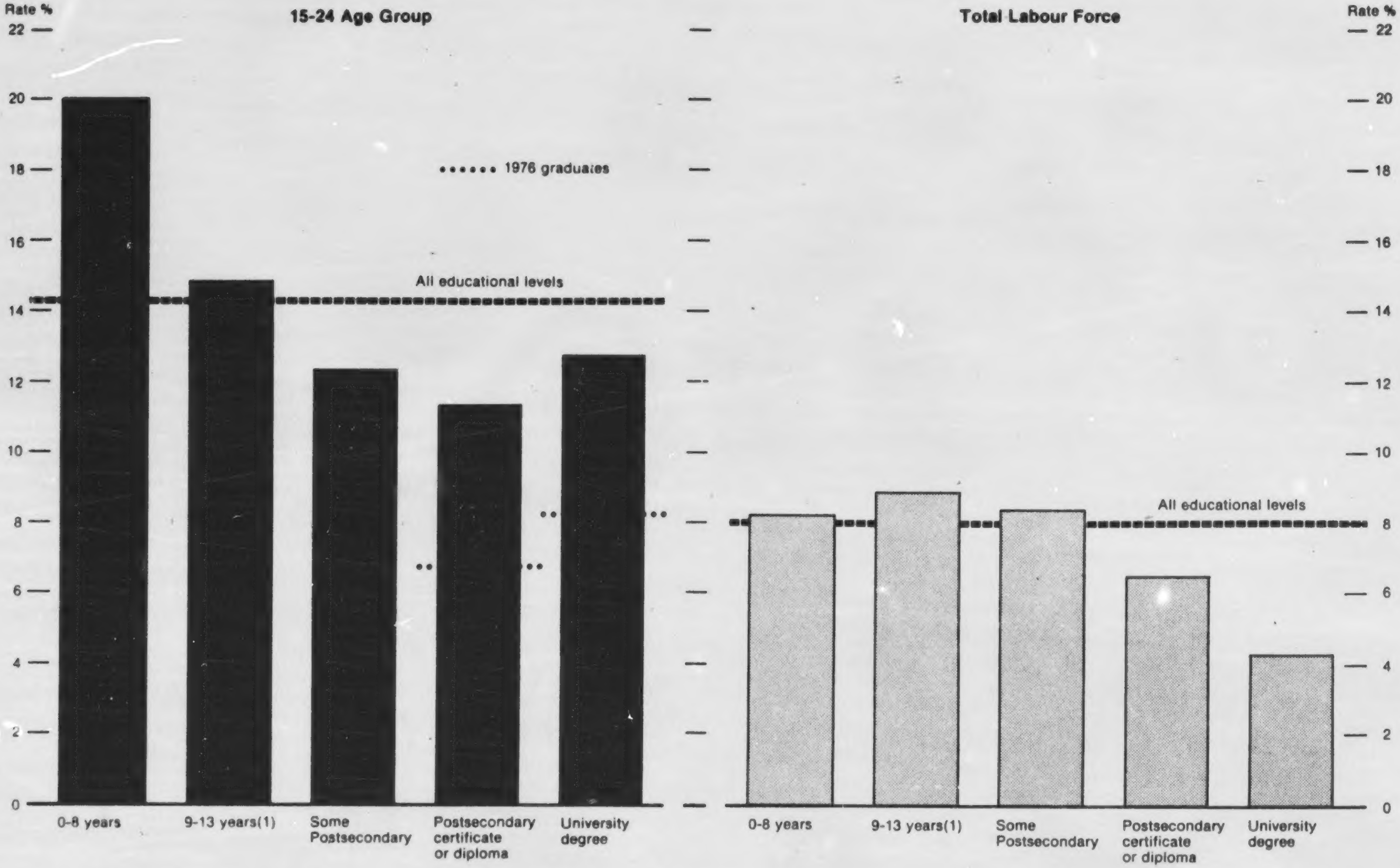
[1] "Bumping down" occurs when persons with a certain level of educational attainment are employed in jobs that formerly would have been filled by persons with less education.

Chart — 2

Unemployment Rate, by Educational Level, Canada, June 1978

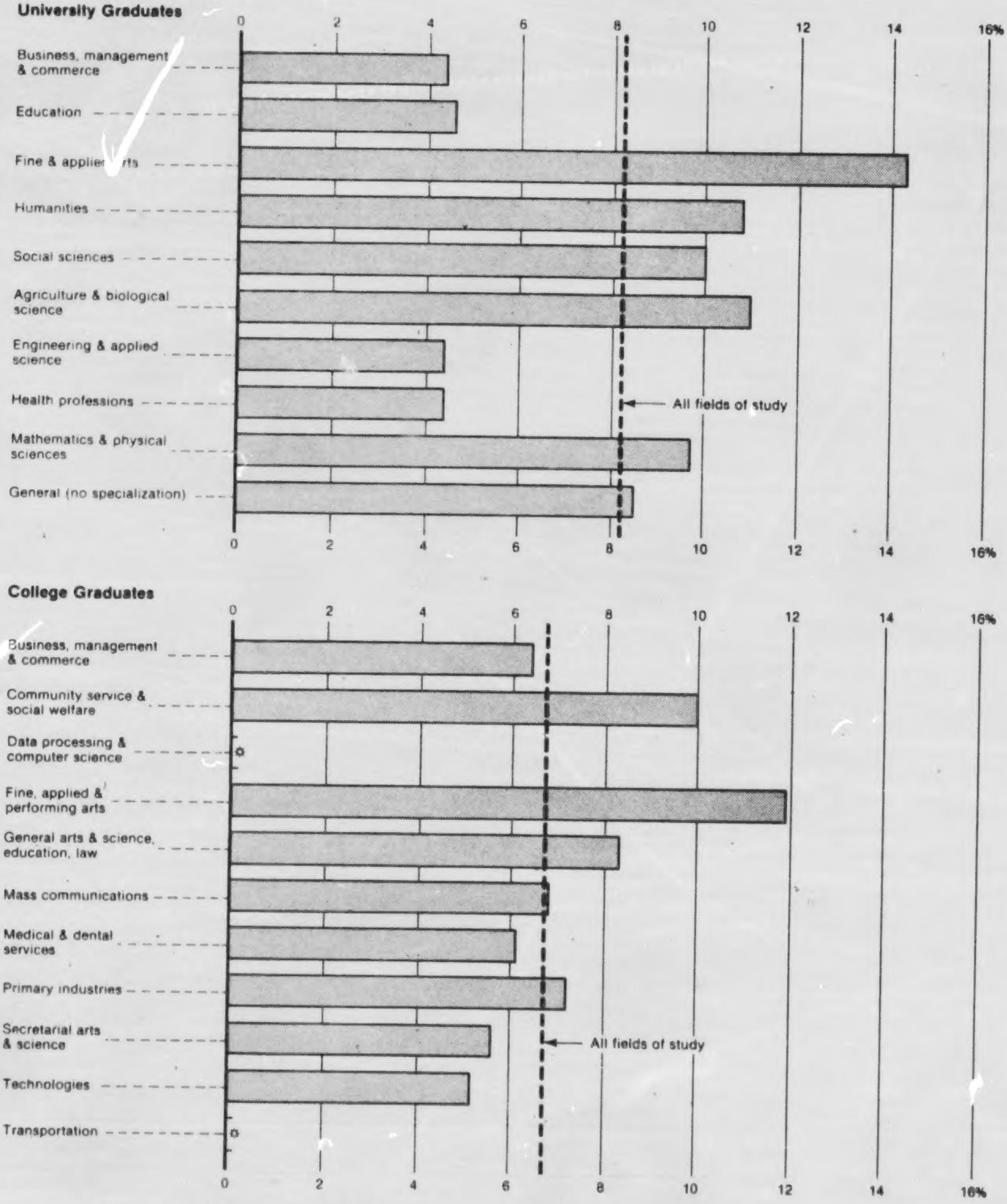


(1) Includes persons who have either completed their secondary education or had at least some secondary education, but who have not had any postsecondary education.

Source: Labour Force Survey Division, Statistics Canada.

Chart — 3

Unemployment Two Years after Graduation, by Major Field of Study, University and College Graduates, June 1978



✪ Because of the small sample with these characteristics the data are too unreliable to be shown.

Table 32. Unemployment – June 1978 (Percentage of labour force unemployed, June 1978)
(Rank order, by field of study)

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% of labour force unemployed
1	Teacher training	M–PHD	2.2 Q
2	Teacher training	BACH	4.1
3	Business, management, and commerce	M–PHD	4.3
4	Business, management, and commerce	BACH	4.4
5	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1–2C	4.5 Q
6	Mechanical technologies	1–2C	5.4 O
7	Secretarial arts and science	1–2C	5.7
8	Electronic and electric technologies	1–2C	5.8 O
9	Nursing	1–2C	5.9
10	Business, management, and commerce	3–4C	6.1
11	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1–2C	6.3
12	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	6.4 Q
13	Mathematics	BACH	6.4
		Average for all M–PHD = 6.4	
14	Business, management, and commerce	1–2C	6.5
15	Medicine	BACH	6.5 O
16	Nursing	3–4C	6.6
		Average for all 1–2C = 6.7	
17	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3–4C	6.7 O
18	Mass communications	1–2C	6.8 Q
		Average for all 3–4C = 7.0	
19	Physical education	BACH	7.2
20	Sociology	BACH	7.4
21	Primary industries	1–2C	7.5
22	Law	BACH	7.5
23	General arts and science, education, law	1–2C	8.2
24	General (no specialization)	BACH	8.3 O
		Average for all BACH = 8.4	
25	General arts and science, education, law	3–4C	8.5 O
26	Geography	BACH	9.5
27	French	BACH	9.5
28	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	9.9 Q
29	Social work	BACH	10.0 O
30	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	10.4
31	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	10.5
32	History	M–PHD	10.5 Q
33	Psychology	M–PHD	10.7
34	Miscellaneous social sciences	M–PHD	11.0 Q
35	Psychology	BACH	11.0
36	History	BACH	11.0
37	Household sciences	BACH	11.3 O
38	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1–2C	11.4 O
39	Biology	BACH	11.4
40	English	BACH	11.7
41	English	M–PHD	12.6 O
42	Economics	BACH	12.8
43	Graphic arts	3–4C	14.0 O
44	Fine and applied arts	BACH	14.1
45	Political science	BACH	14.6
46	Geology	BACH	15.0 O
47	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	3–4C	17.0
48	Chemistry	BACH	18.5 O
49	Biology	M–PHD	18.6 Q
50	Philosophy	BACH	18.8 Q
51	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	21.5 Q
52	Miscellaneous languages	M–PHD	28.0 Q

Note: 1–2C = 1–2 year college certificate or diploma
3–4C = 3–4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M–PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Underemployment (Table 33)

In Canada, as in other countries, most attention has centred on youth unemployment. Yet young people, particularly those with higher education credentials, face another serious problem: underemployment. This issue has not received the attention it deserves because of the lack of statistics to document it.

For the first time, Statistics Canada explored this question in a survey. Basically, university graduates were classified as underemployed if they had a job that did not require a degree. Similarly, college graduates working in a position that demanded less than a college diploma were considered underemployed (a more detailed definition is given in Section II).

In June 1978, nearly 32% of those who worked full-time were underemployed — more university (34%) than college (25%) graduates. A different definition of underemployment could change the statistics, but the phenomenon would not disappear — the job content, low salaries, and frustrations would remain.

The lowest rate among the 66 types of graduates listed in the table was 3%. Percentages rise fast to a high of 63%.

The job market is not likely to be much different for 1980 or 1981 graduates. Relative positions and percentages may change up or down somewhat, but current levels of underemployment will probably persist because:

1. The earlier baby boom children, who graduated between the late 1950s and early 1970s, took most of the jobs requiring degrees or diplomas. They are now in or just entering middle-age, and so have a long time to go before they leave the labour force.

2. Currently, more people with postsecondary qualifications are entering the labour force than are leaving it, so overall, diplomas and degrees will be more common.

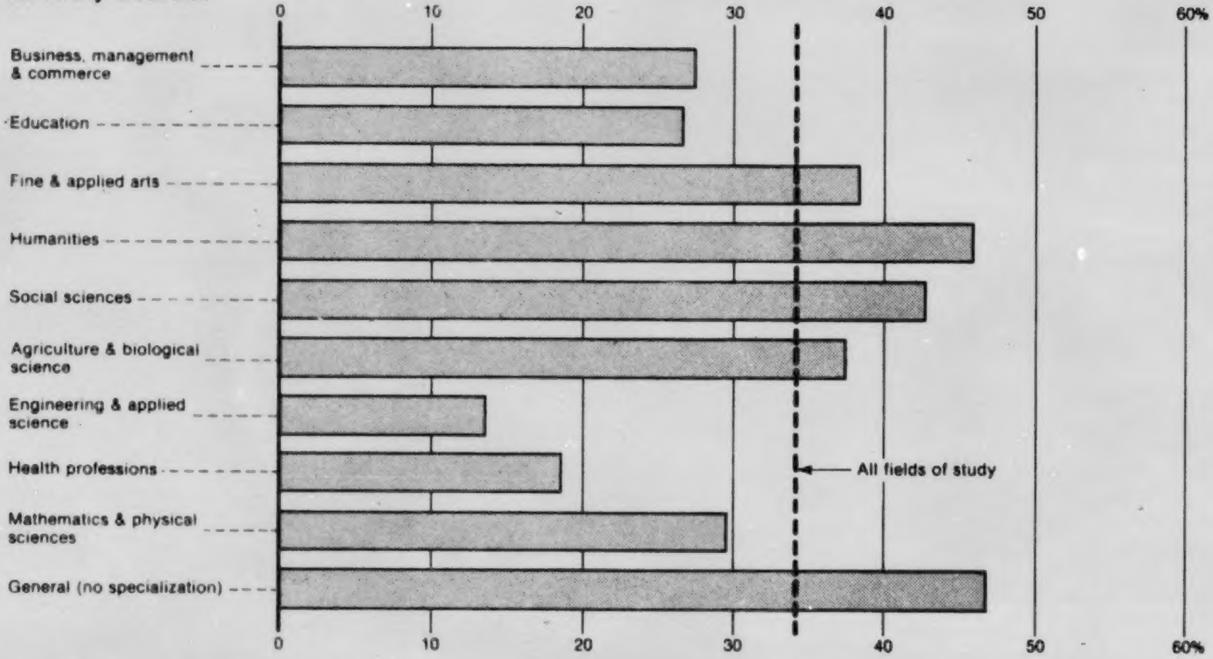
3. After decades of steadily increasing numbers, even the most affluent society cannot be expected to provide jobs commensurate with their qualifications for the "tail end" of the baby boom. Particularly with the slow economic growth anticipated for the early eighties, youth unemployment and underemployment are apt to remain problems.

4. A high proportion of students are still entering fairly general programs, which are not direct preparation for a so-called "professional" occupation.

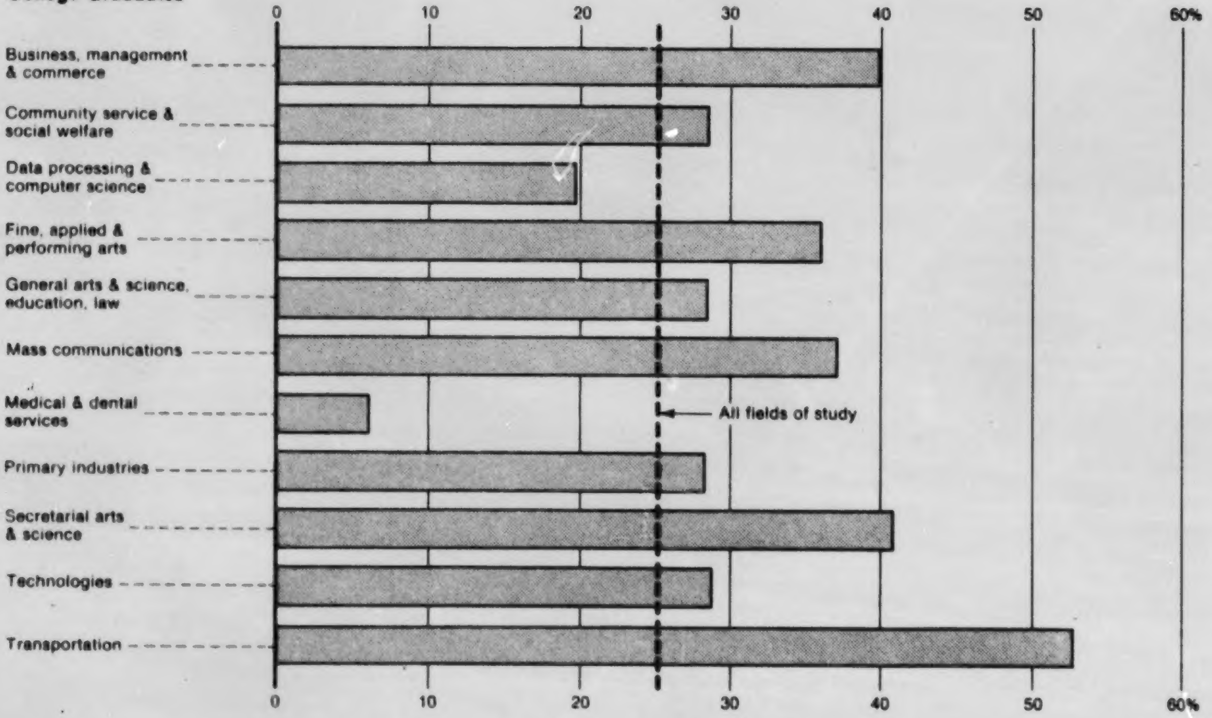
Chart — 4

Underemployment[1] Two Years after Graduation, by Major Field of Study, University and College Graduates, June 1978

University Graduates



College Graduates



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[1] Percent of graduates working full-time who were underemployed.

Table 33. Underemployment rate (Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	Underemployment rate
1	Nursing	3-4C	2.7 Q
2	Nursing	1-2C	5.2
3	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3-4C	5.3 Q
4	Law	BACH	5.9 Q
5	Psychology	M-PHD	6.2 Q
6	Mathematics	M-PHD	10.3 Q
7	Civil engineering	BACH	10.6 Q
		Average for all M-PHD =	10.7
8	Business, management and commerce	M-PHD	11.0
9	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1-2C	11.4
10	Electrical engineering	BACH	13.0 Q
11	History	M-PHD	14.2 Q
12	Architecture	3-4C	14.4 Q
13	Electronic and electric technologies	3-4C	17.2
14	Teacher training	M-PHD	17.3
15	English	M-PHD	19.4 Q
		Average for all 3-4C =	19.8
16	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3-4C	20.0
17	Chemical engineering	BACH	21.5 Q
18	Social work	BACH	23.0 Q
19	Community service and social welfare	3-4C	25.3 Q
20	Data processing and computer science	1-2C	26.2
		Average for all 1-2C =	26.6
21	General arts and science, education, law	1-2C	27.0
22	Teacher training	BACH	27.1
23	Community service and social welfare	1-2C	28.9
24	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1-2C	29.6
25	Forestry	BACH	30.0 Q
26	Primary industries	1-2C	30.2
27	Chemical technologies	1-2C	30.4 Q
28	Mass media studies	BACH	30.6 Q
29	Geology	BACH	30.9 Q
30	Mass communication	3-4C	31.2
31	Architecture	BACH	32.0 Q
32	Physical education	BACH	32.2
33	Business, management and commerce	BACH	32.4
34	Mathematics	BACH	33.8
35	Graphic arts	1-2C	33.8 Q
36	Chemistry	BACH	34.0
37	Electronic and electric technologies	1-2C	34.3
38	Household sciences	BACH	35.3
39	Business, management and commerce	3-4C	35.4
40	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	35.5
41	Architecture	1-2C	36.1 Q
42	Nursing	BACH	37.5
		Average for all BACH =	37.7
43	Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	3-4C	37.8
44	Mass communication	1-2C	38.6
45	Mechanical technologies	1-2C	39.1
46	Fine and applied arts	BACH	39.5
47	Physics	BACH	39.6 Q
48	Secretarial arts and science	1-2C	40.7
49	General arts and science, education, law	3-4C	40.9
50	Business, management and commerce	1-2C	42.0
51	Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	1-2C	43.0
52	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	44.4
53	Biology	BACH	46.0
54	Economics	BACH	46.1
55	General (no specialization)	BACH	47.4
56	French	BACH	47.6
57	English	BACH	47.9
58	Political science	BACH	48.0
59	Geography	BACH	52.1
60	Sociology	BACH	55.0
61	History	BACH	55.1
62	Psychology	BACH	55.4
63	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	57.1
64	Religious studies	BACH	58.1
65	Transportation	1-2C	59.2
66	Philosophy	BACH	62.9

*Employed full-time

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Average Annual Salaries (Tables 34 to 37)

Because of widespread interest in the topic, more details are given about salaries than about any of the other employment outcomes. They are shown in rank order by sex as well as for graduates as a whole, and information from sources other than the survey is used (national average salaries in 1978 for almost 80 selected occupations, regardless of education, age, or experience).

The following three tables show not only the graduates' annual average salaries, but also their level of satisfaction.

Generally, each table reveals what would be expected: master's and Ph.D. recipients are concentrated at the top of the scale, and graduates of one- or two-year college programs are clustered near the bottom. Also, dissatisfaction is usually lower with higher salaries, and vice versa.

In evaluating the data, several points should be borne in mind:

1. Figures are given for June 1978 and are now out of date. Comparable information for 1981 would show considerably higher averages due to inflation. The significance of the data lies not in the amounts, but in the relative standing of each field in the rank order.

2. Salary is determined more by the kind of job than by education. (It just happens that better-educated job applicants usually obtain positions that pay more.)

3. The same work might fetch higher pay in some provinces than in others.

4. Experience usually boosts salaries, so older graduates are likely to earn more than those who worked only one or two years.

5. According to the law of supply and demand, if demand is great for certain graduates who are in short supply, salaries are also high, and vice versa.

6. As a general rule, women in the same type of job earn less than men with similar qualifications.

Total Average Annual Salaries (Table 34)

The average full-time salary for university graduates in June 1978 was $15,200, and for college graduates, $12,300 or 19% less.

For the 112 fields listed in this table, the highest salary was more than $27,000. The lowest was $9,100, just one-third of the highest. Some college graduates, even from the shorter programs, earned more than some university graduates.

Fields which led to lower than average salaries for that level of diploma or degree usually had a high rate of underemployment or were female-dominated (or both).

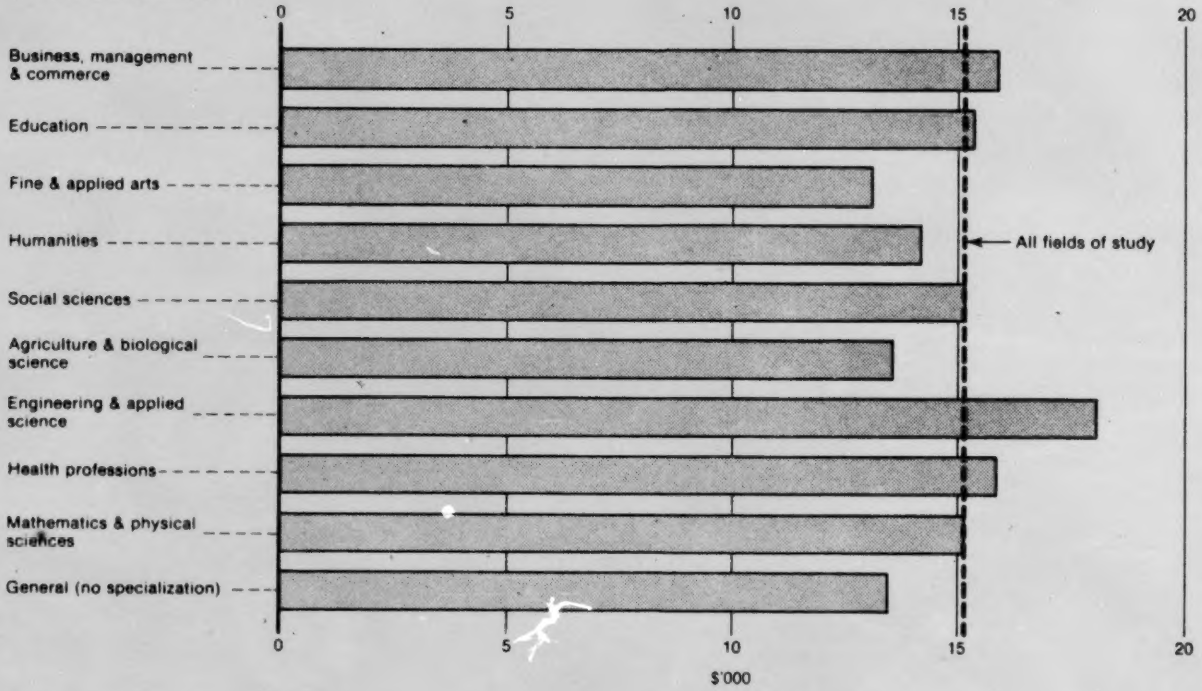
Geology graduates with master's or Ph.D. degrees, who ranked tenth on the salary scale, were the most satisfied of all graduates. Least satisfied (fewer than half) were graduates of the one- or two-year commercial design program, ranking 105th in earnings.

But level of satisfaction did not always correspond to the amount of the salary. For instance, chemical engineers with master's or Ph.D. degrees ranked ninth in salary at $20,900, yet close to a third were dissatisfied, perhaps recognizing that their expertise was in short supply. On the other hand, 95% of bachelor's graduates with philosophy degrees were content with their salaries, which averaged only $12,800 and placed them well down the scale in 91st position. Apparently their years at university stood them in good stead, for they seemed able to remain more philosophical than most about their low financial reward. Chart 5 shows average annual salaries for university and college major fields of study.

Chart — 5

Average Annual Salaries Two Years after Graduation, by Major Field of Study, University and College Graduates, June 1978

University Graduates



College Graduates

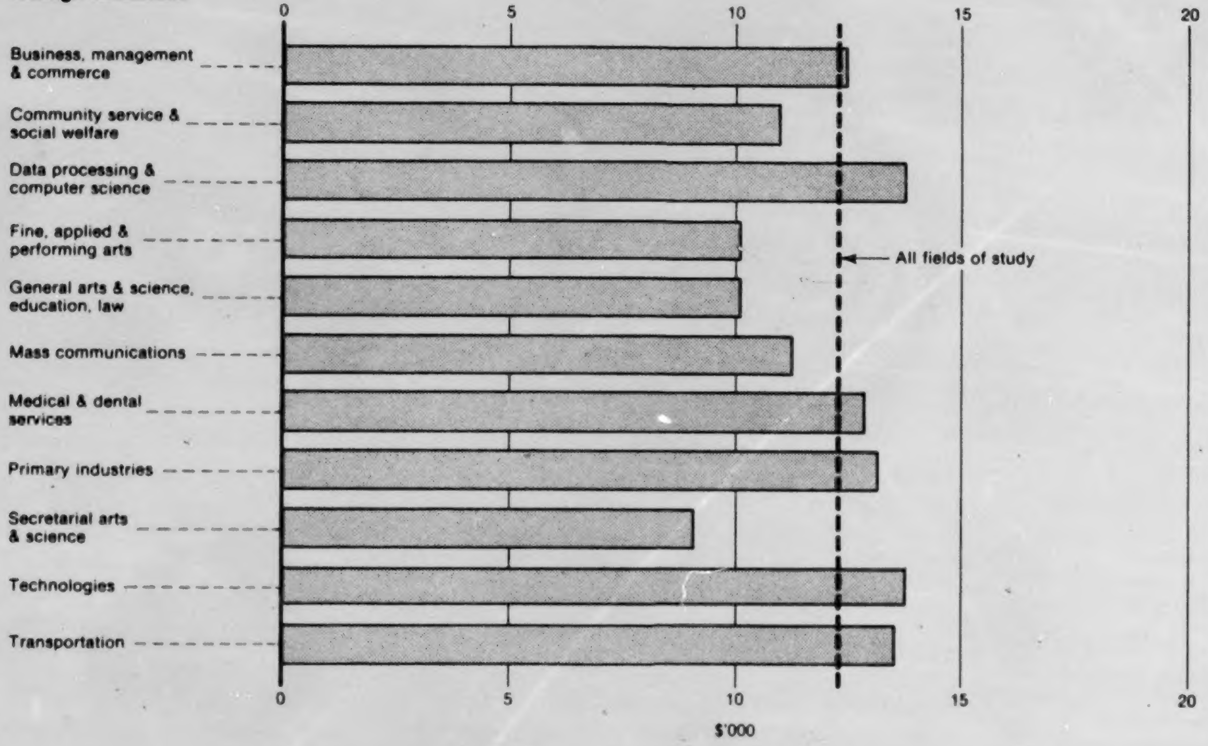


Table 34. Average annual salary
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	Average annual salary	% satisfied with salary
1	Dentistry	BACH	$27,000	--
2	Teacher training	M-PHD	$25,000	90.6
3	Mechanical engineering	M-PHD	$22,500	78.9
4	Business, management and commerce	M-PHD	$22,100	83.0
5	Civil engineering	M-PHD	$22,000	80.8
6	Miscellaneous engineering	M-PHD	$21,800	77.4
7	Electrical engineering	M-PHD	$21,400	74.7
8	Geography	M-PHD	$21,400	89.8
9	Chemical engineering	M-PHD	$20,900	67.3 Q
10	Geology	M-PHD	$20,800	95.5
11	Psychology	M-PHD	$20,800	79.5
		Average for all M-PHD = $20,600		= 86.2
12	Miscellaneous social sciences	M-PHD	$20,400	80.9
13	Mathematics	M-PHD	$20,000	79.3
14	Sociology	M-PHD	$19,900	74.1
15	Physical education	M-PHD	$19,700	86.3
16	Architecture	M-PHD	$19,700 Q	93.8 Q
17	Economics	M-PHD	$19,500	82.8
18	French	M-PHD	$19,300	81.6
19	Miscellaneous physical sciences	M-PHD	$19,200 O	81.2 O
20	Political science	M-PHD	$19,200	73.2
21	Chemical engineering	BACH	$18,700	77.4
22	Miscellaneous engineering	BACH	$18,500	80.8
23	Mechanical engineering	BACH	$18,400	75.0
24	Rehabilitation medicine	M-PHD	$18,400 Q	87.8 Q
25	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	M-PHD	$18,000	82.3
26	Civil engineering	BACH	$17,800	78.4
27	Social work	M-PHD	$17,800	78.1
28	Pharmacy	BACH	$17,700	81.4
29	Law	BACH	$17,300	86.9
30	English	M-PHD	$17,100	79.4
31	Electrical engineering	BACH	$17,100	86.6
32	Philosophy	M-PHD	$17,000	85.5 Q
33	History	M-PHD	$16,900	76.0
34	Physics	M-PHD	$16,700	83.8
35	Medicine	M-PHD	$16,500	74.8 O
36	Chemistry	M-PHD	$16,500	81.8
37	Forestry	BACH	$16,300	73.3
38	Medicine	BACH	$16,200	74.7
39	Fine and applied arts	M-PHD	$16,100	82.8 Q
40	Rehabilitation medicine	BACH	$15,800	80.2
41	Library and records science	M-PHD	$15,500	73.2
42	Mathematics	BACH	$15,300	82.1
43	Architecture	BACH	$15,200	80.4
44	Geology	BACH	$15,200	85.6
45	Teacher training	BACH	$15,200	87.1
46	Miscellaneous languages	M-PHD	$15,200	70.1 Q
47	Mass media studies	M-PHD	$15,100 Q	90.6 Q
48	Miscellaneous humanities	BACH	$15,100 Q	93.0 Q
49	Social work	BACH	$15,000	69.5
50	Miscellaneous health specializations	BACH	$15,000 O	94.7 O
51	Biology	M-PHD	$15,000	77.1
52	Business, management and commerce	BACH	$14,900	75.9
53	Household sciences	M-PHD	$14,900 Q	--
54	Data processing and computer science	3-4C	$14,900	88.9
		Average for all BACH = $14,800		= 81.3
55	Religious studies	BACH	$14,800	80.7
56	Nursing	BACH	$14,700	83.1

*Employed full-time

Continued...

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D.

Table 34. Average annual salary
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)* – Concluded

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	Average annual salary	% satisfied with salary
57	Geography	BACH	$14,600	84.2
58	Electronic and electric technologies	3–4C	$14,500	83.3
59	Chemical technologies	1–2C	$14,500	83.5
60	Physical education	BACH	$14,500	81.0
61	French	BACH	$14,400	85.6
62	Mechanical technologies	1–2C	$14,300	77.2
63	Sociology	BACH	$14,300	75.6
64	English	BACH	$14,200	80.8
65	Psychology	BACH	$14,200	79.7
66	Mechanical technologies	3–4C	$14,100	78.2
67	Economics	BACH	$14,100	81.0
68	Transportation	3–4C	$14,000	64.0 O
69	Political science	BACH	$14,000	78.7
70	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	$13,900	81.1
71	Chemical technologies	3–4C	$13,800	70.3
72	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	$13,800	79.0
73	Household sciences	BACH	$13,800	80.1
74	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1–2C	$13,700	79.9
75	Electronic and electric technologies	1–2C	$13,700	75.7
76	History	BACH	$13,600	80.2
77	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	$13,600	82.2
78	Primary industries	3–4C	$13,500	82.6
79	Transportation	1–2C	$13,400	69.4
80	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3–4C	$13,400	75.5
81	General (no specialization)	BACH	$13,400	78.5
82	Nursing	3–4C	$13,400	67.5
83	Physics	BACH	$13,300	80.4
84	Data processing and computer science	1–2C	$13,200	81.8
85	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	$13,200	75.4
		Average for all 3–4C = $13,100		= 74.9
86	Primary industries	1–2C	$13,100	81.4
87	Mass media studies	BACH	$13,100	89.5
88	Business, management, and commerce	3–4C	$13,100	81.7
89	Fine and applied arts	BACH	$13,000	81.2
90	Biology	BACH	$12,900	79.6
91	Philosophy	BACH	$12,800	94.7
92	Nursing	1–2C	$12,800	76.3
93	Architecture	3–4C	$12,700	78.4
94	Chemistry	BACH	$12,700	75.5
95	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1–2C	$12,400	73.8
96	Architecture	1–2C	$12,300	74.1
97	Business, management, and commerce	1–2C	$12,100	76.7
		Average for all 1–2C = $12,100		= 74.3
98	Mass communications	3–4C	$11,400	78.9
99	Religious studies	M–PHD	$11,300 O	79.7 O
100	Community service and social welfare	3–4C	$11,300	67.4
101	Mass communications	1–2C	$11,300	64.8
102	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	$11,000	68.6
103	Graphic arts	1–2C	$10,800	59.3
104	Graphic arts	3–4C	$10,600	64.7
105	Commercial design	3–4C	$10,100	48.1 Q
106	General arts and science, education, law	1–2C	$10,100	65.8
107	General arts and science, education, law	3–4C	$10,000	72.8
108	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	3–4C	$10,000	54.0
109	Commercial design	1–2C	$10,000 Q	86.8 Q
110	Secretarial arts and science	3–4C	$9,200 Q	--
111	Secretarial arts and science	1–2C	$9,100	77.9
112	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1–2C	$9,100	54.0

*Employed full-time

Note: 1–2C = 1–2 year college certificate or diploma
3–4C = 3–4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M–PHD = Master's or Ph.D.

Average Salaries for Men and Women (Tables 35 and 36)

Salaries are shown in separate rank order tables for each sex. The overall average for men was $2,000 more than for women. This gap was narrower at the university than at the college level. Men with degrees received an average of $15,900, and women $14,400, or 10% less. College-educated men earned $13,600, which was 20% more than the $11,300 made by women with diplomas.

In most cases, men were better-paid than equally qualified women in similar positions. The few exceptions were special cases. For example, a good number of men with degrees in religion joined religious orders, in which pay is minimal. By contrast, their female counterparts tended to become lay teachers, whose earnings are negotiated by unions.

Another factor in the male-female earnings discrepancy is that men with similar qualifications and experience are generally more likely to obtain a higher position than women. In fact, it is not uncommon for women with more education to earn less than men. An earlier study based on the same survey[1] reported that among graduates with no previous experience, men from the one-year college programs received higher average salaries than women with bachelor's degrees. Overall, regardless of experience, women with bachelor's degrees earned only 4% more than men from one- or two-year programs.

The relatively low status of women on the salary scale can also be ascribed to their choice of field. The traditionally "female" spheres that many still enter usually do not command salaries as high as the traditionally "male" domains.

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[1] Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division and Labour Canada, Women's Bureau, Higher Education - Hired? (Ottawa, 1980), 99.

Table 35. Male average annual salary
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	Average annual salary	% satisfied with salary
1	Dentistry	BACH	$27,000	--
2	Teacher training	M-PHD	$26,000	90.6
3	French	M-PHD	$24,000 Q	92.1 Q
4	Psychology	M-PHD	$23,700	81.1
5	Business, management and commerce	M-PHD	$23,100	83.4
6	Mechanical engineering	M-PHD	$22,500	78.9
7	Physical education	M-PHD	$22,100	88.0 Q
8	Civil engineering	M-PHD	$22,000	80.8
9	Geography	M-PHD	$21,800	89.6
		Average for all M-PHD = $21,800		= 82.9
10	Miscellaneous engineering	M-PHD	$21,700	76.4
11	Electrical engineering	M-PHD	$21,400	74.7
12	Miscellaneous social sciences	M-PHD	$21,000	83.3
13	Geology	M-PHD	$21,000	95.3
14	Chemical engineering	M-PHD	$20,900	66.4 Q
15	Sociology	M-PHD	$20,700	80.5
16	Political science	M-PHD	$20,500	75.9
17	Mathematics	M-PHD	$20,500	77.5
18	Economics	M-PHD	$19,900	79.2
19	Social work	M-PHD	$19,900	79.5
20	English	M-PHD	$19,800	82.6
21	Architecture	M-PHD	$19,700 Q	93.8 Q
22	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	M-PHD	$19,600	87.8
23	Fine and applied arts	M-PHD	$19,000 Q	88.3 Q
24	Chemical engineering	BACH	$18,600	74.3
25	Mechanical engineering	BACH	$18,400	74.9
26	Miscellaneous engineering	BACH	$18,400	76.8
27	Medicine	M-PHD	$18,100 Q	72.3 Q
28	Civil engineering	BACH	$17,800	78.8
29	Pharmacy	BACH	$17,700	83.6 Q
30	History	M-PHD	$17,500	75.4
31	Law	BACH	$17,500	87.8
32	Electrical engineering	BACH	$17,200	86.8
33	Medicine	BACH	$16,900	74.1
34	Physics	M-PHD	$16,500	83.0
35	Philosophy	M-PHD	$16,400 Q	83.8 Q
36	Forestry	BACH	$16,400	73.3
37	French	BACH	$16,300	84.9
38	Chemistry	M-PHD	$16,200	76.8
39	Mathematics	BACH	$15,900	81.0
40	Social work	BACH	$15,900 Q	74.2 Q
41	Architecture	BACH	$15,800	79.7
42	Miscellaneous languages	M-PHD	$15,800 Q	60.6 Q
43	Teacher training	BACH	$15,800	82.4
44	Psychology	BACH	$15,500	80.8
45	Library and records science	M-PHD	$15,500	79.9
		Average for all BACH = $15,400		= 80.1
46	Biology	M-PHD	$15,300	79.5
47	Chemical technologies	1-2C	$15,200	83.1
48	Geology	BACH	$15,100	84.7
49	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	$15,100 Q	76.3 Q
50	Business, management and commerce	BACH	$15,100	74.4

Continued...

*Employed full-time

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Table 35. Male average annual salary
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)* – Concluded

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	Average annual salary	% satisfied with salary
51	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	$15,000	84.1
52	Transportation	3–4C	$15,000 O	69.1 Q
53	Physical education	BACH	$15,000	82.8
54	Sociology	BACH	$15,000	74.9
55	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3–4C	$15,000	73.9
56	Geography	BACH	$15,000	84.5
57	Data processing and computer science	3–4C	$14,900	89.9
58	English	BACH	$14,800	83.1
59	Electronic and electric technologies	3–4C	$14,600	82.5
60	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	$14,600	80.6
61	Chemical technologies	3–4C	$14,400	72.9
62	Mechanical technologies	1–2C	$14,300	77.7
63	Political science	BACH	$14,300	81.3
64	Household sciences	BACH	$14,300 Q	--
65	Economics	BACH	$14,300	80.6
66	Mechanical technologies	3–4C	$14,200	77.7
67	Nursing	1–2C	$14,200	74.3
68	History	BACH	$14,100	76.9
69	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	$14,000	83.1
70	Biology	BACH	$14,000	78.2
71	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1–2C	$14,000	79.2
72	General (no specialization)	BACH	$13,900	73.3
73	Electronic and electric technologies	1–2C	$13,800	74.9
74	Data processing and computer science	1–2C	$13,800	78.3
		Average for all 3–4C = $13,800		= 80.1
75	General arts and science, education, law	3–4C	$13,700	91.3
76	Business, management and commerce	3–4C	$13,700	81.6
77	Fine and applied arts	BACH	$13,700	81.2
78	Transportation	1–2C	$13,700	65.2
79	Business, management and commerce	1–2C	$13,600	80.0
		Average for all 1–2C = $13,600		= 76.0
80	Primary industries	1–2C	$13,500	82.7
81	Primary industries	3–4C	$13,500	88.2
82	Physics	BACH	$13,300	78.6
83	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1–2C	$13,300	63.6
84	Chemistry	BACH	$13,200	81.0
85	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	$13,200	72.1
86	Mass communications	1–2C	$13,200	68.5
87	General arts and science, education, law	1–2C	$13,000	74.7
88	Community service and social welfare	3–4C	$12,800	84.3
89	Religious studies	BACH	$12,600	83.2
90	Architecture	3–4C	$12,600	78.3
91	Mass media studies	BACH	$12,300	86.3
92	Graphic arts	1–2C	$12,300	62.4 O
93	Architecture	1–2C	$12,200	74.3
94	Commercial design	3–4C	$11,900 Q	--
95	Mass communications	3–4C	$11,800	79.3
96	Philosophy	BACH	$11,700	96.4
97	Religious studies	M–PHD	$11,600 O	83.0 Q
98	Graphic arts	3–4C	$10,900	68.3 Q
99	Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	3–4C	$10,400	58.1
100	Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	1–2C	$10,300	56.2

*Employed full-time

Note: 1–2C = 1–2 year college certificate or diploma
3–4C = 3–4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M–PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Table 36. Female average annual salary (Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree[1]	Average annual salary	% satisfied with salary
1	Teacher training	M-PHD	$22,000	90.4
2	Philosophy	BACH	$20,700 Q	90.4 Q
3	Business, management, and commerce	M-PHD	$19,800	75.6
4	Religious studies	BACH	$19,200	77.6
5	Physical education	M-PHD	$18,900 Q	--
6	Rehabilitation medicine	M-PHD	$18,700 0	--
7	Sociology	M-PHD	$18,700	56.5 0
8	Psychology	M-PHD	$18,400	75.5
9	Miscellaneous social sciences	M-PHD	$18,000	75.2
		Average for all M-PHD = $17,700		= 78.6
10	French	M-PHD	$17,700 Q	75.9 Q
11	Pharmacy	BACH	$17,600	80.1
12	Economics	M-PHD	$17,300 Q	91.1 Q
13	Political science	M-PHD	$17,200 0	69.4 0
14	Social work	M-PHD	$17,100	77.2
15	Law	BACH	$16,600	83.4
16	Mathematics	M-PHD	$16,600 Q	85.7 Q
17	English	M-PHD	$16,200	77.0
18	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	M-PHD	$16,100 Q	--
19	Rehabilitation medicine	BACH	$15,700	77.2
20	Library and records science	M-PHD	$15,500	71.4
21	Fine and applied arts	M-PHD	$15,300 Q	--
22	Medicine	BACH	$15,200	75.4
23	Teacher training	BACH	$14,900	89.0
24	Social work	BACH	$14,700	67.6
25	Data processing and computer science	3-4C	$14,700 Q	84.6 0
26	Miscellaneous health specializations	BACH	$14,700 Q	91.7 Q
27	Nursing	BACH	$14,700	81.0
28	History	M-PHD	$14,300 Q	70.8 Q
		Average for all BACH = $14,200		= 81.6
29	Mathematics	BACH	$14,100	79.8
30	Business, management, and commerce	BACH	$14,000	78.0
31	Miscellaneous languages	M-PHD	$14,000 Q	71.5 Q
32	English	BACH	$14,000	79.2
33	Mass media studies	BACH	$13,900	93.0
34	French	BACH	$13,900	85.3
35	Geography	BACH	$13,800	82.6
36	Physical education	BACH	$13,700	77.1
37	Household sciences	BACH	$13,700	79.5
38	Sociology	BACH	$13,700	76.1
39	Economics	BACH	$13,600	82.8
40	Psychology	BACH	$13,400	78.0
41	Nursing	3-4C	$13,400	66.7
42	Biology	M-PHD	$13,400 Q	--
43	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	$13,200	77.8
44	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3-4C	$13,000	75.1
45	History	BACH	$13,000	83.4
46	General (no specialization)	BACH	$13,000	85.7
47	Political science	BACH	$12,900	72.3
48	Fine and applied arts	BACH	$12,800	81.1
49	Nursing	1-2C	$12,800	76.3
50	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	$12,600	73.4
		Average for all 3-4C = $12,500		= 69.6
51	Data processing and computer science	1-2C	$12,300	89.4
52	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1-2C	$12,200	74.5
53	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	$11,600	74.7
54	Biology	BACH	$11,500	78.6
55	Chemical technologies	1-2C	$11,100 Q	--
		Average for all 1-2C = $11,100		= 72.8
56	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1-2C	$10,800	77.8
57	Business, management, and commerce	3-4C	$10,800	78.8
58	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3-4C	$10,500	74.7
59	Community service and social welfare	1-2C	$10,500	67.1
60	Graphic arts	3-4C	$10,400	55.7 Q
61	Business, management, and commerce	1-2C	$10,200	70.9
62	Primary industries	1-2C	$9,800	72.7
63	Mass communications	1-2C	$9,800	58.0
64	Graphic arts	1-2C	$9,700 0	54.8 0
65	Mass communications	3-4C	$9,700	78.3 Q
66	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	3-4C	$9,600	75.8
67	Community service and social welfare	3-4C	$9,600	55.5 Q
68	Commercial design	1-2C	$9,500 0	--
69	General arts and science, education, law	1-2C	$9,300	63.0
70	General arts and science, education, law	3-4C	$9,100	63.9
71	Secretarial arts and science	1-2C	$9,100	77.7
72	Commercial design	3-4C	$8,800 0	--
73	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1-2C	$7,800	52.1

*Employed full-time

[1] See abbreviations on page 123.

National Average Salaries for Selected Occupations (Table 37)

As mentioned earlier, salary data were assembled from sources other than the survey of 1976 graduates. Presented in alphabetical order are 1978 national average annual salaries for selected occupations.[1] Most of the jobs in trades and services do not require a postsecondary diploma or degree. Many office occupations may now require postsecondary qualifications, although such credentials were unnecessary a few years ago. For some other occupations, however, a postsecondary diploma or degree is now and always has been essential.

These data show that a diploma or degree may not lead to a higher salary, and that many trade and service occupations pay better than office work.

This table, however, cannot be compared with the other tables on graduates' salaries because:

1. It includes all workers in those occupations and is not limited to 1976 graduates.
2. Most workers included in the averages have more years of experience than the graduates in the survey.
3. The previous tables classify salaries by field of study rather than by occupation; graduates may not necessarily work in an occupation corresponding to their field of study.

To evaluate the salary data given by occupation, it may be helpful to read the qualifying footnotes.

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[1] The only criterion for this selection was availability of comparable data.

Table 37. Average wages and salaries in selected occupations, Canada, 1978

Occupations	Average hourly wage[1] ($)	Average weekly wage[1] ($)	Average annual salary[2] ($)
Accounting clerk, Jr.		189	9,900
Accounting clerk, Sr.		235	12,300
Ambulance attendant (3)		240	12,500
Boiler operator	6.77		13,900
Bookkeeper, Sr.		257	13,400
Carpenter, maintenance (4)	7.63		15,600
Charwoman, man	4.59		9,400
Chemist			25,200
Cleaner, industrial plant	6.18		12,700
Clerk, general office, Jr.		174	9,100
Clerk, general office, Int.		206	10,700
Clerk, general office, Sr.		247	12,900
Computer equipment peripheral operator		216	11,300
Computer operator, Jr.		219	11,400
Computer operator, Sr.		265	13,800
Computer programmer, Jr.		277	14,400
Computer programmer, Sr.		342	17,800
Cost clerk		248	12,900
Diagnostic—radiological technician (3)		288	15,000
Draughtsman/woman, Jr.		245	12,800
Draughtsman/woman, Int.		294	15,300
Draughtsman/woman, Sr.		351	18,300
Economist			29,800
Electrical repairer (4)	8.51		17,400
Elementary school administrator			26,900
Elementary school teacher			18,300
Elevator operator	5.18		10,600
Engineer			26,400
File clerk		162	8,400
Industrial truck operator	7.12		14,600
Janitor	5.75		11,800
Keypunch operator, Jr.		187	9,800
Keypunch operator, Sr.		209	10,900
Labourer, non—production (4)	6.19		12,700
Maintenance machinist (4)	8.07		16,500
Medical laboratory technician (3)		244	12,700
Medical laboratory technologist (3)		290	15,100
Millwright	8.52		17,500
Nurse aide (3)		200	10,400
Nurse, general duty (3)		297	15,500
Nursing assistant (3)		231	12,000
Office boy/girl		164	8,600
Office manager		349	18,200
Order clerk		231	12,000
Orderly, certified (3)		229	11,900
Painter, brush	7.68		15,700
Pipe fitter, maintenance (4)	8.61		17,600
Plumber, maintenance (4)	8.01		16,400

Table 37. Average wages and salaries in selected occupations, Canada, 1978, concluded

Occupations	Average hourly wage[1]($)	Average weekly wage[1]($)	Average annual salary[2]($)
Physical scientist			30,000
Physiotherapist (3)		317	16,500
Psychiatric attendant (3)		220	11,500
Research scientist			27,500
Secondary school administrator			27,700
Secondary school teacher			21,400
Secretary, Jr.		206	10,700
Secretary, Sr.		238	12,400
Security guard	4.76		9,800
Shipping clerk	6.26		12,800
Stationary engineer, 2nd class	8.63		17,700
Stationary engineer, 3rd class	7.85		16,100
Stationary engineer, 4th class	7.07		14,500
Stenographer, Jr.		190	9,900
Stenographer, Sr.		214	11,200
Stock-records clerk		229	11,900
Systems analyst, Jr.		370	19,300
Systems analyst, Sr.		444	23,200
Telephone operator		194	10,100
Tool and die maker	8.28		17,000
Transcribing machine operator, Jr.		197	10,300
Transcribing machine operator, Sr.		207	10,800
Truck driver, heavy (4)	7.00		14,400
Truck driver, light (4)	6.19		12,700
Typist, Jr.		174	9,100
Typist, Sr.		196	10,200
University teacher			29,400
Welder, maintenance (4)	8.26		16,900

(1) Excludes overtime and shift premiums.

(2) Where average hourly wages were reported, annual salaries were calculated by multiplying hourly wages in October 1978 by 2050 hours (i.e., assuming that everyone was paid for the full 52.14 weeks of the year for approximately 39 hours per week). As some of these occupations are seasonal, an individual may not work the entire 2050 hours. Thus, some annual salaries may be overestimates.
Where weekly wages were reported, annual salaries were calculated by multiplying average weekly wages by 52.14 weeks.

(3) Weekly wages reported are the average of October 1977 and October 1979 average weekly wages.

(4) Excludes the construction industry.

Note: Data represent average earnings for all employees regardless of age, level of education, or work experience.

Source: Labour Canada, Wage rates, salaries and hours of labour, Canada, October 1977, 1978, 1979.
Pay Research Bureau.
Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division.

Job Not Related to Field of Study (Table 38)

This variable was statistically valid for 52 fields of study. The field with the lowest percentage of graduates in unrelated jobs was the shorter college nursing program (3%), while the highest percentage (41%) was among bachelor's graduates in some social sciences. The overall average was almost 17%. Fewer college (11%) than university (19%) graduates were in unrelated jobs.

A glance at the lower half of the table reveals a high concentration of bachelor's degrees in fields which mainly provide a general education, while the fields higher in the table tend to prepare graduates for specific occupations. Finding jobs related to their studies might be expected to be more difficult for graduates of general programs.

Further investigation revealed that those in jobs partly or not related to their field were less likely to consider it important: 94% of the college graduates in related jobs said the relationship was important, only 77% of those in unrelated jobs. The corresponding figures for university graduates were 91% and 67%.

Table 38. Jobs not related to field of study
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% in jobs not related to field of study
1	Nursing	1–2C	3.1
2	Business, management, and commerce	M–PHD	4.2 Q
3	Teacher training	M–PHD	4.5
4	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1–2C	4.8 Q
5	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3–4C	5.1 O
		Average for all M–PHD = 7.7	
6	Secretarial arts and science	1–2C	8.0
7	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	9.9
8	Business, management, and commerce	BACH	10.2
9	Teacher training	BACH	10.3
		Average for all 3–4C = 10.5	
10	Mathematics	M–PHD	10.6 Q
11	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1–2C	10.9
12	Mechanical technologies	1–2C	10.9 O
		Average for all 1–2C = 11.2	
13	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	11.9
14	Business, management, and commerce	3–4C	13.4
15	History	M–PHD	13.6 O
16	Mathematics	BACH	15.0
17	Mass communications	1–2C	15.1
18	Household sciences	BACH	15.2 Q
19	Primary industries	1–2C	15.2
20	Electronic and electric technologies	1–2C	16.1
21	English	M–PHD	16.2 Q
22	General arts and science, education, law	1–2C	17.8
23	Geology	BACH	18.7 Q
24	Business, management, and commerce	1–2C	19.3
25	Fine and applied arts	BACH	19.9
26	Transportation	1–2C	19.9 O
		Average for all BACH = 20.4	
27	Chemical engineering	BACH	20.5 Q
28	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	21.1
29	Mass communications	3–4C	21.1 Q
30	Physical education	BACH	21.4
31	General arts and science, education, law	3–4C	23.0
32	Chemistry	BACH	24.5 Q
33	General (no specialization)	BACH	24.7
34	French	BACH	26.1
35	Political science	M–PHD	26.7
36	Community service and social welfare	3–4C	27.2 Q
37	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	27.6 O
38	Psychology	BACH	27.7
39	Graphic arts	1–2C	28.1 Q
40	English	BACH	28.1
41	Geography	BACH	29.8
42	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1–2C	31.0
43	Religious studies	BACH	31.0 Q
44	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	3–4C	31.4
45	Economics	BACH	31.9
46	Sociology	BACH	32.7
47	Biology	BACH	36.8
48	Philosophy	BACH	36.9 O
49	Physics	BACH	37.7 Q
50	History	BACH	39.0
51	Political science	BACH	40.4
52	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	41.1

*Employed full-time

Note: 1–2C = 1–2 year college certificate or diploma
3–4C = 3–4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M–PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Job Satisfaction (Table 39)

The job satisfaction table ranks 113 fields of study, more than any of the others. In five different fields, 100% of the graduates were satisfied with their jobs, but the proportion slipped gradually to a field in which one-third of the graduates were unhappy.

Overall, only 12%, a relatively small group, said they were not satisfied with their jobs, and there was virtually no difference between college and university graduates. Most satisfied were master's and Ph.D. graduates, with 90% liking their jobs. The average at other levels was a few percentage points lower.

The survey did not go into reasons for graduates' discontent. Given the relative frequency of some of the other negative indicators, such as underemployment, job dissatisfaction might be expected to have been more prevalent than it was. Apparently most graduates accepted the realities of the job market, and could put up with being underemployed. Perhaps they felt that any job was better than none. They may also have recognized that as newcomers to the labour force, they still had much ground to cover in gaining the work experience so essential to career advancement.

Further analysis reveals that of all the graduates who claimed to be unhappy with their jobs, two-thirds were also underemployed and/or working in jobs which had nothing to do with their postsecondary program. The remaining third had other reasons for dissatisfaction.

Table 39. Satisfied with job
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% satisfied with job
1	Rehabilitation medicine	M-PHD	100.0 Q
2	Chemical engineering	M-PHD	100.0
3	Miscellaneous humanities	BACH	100.0 O
4	Secretarial arts and science	3-4C	100.0 Q
5	Miscellaneous physical sciences	M-PHD	100.0 O
6	French	M-PHD	97.8
7	Miscellaneous applied sciences	BACH	96.8 O
8	Forestry	BACH	96.7
9	Physics	M-PHD	96.5
10	Law	BACH	96.5
11	Electrical engineering	M-PHD	96.4
12	Data processing and computer science	3-4C	95.9
13	Miscellaneous engineering	M-PHD	95.6
14	Household sciences	M-PHD	94.8 O
15	Mechanical engineering	M-PHD	94.7
16	Architecture	M-PHD	94.5 Q
17	Mathematics	M-PHD	94.2
18	Religious studies	M-PHD	94.0 O
19	Teacher training	M-PHD	94.0
20	Other medical and dental services	3-4C	94.0
21	Library and records science	M-PHD	93.7
22	Geography	M-PHD	93.6
23	Rehabilitation medicine	BACH	93.3
24	Civil engineering	M-PHD	93.2
25	Miscellaneous engineering	BACH	93.0
26	Philosophy	BACH	92.9
27	Pharmacy	M-PHD	92.1 Q
28	Social work	BACH	91.9
29	Medicine	BACH	91.7
30	Electronic and electrical technologies	3-4C	91.7
31	Secretarial arts and science	1-2C	91.4
32	Geology	BACH	91.4
33	Architecture	3-4C	91.0
34	Mathematics	BACH	91.0
35	Electrical engineering	BACH	90.9
36	Civil engineering	BACH	90.8
37	Transportation	3-4C	90.8
38	Teacher training	BACH	90.7
39	Miscellaneous agriculture and biological sciences	M-PHD	90.6
40	Miscellaneous social sciences	M-PHD	90.5
41	General arts and science, education, law	3-4C	90.4
42	Psychology	M-PHD	90.3
43	Chemical technologies	3-4C	90.1
44	Physical education	M-PHD	90.1
		Average for all M-PHD = 90.1	
45	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	89.5
46	Commercial design	1-2C	89.3 Q
47	Business, management, and commerce	M-PHD	89.1
48	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1-2C	89.1
49	Data processing and computer science	1-2C	89.0
50	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1-2C	88.7
51	Architecture	1-2C	88.6
52	General arts and science, education, law	1-2C	88.6
53	Nursing	1-2C	88.5
54	Miscellaneous agriculture and biological sciences	BACH	88.5
55	Transportation	1-2C	88.4
56	Business, management, and commerce	BACH	88.4
57	Mechanical engineering	BACH	88.3
58	Physical education	BACH	88.2

*Employed full-time

Continued...

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D.

Table 39. Satisfied with job
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)* – Concluded

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% satisfied with job
59	Religious studies	BACH	88.1
60	Sociology	M-PHD	88.0
61	Nursing	3-4C	87.9
		Average for all 3-4C =	87.6
		Average for all 1-2C =	87.5
62	Business, management, and commerce	3-4C	87.4
		Average for all BACH =	87.3
63	Community service and social welfare	1-2C	86.9
64	Business, management, and commerce	1-2C	86.7
65	French	BACH	86.7
66	Geography	BACH	86.3
67	Geology	M-PHD	86.2
68	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3-4C	86.2
69	Biology	BACH	86.0
70	Medicine	M-PHD	86.0 Q
71	Nursing	BACH	86.0
72	Chemistry	M-PHD	85.8
73	Political science	M-PHD	85.8
74	English	BACH	85.7
75	Pharmacy	BACH	85.5
76	Social work	M-PHD	85.5
77	History	BACH	85.2
78	Chemistry	BACH	84.6
79	Mechanical technologies	1-2C	84.6
80	Mechanical technologies	3-4C	84.2
81	Electronic and electrical technologies	1-2C	84.2
82	Primary industries	1-2C	84.1
83	Economics	M-PHD	83.9
84	Psychology	BACH	83.9
85	Chemical engineering	BACH	83.9
86	General (no specialization)	BACH	83.7
87	Mass media studies	BACH	83.5
88	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	83.2
89	Economics	BACH	83.0
90	Sociology	BACH	82.5
91	Biology	M-PHD	82.5
92	Household sciences	BACH	82.4
93	English	M-PHD	82.4
94	Primary industries	3-4C	82.1
95	Political science	BACH	61.9
96	Mass communications	1-2C	81.6
97	Chemical technologies	1-2C	81.5
98	Physics	BACH	81.2
99	Fine and applied arts	BACH	80.7
100	Community service and social welfare	3-4C	80.5
101	Miscellaneous languages	M-PHD	80.5
102	Mass media studies	M-PHD	79.3 Q
103	Mass communications	3-4C	78.9
104	Commercial design	3-4C	78.6 Q
105	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	3-4C	78.4
106	Architecture	BACH	77.8
107	History	M-PHD	77.1
108	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1-2C	77.0
109	Graphic arts	3-4C	76.3
110	Graphic arts	1-2C	75.7
111	Philosophy	M-PHD	72.0 Q
112	Fine and applied arts	M-PHD	67.9 Q
113	Miscellaneous health specializations	BACH	65.6 Q

*Employed full-time

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D.

Regret Choice of Field of Study (Table 40)

One-quarter of all graduates in the survey wished they had chosen a different program. The highest proportion in the 82 fields listed in this table was nearly 60%. Comparison with other variables indicates that the fields showing poorly on this scale (a high percentage expressing disappointment) also occupy the bottom of other tables. That is, the same graduates are likely to be underemployed, earn low salaries, and so on.

Although graduates were not asked why they regretted their choice, a likely reason may have been the discovery that employers had little use for their particular expertise.

Thus, the message of most graduates after two years of coping with the work world is plain: at university, as well as in colleges, they want job-related programs that match the needs of the labour market. Table 41 underlines this need, with the revelation that 45% of all graduates were planning further study. For more than 80% improving career prospects was the main motive.

With further analysis of the data, additional findings emerge about their regrets:

1. Very few were sorry they had acquired postsecondary education; disappointment focused mainly on the specific field of study.

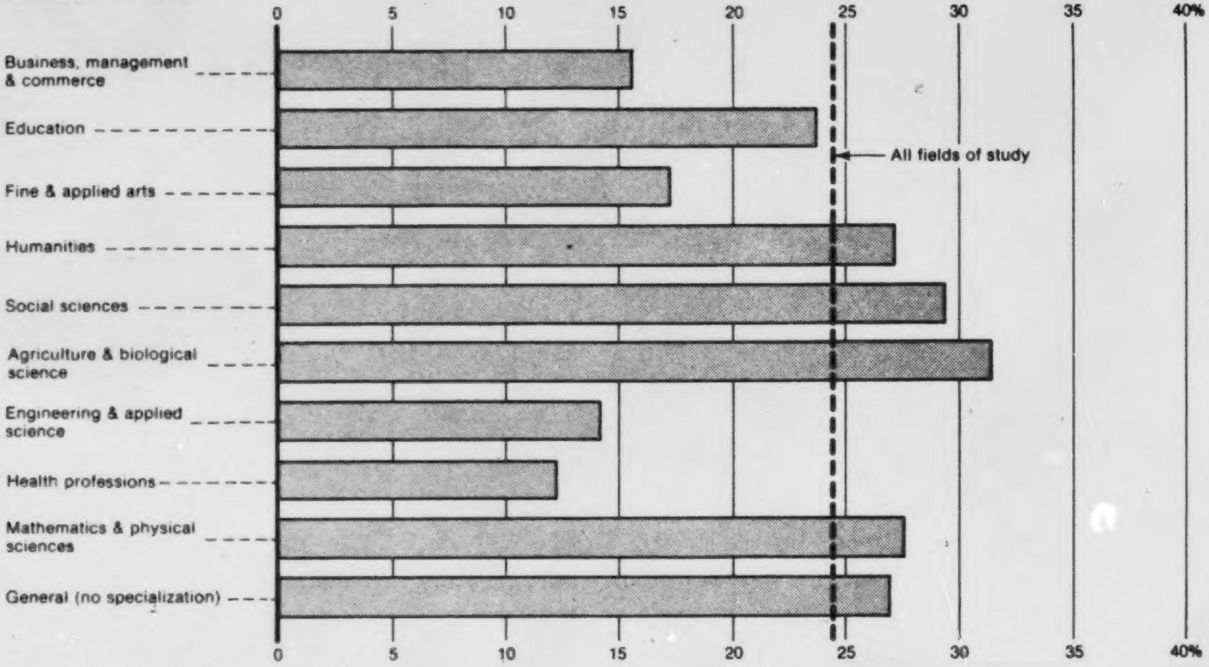
2. Most university graduates would still have chosen university, but a different program.

3. Most college graduates wished they had gone to university.

Chart — 6

University and College Graduates who Regret Choice of Program Two Years after Graduation, by Major Field of Study, June 1978

University Graduates



College Graduates

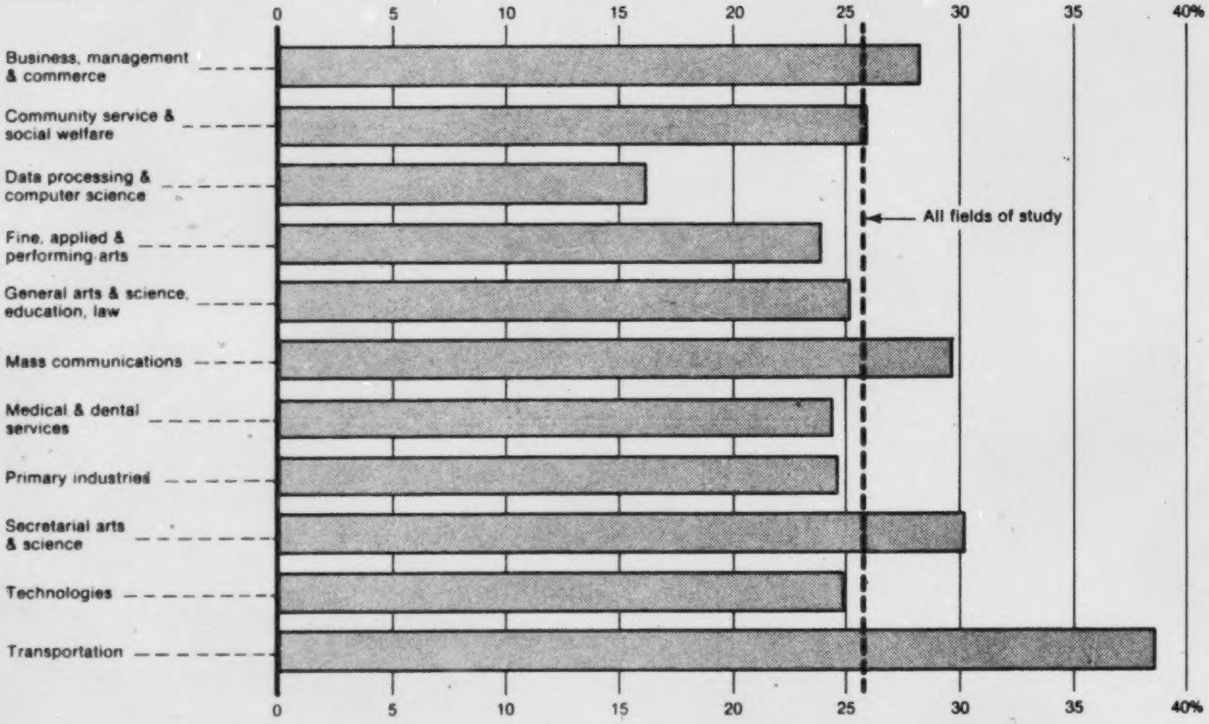


Table 40. Regret choice of field of study
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% who regret choice of field of study
1	Medicine	BACH	8.8 O
2	Business, management and commerce	M-PHD	9.4
3	Law	BACH	9.7
4	Civil engineering	BACH	10.3 O
5	Mass media studies	BACH	12.8 Q
6	Electrical engineering	BACH	13.3 Q
7	Electronic and electric technologies	3-4C	14.6 Q
8	Teacher training	M-PHD	14.6
9	Nursing	BACH	15.0
10	Miscellaneous engineering	BACH	15.2 O
11	Political science	M-PHD	16.0 O
12	Pharmacy	BACH	16.1 Q
13	Philosophy	BACH	16.5 Q
14	Miscellaneous engineering	M-PHD	17.0 Q
15	Mathematics	M-PHD	17.2 Q
16	Social work	BACH	17.3 O
17	Business, management and commerce	BACH	17.4
18	Social work	M-PHD	17.5
19	Fine and applied arts	BACH	17.5
		Average for all M-PHD = 17.6	
20	History	M-PHD	17.7 O
21	Miscellaneous fine, applied and performing arts	3-4C	18.3
22	English	M-PHD	18.4 Q
23	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1-2C	18.4
24	Data processing and computer science	1-2C	19.3
25	Economics	M-PHD	20.0 Q
26	Electrical engineering	M-PHD	20.5 Q
27	Library and records science	M-PHD	20.6
28	Psychology	M-PHD	21.1
29	Religious studies	BACH	21.5 Q
30	French	BACH	21.6
31	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3-4C	22.0
32	Sociology	M-PHD	22.5 Q
33	Miscellaneous social sciences	M-PHD	22.8
34	General arts and science, education, law	1-2C	23.2
35	Electronic and electric technologies	1-2C	23.5
36	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1-2C	23.5
37	Mathematics	BACH	23.8
38	Business, management and commerce	3-4C	23.8
39	Primary industries	1-2C	24.0
40	Physics	M-PHD	24.0 Q
41	Nursing	3-4C	24.1
42	Graphic arts	1-2C	24.3 Q

Continued...

*Employed full-time

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Table 40. Regret choice of field of study
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)* – Concluded

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% who regret choice of field of study
43	Teacher training	BACH	24.6
44	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	M–PHD	24.6
45	Household sciences	BACH	24.7
		Average for all 3–4C =	25.1
46	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	25.2
		Average for all BACH =	25.5
47	Biology	M–PHD	25.7 Q
		Average for all 1–2C =	25.9
48	Physical education	BACH	26.0
49	Architecture	3–4C	26.4 Q
50	Nursing	1–2C	26.7
51	Chemical technologies	3–4C	26.7 Q
52	Geology	BACH	27.3 O
53	Mechanical technologies	1–2C	27.3
54	General (no specialization)	BACH	27.4
55	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	27.5
56	Political science	BACH	27.8
57	Physical education	M–PHD	28.5 Q
58	Mechanical technologies	3–4C	28.5 Q
59	Mass communications	1–2C	28.9
60	Chemistry	M–PHD	29.6 O
61	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	29.9
62	Secretarial arts and science	1–2C	30.3
63	English	BACH	30.3
64	Business, management, and commerce	1–2C	30.5
65	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1–2C	31.0
66	Economics	BACH	31.2
67	Geography	BACH	32.9
68	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	33.2 Q
69	Transportation	1–2C	33.7
70	Mass communications	3–4C	33.8
71	Chemical technologies	1–2C	34.0 O
72	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	34.1
73	Chemistry	BACH	34.2
74	Psychology	BACH	34.4
75	Primary industries	3–4C	34.5 Q
76	History	BACH	34.9
77	Community service and social welfare	3–4C	38.2
78	Biology	BACH	39.4
79	General arts and science, education, law	3–4C	39.4
80	Sociology	BACH	40.0
81	Physics	BACH	54.2
82	Transportation	3–4C	58.8 Q

*Employed full-time

Note: 1–2C = 1–2 year college certificate or diploma
3–4C = 3–4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M–PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Plans for Future Postsecondary Enrolment (Table 41)

About 45% of all graduates said they intended to enrol in postsecondary institutions within two years. The following table gives the proportions for 99 fields, ranging from 18% to 75%.

Interviewers did not ask what type of institution these graduates planned to attend or what subjects they hoped to study. It seems fair to assume that at least some were seeking a higher degree (e.g., a master's after a bachelor's). The question put to those planning further education was: "Do you plan to enrol in order to improve your job or career prospects?" Four out of five answered "Yes".

The similarity between this and the previous table is no coincidence. Graduates who did not fare well on the labour market wanted to take more job-related, and thus more rewarding, programs. (See Chart 7).

These findings have some pertinence for the current debate about the goals of postsecondary (particularly university) education. The conviction of some academics that universities should remain independent of labour market needs conflicts with the recent view that they will have to provide more job-oriented programs. Consensus on this issue appears remote.

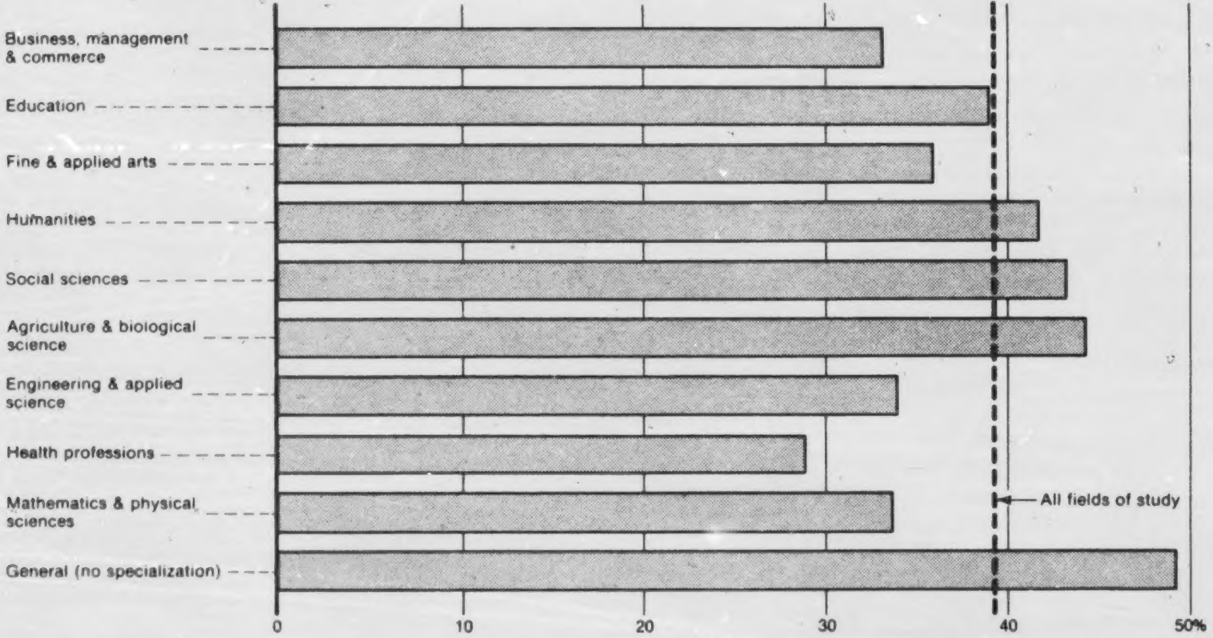
The argument might benefit from the reactions of former students. Results of the 1978 survey consistently show that graduates favoured career-oriented studies. Graduates with disappointing work experiences were not the only ones to feel this way; most of the relatively successful ones considered it important to have a job related to their education.

Confronted with such data, planners and policymakers might consider some questions. For one thing, bearing in mind that many newly hired graduates may be reluctant to leave their jobs for full-time study during a tight economic period, what provisions are postsecondary institutions making for part-time or evening courses in job-related programs? Another point concerns the high cost of postsecondary education. In a sense, taxpayers have to pay twice to educate many students who go back for retraining when they find that their first diploma or degree is no guarantee of early success on the labour market.

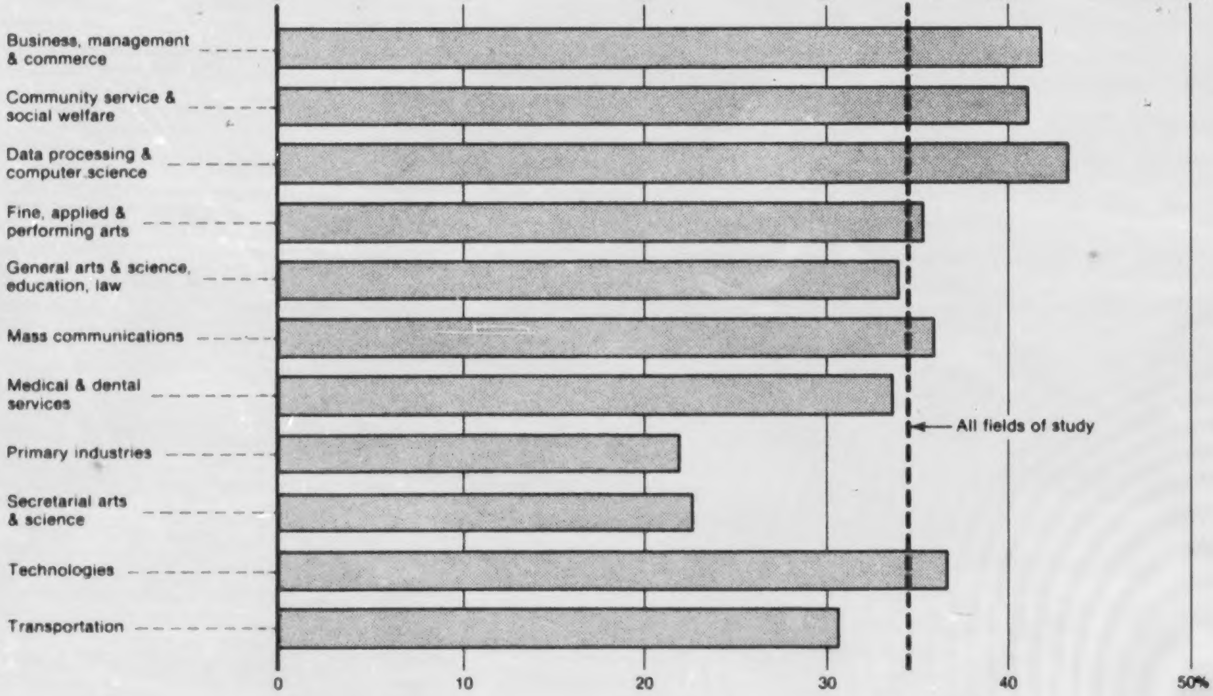
Chart — 7

Future Postsecondary Enrolment plans,[1] University and College Graduates, June 1978

University Graduates



College Graduates



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[1] Percent of graduates working full-time who planned to enrol in a Canadian postsecondary institution before 1981 to improve their job or career prospects.

Table 41. Future postsecondary enrolment plans
(Plan to enrol at a postsecondary institution not later than 1980)
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)*

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% planning to enrol within 2 years
1	Law	BACH	18.0
2	Chemistry	M-PHD	21.7 Q
3	Architecture	BACH	22.6 Q
4	Pharmacy	BACH	23.0 Q
5	Primary industries	1-2C	24.3
6	Rehabilitation medicine	BACH	24.6 Q
7	Forestry	BACH	25.7 Q
8	Business, management, and commerce	M-PHD	25.9
9	Secretarial arts and science	1-2C	27.5
10	Miscellaneous social sciences	M-PHD	27.7
11	Mass media studies	BACH	27.8 Q
12	Social work	M-PHD	28.1
13	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	M-PHD	28.8
14	Geography	M-PHD	29.3 Q
15	Sociology	M-PHD	29.7
16	Economics	M-PHD	30.5
17	Transportation	1-2C	30.9 Q
18	Electrical engineering	M-PHD	31.2 Q
19	Geology	M-PHD	31.3 Q
20	Physical education	M-PHD	31.3 Q
		Average for all M-PHD = 31.5	
21	Mechanical technologies	1-2C	32.0
22	Physics	M-PHD	32.8 Q
23	Mathematics	M-PHD	33.4
24	Teacher training	M-PHD	34.1
25	Nursing	3-4C	34.1
26	Psychology	M-PHD	34.3
27	Political science	M-PHD	34.4
28	Library and records science	M-PHD	34.9
29	Civil engineering	BACH	35.3
30	Miscellaneous languages	M-PHD	35.4 Q
31	Biology	M-PHD	35.4 Q
32	English	M-PHD	36.0
33	Miscellaneous engineering	M-PHD	36.6
34	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	3-4C	37.5
35	Chemical technologies	1-2C	37.8 Q
36	Mechanical engineering	M-PHD	38.2 Q
		Average for all 1-2C = 38.6	
37	Nursing	1-2C	39.1
38	Electronic and electric technologies	3-4C	39.4
39	Dentistry	BACH	39.5 Q
40	General arts and science, education, law	1-2C	39.5
41	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	1-2C	39.6
42	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	1-2C	39.6
43	Philosophy	M-PHD	39.8 Q
44	Civil engineering	M-PHD	39.9 Q
45	Mathematics	BACH	40.4
46	Mass communications	1-2C	40.7
47	Primary industries	3-4C	41.0 Q
48	Nursing	BACH	41.5
49	Electronic and electric technologies	1-2C	41.7
50	Data processing and computer science	1-2C	42.5

*Employed full-time

Continued...

Note: 1-2C = 1-2 year college certificate or diploma
3-4C = 3-4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M-PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

Table 41. Future postsecondary enrolment plans
(Plan to enrol at a postsecondary institution not later than 1980)
(Rank order, by field of study, June 1978)* – Concluded

Rank	Field of study	Certificate, diploma or degree	% planning to enrol within 2 years
51	Community service and social welfare	3–4C	42.6
52	Mechanical engineering	BACH	43.1
53	History	M–PHD	43.3
54	Graphic arts	1–2C	43.4 O
55	Social work	BACH	43.6
56	Miscellaneous languages	BACH	44.1
57	General arts and science, education, law	3–4C	44.5
58	Electrical engineering	BACH	44.8
59	Household sciences	BACH	45.0
60	Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	3–4C	45.1
61	Religious studies	BACH	45.3
		Average for all 3–4C = 45.7	
62	Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts	1–2C	45.7
63	Business, management, and commerce	1–2C	45.8
64	Fine and applied arts	BACH	46.0
65	Business, management, and commerce	BACH	46.2
66	Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	BACH	46.2
67	Medicine	BACH	46.8
68	Chemical engineering	BACH	47.6 Q
69	Community service and social welfare	1–2C	47.7
70	Miscellaneous medical and dental services	3–4C	47.8
71	Geology	BACH	48.1
72	Mass communications	3–4C	48.4
73	Physical education	BACH	49.0
		Average for all BACH = 50.0	
74	Business, management, and commerce	3–4C	50.0
75	Chemistry	BACH	50.1
76	Miscellaneous engineering	BACH	50.6
77	Teacher training	BACH	50.8
78	Architecture	3–4C	51.1
79	Graphic arts	3–4C	51.5
80	French	BACH	51.5
81	Mechanical technologies	3–4C	52.6
82	Geography	BACH	55.1
83	General (no specialization)	BACH	57.7
84	Miscellaneous social sciences	BACH	58.0
85	Psychology	BACH	58.2
86	History	BACH	58.2
87	Sociology	BACH	58.3
88	Data processing and computer science	3–4C	58.8
89	English	BACH	59.3
90	Commercial design	3–4C	59.7 O
91	Biology	BACH	59.8
92	Economics	BACH	60.5
93	Miscellaneous humanities	BACH	62.7 O
94	Physics	BACH	64.1
95	Political science	BACH	66.1
96	Chemical technologies	3–4C	67.8
97	Transportation	3–4C	72.5
98	Philosophy	BACH	73.4
99	Miscellaneous applied sciences	BACH	75.3 Q

*Employed full-time

Note:
1–2C = 1–2 year college certificate or diploma
3–4C = 3–4 year college certificate or diploma
BACH = Bachelor's or first professional degree
M–PHD = Master's or Ph.D. degree

SECTION VI

EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES BY FIELD OF STUDY (NATIONAL)

Introduction

This section gives only a general commentary on the major fields of study, rather than individual analysis of each table. Occasionally, significant points are made about specific disciplines, but most are adequately covered by the discussion of the major fields. Here only national results for the different fields are examined. Provincial comparison tables by major field appear in Section VII.

UNIVERSITY

Business, Management, and Commerce (Table 42)

The main disciplines included in business, management, and commerce are:

- Accounting
- Business administration
- Commerce
- Finance
- Industrial relations
- Management techniques
- Marketing and retailing
- Personnel management
- Secretarial sciences

This is one of the fastest growing fields of study, with more than a 50% increase in graduates between 1974 and 1978. Present enrolment figures promise continuing growth during the early eighties. Fuelling this expansion is the recent demand in both the public and private sectors for most disciplines in this field. A tight economy underlines the need for efficient management and financial expertise.

In almost every aspect of employment, the business graduates were more successful than average. By 1978, a very high percentage (97.5%) were in the labour force, and their unemployment rate was nearly four percentage points lower than the norm for university graduates. They also had more luck finding jobs related to their education: fewer than 9% said their jobs were unrelated. The proportions who felt underemployed or were sorry they had chosen that field were also low.

Although business graduates received a higher salary than the average, they tended to be more dissatisfied, perhaps reflecting awareness of the demand for their services. Postgraduate work in business was a particularly good investment, since those with master's or doctoral degrees earned an average of about $7,000 more than the bachelor's degree recipients.

Graduates entered a wide variety of occupations, as shown in Part IX of the table. Those with second degrees, especially if the first was in a profession such as engineering or law, were more successful.

Further analysis, however, shows that 28% of those working full-time were underemployed (i.e., in jobs not requiring a degree), and nearly 12% were still in low-paid clerical occupations two years after graduation. This indicates that the job market for business graduates may be narrowing. Experience with other disciplines suggests that a continuing flood of graduates will intensify competition for jobs.

TABLE 42. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT & COMMERCE

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	4,169	4,950	5,482	5,950	6,404
QUEBEC	NO.	2,054	2,367	2,661	2,995	3,202
CANADA	NO.	6,223	7,317	8,143	8,985	9,606

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT & COMMERCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	3,889	1,141	5,030	4,087	926
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.4	75.3	70.8	71.8	66.3
2) FULL-TIME	%	64.9	71.8	66.5	68.1	59.7
3) PART-TIME	%	3.5	2.7 Q	3.4	2.7 Q	6.3 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.6	24.7	29.2	28.2	33.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	13.8	8.1	12.5	12.0	15.2
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.4	10.4	9.6	10.0	8.3 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.3	6.2	7.1	6.3	10.2 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	93.2	93.4	93.2	93.5	92.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	91.3	91.7	91.4	92.0	88.7
A) PERMANENT	%	80.7	84.1	81.5	82.2	78.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.3	3.7 Q	6.5	6.1	8.0 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	1.6 Q	--	1.3 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.5	8.0 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.7 Q	--	1.6 Q	2.0 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.6 Q	2.7 Q	2.6	2.7 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.5 Q	2.4 Q	2.5	1.8 Q	5.6 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	92.7	93.8	92.9	93.7	89.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.5	97.6	97.5	98.2	94.4
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	25.1	19.7	23.9	23.4	26.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.8	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.1 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	3,549	1,046	4,596	3,761	822
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	47.8	44.6	47.1	44.7	58.5
B) PARTIAL	%	41.9	51.3	44.0	46.1	35.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	10.2	4.2 Q	8.9	9.2	6.5 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	81.4	77.1	80.4	80.7	79.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	32.4	11.0	27.6	26.2	34.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.6	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.9 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	17.8	19.2	18.1	18.7	15.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	11,100	15,500	11,400	11,800	10,400
B) AVERAGE	$	14,900	22,100	15,900	16,200	14,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,400	27,000+	25,700	26,300	21,000
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.1	17.0	22.5	22.6	22.2
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	17.4	9.4	15.6	14.9	19.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	38.1	16.6	33.2	31.6	40.1
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.1	9.3	8.4	7.4	13.0 Q
TOTAL	%	46.2	25.9	41.6	39.0	53.1

TABLE 42. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT & COMMERCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,300	37.7	39.4	30.5
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	17,500	17.9	18.9	13.1 Q
3) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	14,000	8.0	7.3	10.7 Q
4) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	16,300	6.2	6.9	--
5) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	17,200	5.1	3.2 Q	13.9 Q
6) SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (ECONOMISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ETC.)	231	18,400	3.5	3.8	--
7) SALESPEOPLE (SERVICES -- INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, ADVERTISING, ETC.)	517	14,800	2.9	2.3 Q	--
8) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	18,300	2.8	2.9 Q	--
9) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	24,700 Q	2.1 Q	2.5 Q	--
10) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	11,900 Q	1.6 Q	1.4 Q	--
OTHER		15,300	12.2	11.4	16.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	27.3	28.0	24.1
2) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	10.5	10.0	12.2 Q
3) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	9.1	7.3	17.7
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.9	6.9	7.0 Q
5) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.2	4.4	--
6) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.0	3.7	--
OTHER			38.0	39.7	30.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Education (Tables 43 to 45)

Education covers both teacher training and physical education. The main disciplines in teacher training are:

Art and fine art education
Commercial, business education
Counselling and guidance
Educational psychology
Elementary or primary education
Exceptional or special education
Home economics education
Industrial arts education
Music education
Nursery, kindergarten education
Religious education
Secondary education

The main disciplines in physical education are:

Health education
Kinanthropology
Kinesiology
Recreation

Until recently, education was a popular field of study. From 1974 to 1976 the degrees granted increased more than 30%. However, by 1978 numbers had fallen 5%, a downward trend that is expected to continue for at least the next few years.

One reason for the earlier growth was the abundance of job opportunities. The postwar baby boom, as well as the education explosion at higher levels (secondary, college, and university), created an unprecedented demand for qualified teachers.

Elementary enrolment rose steadily until 1970, when it began to subside, reflecting the sharp drop in births during the 1960s. A few years later a similar rise and fall hit secondary schools and will soon affect postsecondary institutions. At each level this decline should last 10 to 15 years. With shrinking enrolment, demand for teachers is also diminishing, as demonstrated by recent teacher surpluses in many school systems.

The students who graduated in 1976 had entered education when the extent of enrolment decline was not so widely recognized. Although future teaching prospects appear gloomy, these graduates were faring better than average in 1978. Not only was their unemployment much lower than the overall rate for university graduates, but far more (about two-thirds) had jobs directly related to their studies. Fewer than 10% were dissatisfied with their jobs, and relatively few expressed dissatisfaction with their better than average salaries.

Almost 58% of education graduates were women (compared with 46% for university graduates overall). Yet the women generally did not do as well as men, with a lower average salary and a higher unemployment rate.

Salaries for those with master's or doctoral degrees were highest of all at the postgraduate level. This was not so much because these degrees were scarce or in demand, but rather because most teachers who acquired postgraduate degrees had many years of experience, which placed them in top pay categories. Often they were principals, administrators, or older teachers who had studied part-time. The high salaries at this level also contributed to the male-female difference of about $1,500, because more men than women had advanced degrees. Nonetheless, it is true that on the whole, women teachers earned less than men with comparable qualifications and experience.[1]

Despite education graduates' relative success in finding jobs and earning good salaries, there was a note of discontent. Nearly a quarter — almost the average for university graduates — said they regretted their choice of field.

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[1] Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division, and Labour Canada, Women's Bureau, Higher Education — Hired?: Sex differences in employment characteristics of 1976 postsecondary graduates (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1980), 150-151.

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It is not clear why, but this may mean that in 1978 teachers anticipated the dwindling demand for their services and were starting to worry about the future.

However, despite falling enrolment, the education industry was the major employer of all university graduates. At least three-quarters of the 1976 education graduates found jobs in teaching or related occupations. And even over the next few years, education is expected to be a significant source of employment.

Recent population projections[1] suggest that some provinces, specifically Alberta and British Columbia, will gain population through interprovincial migration, and therefore, will need education graduates as never before, particularly during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Graduates in physical education were not as successful, with higher unemployment and lower average salaries. They found their jobs had less to do with their training, and expressed more dissatisfaction with both their jobs and salaries.

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[1] Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division, The Class of 2001: The School-Age Population Trends and Implications, 1961 to 2001, (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1979).

TABLE 43. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- EDUCATION

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	13,524	16,454	18,175	18,091	17,330
QUEBEC	NO.	3,916	4,299	3,940	4,459	5,166
CANADA	NO.	17,440	20,753	22,115	22,541	22,496

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF EDUCATION.

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	11,254	1,515	12,769	5,266	7,458
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	62.3	87.7	65.3	72.5	60.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	51.9	82.3	55.5	65.1	48.8
3) PART-TIME	%	9.5	4.8	8.9	6.6	10.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	37.7	12.3	34.7	27.5	39.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	17.5	3.9	15.9	12.7	18.1
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.0	3.1	13.6	11.5	15.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.2	5.3	5.2	3.2	6.6
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.5	93.7	91.8	94.9	89.7
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	84.9	90.1	85.5	90.1	82.3
A) PERMANENT	%	69.5	83.7	71.2	75.2	68.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.3	5.6	13.3	13.2	13.4
3) PART-TIME	%	6.0	2.5 Q	5.5	3.7	6.9
4) NOT WORKING	%	8.5	6.3	8.2	5.1	10.3
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.3	--	1.2	--	1.4 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.3	2.2 Q	3.1	2.4	3.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.8	3.5	3.8	1.7 Q	5.2
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	94.8	94.7	94.8	96.8	93.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.2	96.5	96.2	98.3	94.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	34.3	7.4	31.1	25.0	35.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.8	2.9 Q	4.6	3.4	5.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.2	10.2	4.4	4.0	4.6
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	9,552	1,365	10,917	4,747	6,137
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	65.7	55.8	64.5	61.7	66.6
B) PARTIAL	%	21.6	39.4	23.9	25.5	22.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	12.7	4.8	11.7	12.8	10.8
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.2	89.9	87.5	85.0	89.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	28.2	16.8	26.8	27.3	26.5
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	9.8	6.2	9.3	10.3	8.7
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.3	13.5	21.2	20.5	21.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	11,300	16,700	11,700	12,400	10,800
B) AVERAGE	$	15,000	24,900	15,400	16,400	14,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,800	27,000+	24,000	26,600	20,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	14.2	9.7	13.6	15.4	12.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.9	15.3	23.7	23.4	23.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.4	22.7	39.0	40.7	37.6
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.1	11.3	9.3	8.1	10.3
TOTAL	%	50.4	33.9	48.4	48.8	47.9

TABLE 43. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- EDUCATION (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,400	67.1	60.5	72.2
2) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	15,600	7.9	6.8	8.7
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	24,800	6.7	11.0	3.4
4) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	13,200	1.7	1.7 Q	1.7 Q
5) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	12,200	1.6	1.7 Q	1.4 Q
6) EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS	239	22,400	1.3	1.9 Q	0.9 Q
7) UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	271	18,600	1.2	1.7 Q	--
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,800	1.1	1.5 Q	--
9) ATHLETES AND OTHER WORKERS IN SPORT AND RECREATION	371	13,300 Q	0.8 Q	1.2 Q	--
10) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,400 Q	0.7 Q	--	1.1 Q
OTHER		12,800	9.9	11.7	8.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	83.2	79.6	86.0
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	2.0	1.9 Q	2.0
3) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	1.6	2.7	--
4) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	1.5	1.5 Q	1.6 Q
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	1.5	1.7 Q	1.3 Q
6) AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	10	4	1.0 Q	1.4 Q	--
OTHER			9.2	11.2	7.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 44. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHYSICAL EDUCATION

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,806	2,126	2,326	2,330	2,343
QUEBEC	NO.	430	547	572	670	706
CANADA	NO.	2,236	2,673	2,898	3,000	3,049

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,519	87	2,606	1,373	1,222
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	66.1	72.5	66.3	70.2	62.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	57.8	58.7	57.8	63.2	51.9
3) PART-TIME	%	8.0	--	8.1	6.7 Q	9.7 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.9	27.5 Q	33.7	29.8	37.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	11.7	--	11.6	12.0	10.8
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	16.9	--	15.8	13.4	18.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.2	--	6.3	4.4 Q	8.4 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	88.5	84.2	88.4	93.6	82.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	80.9	81.9	81.0	88.0	73.4
A) PERMANENT	%	60.1	71.9	60.5	65.3	55.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	19.9	--	19.5	20.9	18.0
3) PART-TIME	%	7.2	--	7.0	5.0 Q	9.4 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	11.5	--	11.6	6.4 Q	17.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.5 Q	--	2.6 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.4 Q	--	4.6 Q	--	6.1 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.6 Q	--	4.5 Q	--	7.0 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.8	92.4	93.7	95.6	91.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.4	97.8	95.5	97.9	93.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	29.5	--	29.3	26.6	32.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	7.2	--	7.4	4.4 Q	10.9
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.1	--	3.1	3.3	3.0
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,039	71	2,111	1,208	897
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	52.8	42.6 Q	52.4	53.7	50.9
B) PARTIAL	%	25.8	48.5 Q	26.5	25.9	27.1
C) NOT RELATED	%	21.4	--	21.0	20.4	22.0
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	64.7	92.0	85.0	85.7	84.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	32.2	--	31.4	30.4	32.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.8	--	11.7	12.3	11.1 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	28.9	--	28.2	31.2	24.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,600	14,100	10,600	11,400	9,100
B) AVERAGE	$	14,500	19,700	14,600	15,100	13,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,900	27,000+	19,500	21,200	17,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.0	--	18.8	16.0	22.8
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	26.0	28.5 Q	26.1	25.4	26.8
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	42.2	--	41.7	41.2	42.6
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.8	--	6.7	5.2 Q	8.4 Q
TOTAL	%	49.0	31.3 Q	48.4	46.5	50.9

TABLE 44. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHYSICAL EDUCATION (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,000	57.4	54.9	61.0
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,600	7.5	8.1 Q	6.8 Q
3) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	13,100 Q	5.1 Q	5.4 Q	--
4) ATHLETES AND OTHER WORKERS IN SPORT AND RECREATION	371	15,000 Q	3.7 Q	--	--
5) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	17,000 Q	3.0 Q	--	--
6) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	10,700 Q	2.4 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		13,100	20.9	22.7	18.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	65.9	63.7	69.1
2) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	6.3	9.1 Q	--
3) AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	10	4	2.9 Q	--	--
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	2.5 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			22.4	22.3	22.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 45. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TEACHER TRAINING

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	11,718	14,328	15,849	15,761	14,987
QUEBEC	NO.	3,486	3,752	3,368	3,780	4,460
CANADA	NO.	15,204	18,080	19,217	19,541	19,447

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TEACHER TRAINING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	8,734	1,428	10,163	3,893	6,236
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	61.2	88.6	65.0	73.4	59.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	50.2	83.7	54.9	65.8	48.2
3) PART-TIME	%	9.9	4.4	9.2	6.5	10.7
4) NOT WORKING	%	38.8	11.4	35.0	26.6	40.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	19.2	3.5	17.0	13.0	19.6
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.7	2.7 Q	13.0	10.8	14.4
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.9	5.2	4.9	2.8 Q	6.3
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	92.4	94.3	92.7	95.4	91.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	86.0	90.6	86.7	90.9	84.0
A) PERMANENT	%	72.3	84.4	74.0	78.6	71.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	12.7	5.5	11.7	10.4	12.5
3) PART-TIME	%	5.6	2.6 Q	5.2	3.3	6.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	7.6	5.7	7.3	4.6	9.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.0 Q	--	0.9 Q	--	0.9 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.9	1.7 Q	2.8	2.1 Q	3.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.6 Q	4.9
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	95.1	94.8	95.1	97.2	93.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.4	96.4	96.4	98.4	95.1
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	35.7	6.5	31.6	24.5	36.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.1	2.2 Q	3.9	3.0 Q	4.3
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.5	11.8 Q	4.8	4.3	5.0
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	7,512	1,294	8,806	3,539	5,240
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	69.2	56.5	67.4	64.4	69.3
B) PARTIAL	%	20.5	39.0	23.2	25.4	21.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	10.3	4.5	9.4	10.2	8.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.9	89.8	88.1	84.8	90.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	27.1	17.3	25.7	26.2	25.4
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	9.3	6.0	8.8	9.7	8.2
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	20.5	13.7	19.5	16.8	21.3
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	11,700	17,100	12,000	12,800	11,200
B) AVERAGE	$	15,200	25,000	15,600	17,100	15,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,100	27,000+	24,600	27,000+	21,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	12.9	9.4	12.4	15.2	10.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.6	14.6	23.1	22.7	23.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.1	22.4	38.4	40.6	36.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.7	11.6	10.0	9.1	10.6
TOTAL	%	50.8	34.1	48.3	49.6	47.4

TABLE 45. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TEACHER TRAINING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,500	69.5	62.4	74.2
2) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	15,600	9.0	8.0	9.8
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	27,000	6.5	12.0	2.8
4) EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS	239	22,800	1.5	2.1 Q	1.0 Q
5) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,000	1.4	1.7 Q	1.1 Q
6) UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	271	19,500 Q	1.1 Q	1.9 Q	--
7) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	13,400 Q	0.9 Q	--	1.2 Q
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	11,200 Q	0.9 Q	--	--
9) LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS	235	15,000 Q	0.8 Q	--	--
10) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,200 Q	0.8 Q	--	1.0 Q
OTHER		12,500	7.6	9.2	6.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	87.4	85.1	88.9
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	1.9	2.1 Q	1.7 Q
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	1.4	--	1.6 Q
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	1.3 Q	--	1.2 Q
5) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	0.8 Q	--	--
6) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	0.8 Q	--	--
OTHER			6.4	8.1	5.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Fine and Applied Arts (Table 46)

The main disciplines in fine and applied arts are:

Art history
Dance
Drama, theatre
Drawing
Graphic design
Interior design
Music
Painting
Photography

This is another field which grew briskly in the 1970s. The number of graduates jumped by about 50% between 1974 and 1978. The demand for graduates, however, has not matched expanding enrolment in this field. The continuing choice of fine and applied arts programs in the face of poor market conditions perhaps indicates that students are motivated by their love of the arts or a particular talent, rather than by demand for their skills.

Fine and applied arts graduates had much less job market success than others. Two years after graduation, more than 14% were unemployed. Those who did not find a job one month after graduation had to look for work almost seven months in the two years.

Fewer than one-third had jobs directly related to their education, but in fact, the percentage who claimed this to be important was also low. On the other hand, more than average were unhappy with their jobs.

Their 1978 salary was around $2,000 less than what was typical for all university graduates, but they were not significantly more dissatisfied.

Despite their poor career outcome, relatively few fine arts graduates wished they had studied something else. Their enjoyment of the subject may have made up for its poor showing on the marketplace.

The 40% who had teaching or related jobs were earning much more than the 15% or so actually working in the arts (C.C.D.O. 33).

The low standing of these graduates on the employment ladder suggests that the state of the arts in Canada is not growing at the same rate as the increasing number of individuals who wish to work in the area.

TABLE 46. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FINE & APPLIED ARTS

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,561	1,797	1,915	2,024	2,309
QUEBEC	NO.	458	551	605	642	772
CANADA	NO.	2,019	2,348	2,520	2,666	3,081

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF FINE & APPLIED ARTS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,011	104	2,115	767	1,338
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	64.6	53.1	64.0	72.6	59.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	52.3	32.5 Q	51.4	60.5	45.9
3) PART-TIME	%	11.2	--	11.5	9.9 Q	12.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	35.4	46.9	36.0	27.4	41.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	7.4	--	7.5	8.9 Q	6.7 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.8	--	13.0	7.9 Q	16.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.2	22.2 Q	15.6	10.7 Q	18.3
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	80.0	68.8	79.4	82.5	77.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	64.6	49.6	63.9	69.1	60.7
A) PERMANENT	%	44.4	37.1 Q	44.0	44.9	43.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	16.9	--	16.6	17.3	16.2
3) PART-TIME	%	14.6	--	14.7	10.9 Q	16.9
4) NOT WORKING	%	20.0	31.2 Q	20.6	17.5	22.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.1	--	12.0	8.4 Q	14.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	--	7.3	8.6 Q	6.5 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	84.8	77.8	84.4	89.3	81.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.1	85.2	92.7	91.4	93.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	23.9	31.8 Q	24.2	18.8	27.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	14.1	--	14.3	9.8 Q	17.0
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.6	--	6.9	7.4 Q	6.7
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,299	51	1,350	530	812
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	32.4	--	32.0	39.5	27.5
B) PARTIAL	%	47.7	57.1 Q	48.1	39.9	52.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	19.9	--	20.0	20.6 Q	19.6
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	76.4	74.0 Q	76.3	75.1	77.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	39.5	--	38.5	43.1	35.9
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	19.3	--	19.8	22.1 Q	18.5
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	37.7	--	36.9	33.3	38.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,400	10,700	7,500	8,100	6,300
B) AVERAGE	$	13,000	16,100	13,100	13,900	12,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,900	27,000+	19,300	19,700	18,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.8	--	18.8	18.4 Q	19.0
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	17.5	--	17.3	15.4 Q	18.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	37.2	--	35.9	30.2	39.5
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.8 Q	--	9.1	--	10.4 Q
TOTAL	%	46.0	--	45.0	37.5	49.9

TABLE 46. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FINE & APPLIED ARTS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	16,100	23.1	10.3 Q	26.7
2) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	14,700	19.9	23.3	17.4
3) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	11,900 Q	8.7 Q	10.3 Q	7.7 Q
4) PERFORMING AND AUDIOVISUAL ARTISTS (ACTORS, MUSICIANS, DANCERS, ETC.)	333	10,700 Q	4.8 Q	--	--
5) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	15,200 Q	4.2 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		10,100	42.3	43.9	41.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	45.4	40.5	47.8
2) MISCELLANIOUS SERVICES	10	8	6.8 Q	--	9.3 Q
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	5.1 Q	--	--
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.3 Q	--	--
5) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	4.2 Q	--	--
6) ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	7	4.2 Q	--	--
OTHER			30.0	36.9	26.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Humanities (Tables 47 to 57)

The main disciplines in the humanities are:

- Languages
    - English
    - French
    - Miscellaneous languages (German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, classical languages such as Latin, etc.)
- History
- Library and records science
- Mass media studies (including film and cinema, journalism, radio and television arts)
- Philosophy
- Religious studies
- Miscellaneous humanities (including creative writing, translation, and interpretation)

The humanities produced the third largest group of graduates in the survey, after social sciences and education. However, over the five years from 1974 to 1978, numbers started to drop, and according to the latest data, are expected to continue to fall. A likely reason is that in the last decade many humanities programs lost some value in the job market because they simply do not lead to a specific career. During the sixties and early seventies, while the postwar baby boom was boosting enrolment, graduates in subjects such as languages and history could always become teachers. But now that enrolment is clearly falling, with no reversal expected for at least another decade, teaching is no longer a readily available option. Table 47 illustrates the bleak reality for humanities graduates. Two years after graduation, almost 11% were unemployed. Just one-quarter described their jobs as directly related to their studies, and an even larger proportion were in completely unrelated jobs. Yet more than three-quarters stressed the need for some link between job and education. Not surprisingly, 46% considered themselves underemployed, but the proportion unhappy with their jobs (14%) was only slightly above average. The typical humanities graduate earned $1,000 a year less than university graduates overall. Master's and Ph.D. recipients had average salaries $4,500 below the norm for that level. At least 27% wished they had studied something else, and more than half were planning to go back to school. Most were interested in career—oriented training. Teaching and related jobs claimed about 40% of humanities graduates, a higher proportion than for university graduates as a whole. Teachers' salaries were much higher than those of humanities graduates in any other occupation.

More humanities graduates had majored in languages than in any other discipline, and women accounted for 70% of them. The tables paint a gloomy picture of their job situation. Perhaps ability or interest in languages influenced their decision, rather than career prospects, for a lower percentage than average considered the relationship between job and education important.

Graduates who majored in languages other than English and French had a particularly hard time. In June 1978, their unemployment rate surpassed that of other fields (21.5% for bachelor's degree recipients and 28% for master's or Ph.D.—holders). Those with postgraduate degrees who did not have a job one month after graduation looked for work an average of nearly 10 months during the two years, and then earned about $5,000 less than what was typical for all master's and Ph.D. recipients.

About half of all language graduates were employed as elementary and secondary teachers. Those qualified in languages other than English or French had less luck getting teaching jobs, probably because such languages are optional in high school.

Library and records science was one of the success stories among the humanities. Although considered a first professional degree, it is usually granted at the master's level, and a previous bachelor's degree is a minimum for admission to the program. Most graduates were women.

Scarcely any were unemployed two years after graduation, and the majority were in jobs directly related to their education. As a result, few declared themselves underemployed or dissatisfied with their jobs. More than a quarter, however, were unhappy with their salaries, which were roughly $5,000 less than the average for master's graduates.

Mass media studies had the second-best outcome among the humanities. Like library science, the program is job-related, leading to careers in journalism and other forms of communications. Graduates had better luck than most finding work, with unemployment practically nonexistent in 1978. In fact, this was one of the few groups whose percentage in the labour force one month after graduation was greater than two years later. More than half had jobs directly related to their studies, and fewer than one-third felt underemployed.

Despite relatively low salaries (among the lowest for university graduates) hardly any complained about their earnings, and fewer than average regretted their choice of program. On the other hand, job dissatisfaction was above average, and a startling 46% planned to leave their jobs within three months (compared with just one-quarter of all university graduates). This substantial turnover may stem from the need and desire to acquire extensive practical knowledge. For instance, since major newspapers or broadcast networks do not usually hire inexperienced reporters, the aspiring journalist may first have to settle for a small-town weekly or local station.

Because philosophy is hardly a subject that would be chosen for career prospects, personal interest likely inspired this choice. Evidently these graduates remained philosophical about their poor employment outcome. Some of them had spent nearly 10 months looking for work; after two years nearly 19% were unemployed, more than half were underemployed, and salaries were well below average. Yet only 16% regretted studying philosophy, and just 60% felt it important to work in a job related to their education, the lowest percentage of any field of study. An insignificant number were dissatisfied with their low salaries.

Philosophy was one of the very few fields in which women did better than men. Males, who outnumbered females three to one, had the second highest unemployment rate (21%) of all university graduates and made nearly $9,000 less than women. In both philosophy and religious studies, men's earnings were below women's, because more men were in religious orders with nominal salaries, while women were more apt to become teachers.

TABLE 67. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HUMANITIES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	9,470	9,600	9,350	9,822	9,593
QUEBEC	NO.	2,582	2,691	2,500	2,711	2,384
CANADA	NO.	12,052	12,291	11,850	12,533	12,087

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF HUMANITIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	9,525	1,362	10,888	4,493	6,339
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	70.6	59.1	69.1	72.7	66.6
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.4	44.9	57.6	61.8	54.6
3) PART-TIME	%	10.3	14.0	10.8	9.9	11.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	29.4	40.9	30.9	27.3	33.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.3	5.9	4.5	4.0	4.6
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.3	15.0	11.7	11.8	11.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.9	19.9	14.7	11.5	17.1
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	81.9	77.7	81.3	83.0	80.1
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	75.9	68.1	74.9	77.3	73.4
A) PERMANENT	%	57.0	54.5	56.6	56.1	57.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	16.6	11.6	15.9	17.6	14.8
3) PART-TIME	%	5.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	6.0
4) NOT WORKING	%	18.1	22.3	18.7	17.0	19.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.8	3.1 Q	2.9	2.4 Q	3.2
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.8	4.2	6.5	6.0	6.9
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.1	13.6	8.8	8.3	9.3
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	86.1	80.1	85.3	88.5	82.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.9	86.4	91.2	91.7	90.7
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	18.0	26.2	19.0	17.9	19.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.9	10.1	10.8	9.5	11.8
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.8	6.7	5.9	6.7	5.4
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	7,225	927	8,153	3,472	4,654
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	23.2	46.0	25.8	23.9	27.0
B) PARTIAL	%	46.6	41.7	46.0	43.3	48.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	30.2	12.3	28.2	32.7	25.0
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	75.7	79.9	76.2	70.2	80.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	49.8	14.8	45.9	48.0	44.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.9	14.2	13.9	15.0	13.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	29.2	20.2	28.1	31.4	25.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,300	9,600	8,400	8,500	8,300
B) AVERAGE	$	14,000	16,100	14,200	14,600	14,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,300	25,000	22,700	23,900	21,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.8	23.0	18.4	17.7	18.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.1	20.2	27.2	29.1	25.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	43.6	26.1	41.6	44.5	39.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	11.6	11.1	11.6	10.0	12.7
TOTAL	%	55.2	37.2	53.1	54.5	52.0

TABLE 47. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HUMANITIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	16,700	39.4	31.7	45.2
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	13,900	6.1	6.8	5.6
3) WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, TRANSLATORS	335	13,200	5.8	4.8	6.3
4) LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS	235	14,800	4.9	2.2 Q	6.9
5) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,000	4.2	3.5	4.7
6) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	18,100	2.9	2.5 Q	3.3
7) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	12,500	2.9	4.4	1.8 Q
8) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	10,500	2.7	2.2 Q	3.1
9) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	11,500	2.6	3.7	1.8 Q
10) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,600	2.2	--	3.6
OTHER		11,700	26.3	37.9	17.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	52.4	42.1	60.0
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.3	6.0	6.5
3) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.0	4.8	3.5
4) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	3.8	4.8	3.1
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	3.5	4.6	2.8
6) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	3.4	4.0	2.9
OTHER			26.6	33.7	21.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 48. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- LANGUAGES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	4,732	4,706	4,624	4,804	4,747
QUEBEC	NO.	1,099	1,160	1,080	1,191	1,124
CANADA	NO.	5,831	5,866	5,704	5,995	5,871

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF LANGUAGES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	5,357	528	5,885	1,733	4,135
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	67.7	59.3	67.0	69.7	65.9
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.4	43.4	57.0	60.0	56.0
3) PART-TIME	%	8.8	15.9	9.5	8.8	9.7
4) NOT WORKING	%	32.3	40.7	33.0	30.3	34.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	5.1	5.2 Q	5.1	5.0 Q	5.1
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.1	13.7	12.2	13.5	11.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.1	21.8	15.7	11.8	17.4
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	81.6	71.8	80.7	85.0	78.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	75.1	62.2	73.9	78.1	72.1
A) PERMANENT	%	57.0	46.2	56.1	59.7	54.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	17.2	13.0	16.8	17.0	16.7
3) PART-TIME	%	6.0	9.6	6.3	6.2 Q	6.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	18.4	28.2	19.3	15.0	21.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.6	4.7 Q	2.8	--	3.1
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.8	6.8 Q	7.7	7.0	8.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.4	15.4	8.1	5.9 Q	9.1
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	84.9	78.2	84.3	88.2	82.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	92.6	84.6	91.9	94.1	90.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.2	24.2	20.5	21.0	20.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.9	15.2	12.2	9.7	13.2
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.8	8.5	6.1	7.1	5.6
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	4,022	328	4,350	1,353	2,983
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	22.4	29.8	23.0	19.8	24.4
B) PARTIAL	%	50.1	53.0	50.3	47.9	51.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	27.5	17.2	26.8	32.4	24.2
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	78.4	79.2	78.5	75.0	80.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	47.5	19.2	45.5	49.7	43.6
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.2	15.0	14.3	16.0	12.5
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.1	17.5	25.5	26.2	25.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,600	9,200	8,600	9,800	8,400
B) AVERAGE	$	14,200	17,000	14,400	15,400	13,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,300	27,000+	22,700	24,600	22,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.3	22.0	18.5	16.5	19.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.1	22.3	27.6	29.2	26.8
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.2	25.4	40.0	42.5	39.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	14.8	9.0 Q	14.3	11.7	15.4
TOTAL	%	56.0	34.3	54.3	54.2	54.5

TABLE 48. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- LANGUAGES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,900	49.4	43.2	52.2
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,900	6.2	7.4 Q	5.6
3) WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, TRANSLATORS	335	12,300	5.5	4.3 Q	6.0
4) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,300	3.6	3.9 Q	3.5 Q
5) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	18,300	3.6	--	3.8 Q
6) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	9,500	3.0	--	3.6 Q
7) LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS	235	13,100	2.8	--	3.2 Q
8) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,500 Q	2.7 Q	--	3.5 Q
9) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	8,900 Q	2.2 Q	--	2.6 Q
10) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	9,200 Q	2.0 Q	--	2.6 Q
OTHER		12,400	19.0	31.4	13.4
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	61.1	53.7	64.1
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.6	6.9 Q	5.1
3) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	3.7	--	3.8 Q
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.4	--	3.4 Q
5) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	2.8	--	3.9 Q
6) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	2.8	--	2.5 Q
OTHER			20.6	28.4	17.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 49. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ENGLISH

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	3,000	2,976	2,929	3,119	3,129
QUEBEC	NO.	403	487	460	507	401
CANADA	NO.	3,403	3,463	3,389	3,626	3,530

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ENGLISH

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	3,433	315	3,749	1,159	2,577
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.7	59.1	67.9	69.1	67.3
2) FULL-TIME	%	60.6	42.1	59.1	60.9	58.5
3) PART-TIME	%	7.3	17.0	8.1	6.8 Q	8.7
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.3	40.9	32.1	30.9	32.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	5.2	--	5.2	5.1 Q	5.2
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.2	12.3 Q	12.2	12.4	12.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.9	23.8	14.8	13.4	15.5
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	81.5	73.0	80.8	84.6	79.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	75.3	62.5	74.2	78.1	72.4
A) PERMANENT	%	57.3	44.1	56.2	60.9	54.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	17.1	14.6	16.9	15.5	17.4
3) PART-TIME	%	5.8	10.5 Q	6.2	5.5 Q	6.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	18.5	27.0	19.2	15.4	21.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.7 Q	--	2.7 Q	--	3.5 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.7	--	7.5	6.1 Q	8.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.7	16.5	8.4	7.9 Q	8.7
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	86.1	76.2	85.2	86.6	84.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	92.3	83.5	91.6	92.1	91.3
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.2	22.4	20.4	20.2	20.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.7	12.6 Q	11.7	8.2 Q	13.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.3	6.0 Q	6.2	7.3	5.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,584	197	2,781	905	1,864
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	21.6	28.6	22.1	20.3	22.9
B) PARTIAL	%	50.3	55.2	50.6	41.5	55.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	28.1	16.2 Q	27.3	38.2	22.0
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	77.2	79.0	77.3	74.0	78.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	47.9	19.4 Q	46.0	51.7	43.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.3	17.6 Q	14.5	18.3	12.8
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.6	18.9 Q	26.1	29.4	24.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,400	9,000	8,500	9,500	8,300
B) AVERAGE	$	14,200	17,100	14,400	15,100	14,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,800	27,000+	23,200	25,100	22,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.2	20.6 Q	19.3	16.2	20.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	30.3	18.4 Q	29.5	29.6	29.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	42.2	26.5	41.1	40.0	41.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	17.1	--	16.6	13.6	18.0
TOTAL	%	59.3	36.0	57.6	53.5	59.9

TABLE 49. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ENGLISH (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	16,100	45.6	35.8	50.3
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,400	7.7	9.8 Q	6.6
3) WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, TRANSLATORS	335	11,800	5.6	5.7 Q	5.6 Q
4) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	18,300	4.5	--	4.5 Q
5) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	8,900 Q	3.1 Q	--	3.9 Q
6) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	9,500 Q	2.9 Q	--	--
7) LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS	235	13,000 Q	2.7 Q	--	3.8 Q
8) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	8,900 Q	2.7 Q	--	3.5 Q
9) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	14,000 Q	2.6 Q	--	--
10) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	12,100 Q	2.5 Q	--	--
OTHER		12,100	20.1	32.4	14.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	58.1	47.1	63.1
2) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	5.3	--	5.3 Q
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	4.5	5.9 Q	3.8 Q
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	3.7 Q	--	3.4 Q
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	3.0 Q	--	--
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	2.9 Q	--	4.1 Q
OTHER			22.5	32.1	18.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 50. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FRENCH

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,122	1,169	1,150	1,065	1,045
QUEBEC	NO.	460	400	346	411	412
CANADA	NO.	1,582	1,569	1,496	1,476	1,457

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF FRENCH

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,423	86	1,510	386	1,122
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	66.2	74.0	66.7	69.9	65.7
2) FULL-TIME	%	55.5	57.6	55.6	61.8	53.6
3) PART-TIME	%	10.4	--	10.8	--	11.7
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.8	26.0 Q	33.3	30.1 Q	34.3
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	6.2 Q	--	6.1 Q	--	5.9 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.9	--	10.6	17.9 Q	8.2 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	16.7	--	16.6	--	20.2
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	87.1	86.8	87.0	92.4	85.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	80.4	75.7	80.1	85.9	78.1
A) PERMANENT	%	61.9	62.9	62.0	64.3	61.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	17.2	--	16.7	20.6 Q	15.4
3) PART-TIME	%	5.8 Q	--	6.1 Q	--	6.0 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	12.9	--	13.0	--	14.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.2 Q	--	6.0 Q	--	6.1 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.8 Q	--	4.0 Q	--	5.1 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	83.3	86.1	83.4	93.9	79.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.2	93.8	96.0	99.3	94.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.4	--	20.1	25.5 Q	17.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	9.5	--	9.4	--	10.3 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.3	--	4.8	7.4 Q	3.0 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,144	65	1,210	332	876
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	27.1	39.9 Q	27.8	17.4 Q	31.8
B) PARTIAL	%	46.8	47.0 Q	46.8	64.5	39.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	26.1	--	25.4	18.0 Q	28.3
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.6	88.2	83.8	82.0	84.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	47.6	--	45.7	45.6	45.7
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.3	--	12.7	--	13.5 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	24.5	--	24.0	--	27.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,000	13,300	9,000	10,200	8,900
B) AVERAGE	$	14,400	19,300	14,600	17,100	14,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,900	27,000+	22,300	24,500	21,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	14.4	--	14.6	--	14.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	21.6	--	21.9	25.7 Q	20.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	40.1	--	39.0	49.9	35.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	11.4	--	11.2	--	12.4 Q
TOTAL	%	51.5	--	50.2	57.4	47.4

TABLE 50. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FRENCH (CONCLUDED)

(X) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,700	59.4	61.2	58.6
2) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,700 Q	5.9 Q	--	--
3) WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, TRANSLATORS	335	13,500 Q	5.3 Q	--	6.7 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		12,100	29.4	30.5 Q	29.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	68.7	68.9	68.3
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.6 Q	--	6.5 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			24.7	24.4 Q	25.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 51. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS LANGUAGES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	610	561	545	620	573
QUEBEC	NO.	236	273	274	273	311
CANADA	NO.	846	834	819	893	884

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS LANGUAGES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	499	125	625	187	435
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	65.7	49.6	62.4	72.7	57.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	51.0	37.1	48.2	49.9 Q	47.2
3) PART-TIME	%	14.7 Q	--	14.3 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	34.3	50.4	37.6	27.3 Q	42.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.6 Q	21.9 Q	16.1 Q	--	18.3 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	18.6 Q	22.2 Q	19.3	--	21.8 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	66.5	58.3	64.8	72.1	62.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	58.7	51.9	57.3	61.9 Q	55.6
A) PERMANENT	%	40.9	40.0	40.7	43.3 Q	39.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	17.8 Q	--	16.6 Q	--	15.8 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.5	41.7	35.2	27.9 Q	38.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.4 Q	--	13.2 Q	--	12.5 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.3 Q	19.0 Q	16.0 Q	--	21.3 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	81.4	77.8	80.7	86.3	78.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	84.7	81.0	84.0	96.0	78.7
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	19.4 Q	36.2 Q	22.6 Q	--	26.1 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	21.5 Q	28.0 Q	22.8 Q	--	21.2 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.2 Q	9.8 Q	7.2 Q	--	7.9 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	293	65	358	116 Q	242
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	61.1	52.8 Q	59.6	48.6 Q	64.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	27.6 Q	--	27.0 Q	--	26.1 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	69.3	70.9	69.6	62.9 Q	73.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	44.4	--	40.9	46.0 Q	38.4 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	17.3 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.5 Q	--	25.4 Q	--	20.7 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,200	9,000	8,400	11,000 Q	6,000
B) AVERAGE	$	13,200	15,200	13,500	15,300 Q	12,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,900	20,900	20,200	21,300 Q	17,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.6 Q	--	25.5 Q	--	25.7 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	33.2 Q	--	32.4 Q	--	30.8 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	36.7 Q	--	34.9	--	32.1 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	44.1	35.4 Q	42.5	50.4 Q	38.8 Q

TABLE 51. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS LANGUAGES (CONCLUDED)

W) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	14,800	45.7	49.3 Q	44.0 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,200	54.3	50.7 Q	56.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	58.3	61.6 Q	56.7
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			41.7	--	43.3 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 52. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HISTORY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	2,480	2,532	2,406	2,530	2,302
QUEBEC	NO.	543	495	496	530	433
CANADA	NO.	3,023	3,027	2,902	3,060	2,735

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF HISTORY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,682	274	2,957	1,746	1,210
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	73.8	63.3	72.8	75.6	68.9
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.7	49.8	57.9	63.3	50.0
3) PART-TIME	%	13.7	13.5 Q	13.7	11.1	17.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	26.2	36.7	27.2	24.4	31.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.3 Q	--	3.4 Q	3.4 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.4	11.9 Q	10.5	10.4	10.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.5	21.2	13.3	10.6	17.1
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	79.4	76.8	79.2	80.6	77.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	74.6	70.7	74.3	76.1	71.7
A) PERMANENT	%	54.8	49.4	54.3	50.6	59.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	16.5	18.1	16.6	20.4	11.2
3) PART-TIME	%	4.7	--	4.8	4.4 Q	5.3 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	20.6	23.2	20.8	19.4	22.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.1 Q	--	3.9 Q	2.9 Q	5.4 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.7	--	5.9	5.3 Q	6.7 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.7	14.2 Q	11.0	11.2	10.8
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	87.5	78.8	86.7	89.4	82.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	89.3	85.8	89.0	88.8	89.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	15.7	19.7 Q	16.0	15.4	16.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.0	10.5 Q	11.0	9.2	13.5
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.3	5.4 Q	5.3	6.0	4.3
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,002	194	2,196	1,328	868
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	19.1	38.4	20.8	22.1	19.0
B) PARTIAL	%	41.9	48.0	42.4	40.5	45.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	39.0	13.6 Q	36.7	37.4	35.7
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	70.5	81.7	71.5	66.0	79.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	55.1	14.2 Q	51.5	50.8	52.6
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.8	22.9 Q	15.5	16.3	14.3
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	31.1	26.5	30.7	33.8	26.1
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,100	9,100	8,200	8,400	7,600
B) AVERAGE	$	13,600	16,900	13,800	14,500	13,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,200	24,700	22,700	24,100	21,300
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.8	24.0 Q	20.1	22.2	17.1
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	34.9	17.7 Q	33.4	34.2	32.1
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	52.5	30.1	50.5	51.4	49.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.8 Q	13.2 Q	6.4	5.4 Q	8.0 Q
TOTAL	%	58.2	43.3	56.9	56.9	57.0

TABLE 52. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HISTORY (CONCLUDED)

(X) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	18,000	34.5	30.6	40.5
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	16,400	7.4	8.2 Q	6.1 Q
3) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	9,700	7.0	4.6 Q	10.8 Q
4) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,100 Q	5.0 Q	6.5 Q	--
5) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	12,100 Q	4.2 Q	6.3 Q	--
6) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	11,200 Q	3.2 Q	--	--
7) LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS	235	12,800 Q	2.7 Q	--	--
8) PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, STOCK AND SCHEDULING CLERKS	415	6,900 Q	2.6 Q	--	--
9) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	19,800 Q	2.4 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,900	31.0	34.1	26.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	45.8	40.2	54.3
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	7.6	8.4 Q	6.5 Q
3) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	6.2	6.2 Q	6.4 Q
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.8 Q	6.2 Q	--
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	4.2 Q	4.9 Q	--
6) MISCELLANIOUS SERVICES	10	8	3.8 Q	--	--
OTHER			27.6	30.7	22.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 53. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- LIBRARY AND RECORDS SCIENCE

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
5 PROVINCES	NO.	463	443	369	348	396
QUEBEC	NO.	125	142	141	129	135
CANADA	NO.	588	585	510	477	531

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF LIBRARY AND RECORDS SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	--	327	375	64 Q	311
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	--	54.7	56.9	--	57.5
2) FULL-TIME	%	--	46.5	49.3	--	49.1
3) PART-TIME	%	--	7.4 Q	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	45.3	43.1	--	42.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	8.1 Q	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	24.0	22.7 Q	--	22.3 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	13.2 Q	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	--	91.9	93.0	92.7 Q	93.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	--	84.9	86.3	92.7 Q	85.0
A) PERMANENT	%	--	77.8	79.6	--	80.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	7.1 Q	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	8.1 Q	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	6.7 Q	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	86.8	86.7	85.7 Q	86.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	93.3	94.2	92.7 Q	94.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	37.0	34.3 Q	--	33.8 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	4.9	4.9 Q	--	4.8 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	--	277	324	59 Q	264
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	--	72.7	70.0	--	70.1
B) PARTIAL	%	--	22.8	22.1 Q	--	22.4 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	--	81.9	79.9	--	80.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	17.2	21.0 Q	--	21.0 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	--	12,300	11,900	11,000 Q	12,100
B) AVERAGE	$	--	15,500	15,400	15,300 Q	15,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	--	22,200	22,500	23,300 Q	22,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	26.8	28.3 Q	--	30.3 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	20.6	18.2 Q	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	24.6	25.4 Q	--	25.6 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	10.3 Q	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	--	34.9	34.2 Q	--	33.7 Q

TABLE 53. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- LIBRARY AND RECORDS SCIENCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS	235	15,500	63.5	--	66.9
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		14,900 Q	36.5 Q	--	33.1 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	68.6	--	69.7
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			31.4 Q	--	30.3 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 54. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MASS MEDIA STUDIES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	410	476	524	579	515
QUEBEC	NO.	146	200	183	197	230
CANADA	NO.	556	676	707	776	745

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MASS MEDIA STUDIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	445	28 Q	474	230	219
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	85.9	--	83.6	93.0	71.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	69.7	--	68.3	82.3	50.1 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	16.2 Q	--	15.2 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	14.1 Q	--	16.4 Q	--	28.2 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.4 Q	--	14.3 Q	--	24.2 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	94.7	100.0 Q	95.0	94.8	94.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	89.1	100.0 Q	89.8	94.8	94.6
A) PERMANENT	%	67.7	75.7 Q	68.2	78.6	65.0
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	11.5 Q	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	99.3	90.6 Q	98.7	100.0	97.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.7	100.0 Q	95.0	94.8	94.6
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	13.5 Q	--	15.4 Q	--	26.1 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.4 Q	--	5.3 Q	--	6.6 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	397	28 Q	426	218	207
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	49.4	74.1 Q	51.2	51.2 Q	51.3 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	37.4	--	36.5	31.5 Q	42.2 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	90.2	--	88.3	82.4	94.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	30.6 Q	--	30.1 Q	29.6 Q	30.7 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	16.5 Q	--	16.8 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	47.1	--	45.7	47.4 Q	43.7 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,400	10,900 Q	8,400	8,600	7,400
B) AVERAGE	$	13,100	15,100 Q	13,300	12,700	13,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,600	27,000+Q	17,700	17,900	17,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	12.8 Q	--	14.9 Q	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	24.8 Q	--	24.5 Q	--	36.1 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	27.8 Q	--	28.4	--	41.8 Q

TABLE 34. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MASS MEDIA STUDIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, TRANSLATORS	335	14,200	33.3	33.9 Q	32.6 Q
2) PERFORMING AND AUDIOVISUAL ARTISTS (ACTORS, MUSICIANS, DANCERS, ETC.)	333	13,900 Q	17.0 Q	27.6 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		11,200	49.7	38.5 Q	61.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	25.2 Q	--	34.5 Q
2) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	12.5 Q	23.0 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			62.3	60.6	64.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 55. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHILOSOPHY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	502	537	547	507	486
QUEBEC	NO.	198	209	164	188	193
CANADA	NO.	700	746	711	695	679

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF PHILOSOPHY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	436	109	546	408	137
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	71.0	57.5	68.3	66.3	74.3 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	61.1	34.0 Q	55.7	53.0	63.4 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	23.5 Q	10.5 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	29.0	42.5	31.7	33.7	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.1 Q	--	12.8 Q	16.2 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.0 Q	30.9 Q	18.2 Q	16.7 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	73.8	60.2	71.1	70.9	71.7 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	69.3	46.5	64.7	63.7	67.7 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	47.4	35.4 Q	45.0	44.2	47.3 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	18.4 Q	--	16.4 Q	15.1 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	26.2 Q	39.8 Q	28.9	29.1 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.9 Q	--	10.8 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	26.5 Q	12.6 Q	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	85.0	69.1	81.8	83.3	77.1 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	90.9	73.5	87.4	89.8	80.3 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	16.4 Q	--	16.4 Q	20.4 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	18.8 Q	--	18.7 Q	21.0 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	9.5 Q	--	9.6 Q	9.8 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	302	50	353	260	93 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	21.0 Q	--	18.6 Q	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	42.0	68.1 Q	45.8	44.1 Q	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	36.9 Q	--	35.7 Q	42.6 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	59.6	63.2 Q	60.1	49.0	90.9 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	62.9	--	57.4	51.3	73.4 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.3 Q	--	26.7 Q	26.2 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	[illegible],000	6,800	7,000	6,700	8,400 Q
B) AVERAGE	$	12,300	17,000	13,100	11,900	20,500 Q
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	24,100	23,900	24,100	22,400	24,600 Q
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	16.5 Q	--	16.2 Q	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	52.2	--	48.5	56.5	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	21.2 Q	--	20.0 Q	22.6 Q	--
TOTAL	%	73.4	39.8 Q	68.6	79.1	--

TABLE 55. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHILOSOPHY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	21,400 Q	23.4 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		12,200	76.6	84.0	55.9 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	39.8	28.9 Q	70.5 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			60.2	71.1	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 56. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- RELIGIOUS STUDIES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	678	710	746	937	945
QUEBEC	NO.	306	309	263	323	279
CANADA	NO.	984	1,019	1,009	1,260	1,224

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	418	81	499	262	234
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	76.4	60.9	73.9	69.8	78.2
2) FULL-TIME	%	68.4	45.4 Q	64.7	61.8	67.6
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	23.6 Q	39.1 Q	26.1	30.2 Q	21.8 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.1 Q	--	15.6 Q	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	95.8	81.2	93.4	91.1	96.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.0	55.7	81.9	80.7	83.0
A) PERMANENT	%	63.4	55.7	62.2	60.1	64.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	19.8 Q	--	16.6 Q	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	25.5 Q	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	85.9	76.7	84.4	83.1	85.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	98.4	90.0	97.0	95.3	98.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	12.5 Q	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	364	45	409	212	195
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	20.7 Q	58.3 Q	25.0 Q	38.3 Q	--
B) PARTIAL	%	48.3	--	46.2	41.7 Q	50.1 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	31.0 Q	--	28.8 Q	--	38.2 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	76.3	94.0 Q	78.2	78.1	79.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	58.1	--	52.8	45.2 Q	61.2 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	35.9	--	32.4	36.5 Q	28.6 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,400	8,300 Q	7,400	7,200	7,600
B) AVERAGE	$	14,800	11,300 Q	14,200	11,800	19,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	24,200	21,000 Q	24,100	21,700	24,500
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.3 Q	--	19.4 Q	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	21.5 Q	--	19.8 Q	26.4 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	32.7 Q	--	31.6	35.1 Q	28.1 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	13.2 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	45.3	--	44.8	54.4 Q	33.7 Q

TABLE 56. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- RELIGIOUS STUDIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	21,200	44.8	27.1 Q	63.4
2) CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS WORKERS	251	9,800 Q	20.4 Q	35.3 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		10,100	34.8	37.6 Q	32.2 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	46.1	28.0 Q	65.3
2) RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	10	3	20.9 Q	36.3 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			33.0	35.7 Q	30.3 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 57. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS HUMANITIES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	205	196	134	117	112
QUEBEC	NO.	165	176	173	153	190
CANADA	NO.	370	372	307	270	302

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS HUMANITIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	135	--	149	--	89 Q
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	46.5 Q	--	51.5 Q	--	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	43.6 Q	--	43.4 Q	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	53.5 Q	--	48.5 Q	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	75.0 Q	--	73.4 Q	--	62.4 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	66.4 Q	--	62.1 Q	--	--
A) PERMANENT	%	58.7 Q	--	55.1 Q	--	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	65.9 Q	--	69.1 Q	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	83.1 Q	--	80.7	--	74.5 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	89 Q	--	92 Q	--	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	--	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	64.3 Q	--	65.4 Q	--	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,400 Q	--	10,200 Q	--	--
B) AVERAGE	$	15,100 Q	--	14,700 Q	--	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	27,000+Q	--	27,000+Q	--	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	--	56.1 Q	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	62.7 Q	--	63.8 Q	--	--

TABLE 57. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS HUMANITIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		14,700 Q	100.0 Q	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			100.0 Q	-	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Social Sciences (Table 58 to 66)

The main disciplines in the social sciences are:

- Economics
- Geography
- Law
- Political science
- Psychology
- Social work
- Sociology
- Miscellaneous social sciences (including anthropology, archaeology, area studies, Canadian studies, criminology, demography, etc.)

The largest group of university graduates in the survey were from the social sciences. Between 1974 and 1978 numbers grew slowly but steadily. However, the rate of increase is expected to slow down, and eventually actual numbers will start to decline as well. This anticipated decrease is probably tied to the dwindling demand for teachers, although the teaching profession claimed a smaller proportion of social science than humanities graduates.

Since few of these disciplines are strictly career-oriented (apart from law and social work), graduates tend to be less easily absorbed into the labour force. Compared with all university graduates, their employment outcome looked worse than average, and their situation was little better than that of humanities graduates.

Such comparisons provoke the obvious question: why did so many - more than one-quarter of all university graduates - choose this relatively unrewarding field?

Part of the explanation can be traced to the 1960s, when changing social values among the young ended the traditional vogue previously accorded the humanities. The "anti-establishment" generation entering universities focused on social and political issues. Less preoccupied with financial success than their parents, they sought a better understanding of themselves and their society, so they turned to psychology, sociology, and political science.

This concern with social subjects, which flourished during the sixties, has persisted until now.

Another reason for this choice may be that students unsure of their educational or career goals select the social sciences because they are interesting. Since courses are fairly general, students have less difficulty changing their major. These disciplines also tend to have fewer admission restrictions than more job-related programs.

Although the labour market demand for social science graduates lags behind output, they are still more successful at finding jobs than most young people with no postsecondary credentials.

Two years out of university, 10% of the social science graduates were unemployed. Roughly the same proportion (26%) had jobs directly related to their education as unrelated, and 43% said they were overqualified for their jobs. Those with master's degrees or Ph.D.'s generally fared better than bachelor's degree recipients: more were employed, although they spent somewhat longer looking for work. The proportion in directly related jobs was much higher (48%), and very few were underemployed.

The outcome of career-oriented programs, namely law and social work, was most positive. Law graduates (more than three-quarters men) increased 29% between 1974 and 1978, yet they had the second lowest unemployment rate among the social sciences, the shortest job search, and certainly the highest average salary. More than 80% were in related jobs, and almost all were happy with their work. Barely 10% were sorry they had studied law.

Social work graduates (70% women) also did better than average at finding jobs which used their qualifications and were satisfying. Although they had above average salaries, a higher proportion (27%) were dissatisfied with their earnings than in any other university field.

In June 1978 unemployment among economics graduates was 12%, ranking second highest of all social sciences, and the proportion with jobs directly related to their education was below the norm. Salaries tended to be low, yet a relatively small proportion were discontent. Economics graduates were second only to political science majors in their desire to return to school for career-oriented studies.

Geography graduates had an above average rate of underemployment (close to 50%). Proportions who regretted their program choice and intended to undertake further postsecondary studies were slightly higher than the social science norm.

Political science was the only social science where numbers of graduates actually fell, but they still had the highest unemployment rate (almost 14%) and the lowest average salary. It is one of the fields least likely to lead to a specific career. Only 10% reported a direct relationship between their job and education.

Psychology graduates, the most numerous among the social sciences, had the lowest rate of labour force participation and the longest period of unemployment. More than half were underemployed, and one—third wished they had studied something else, yet job dissatisfaction was not much above average.

Although sociology graduates had the lowest unemployment rate (7.3%) among social sciences, they were the most underemployed (52%) and among the most likely to regret their educational choice (39%).

TABLE 58. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SOCIAL SCIENCES

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
9 PROVINCES	NO.	15,097	15,727	16,178	16,896	17,120
QUEBEC	NO.	3,608	4,297	3,973	4,754	5,262
CANADA	NO.	18,705	20,024	20,151	21,650	22,382

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	15,529	1,949	17,479	9,290	8,153
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.8	65.4	69.3	71.4	66.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	62.0	54.9	61.2	63.8	58.2
3) PART-TIME	%	6.8	9.6	7.1	6.4	7.8
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.2	34.6	30.7	28.6	33.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	6.8	5.2	6.7	6.8	6.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.4	13.7	12.6	12.0	13.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.0	15.6	11.5	9.9	13.6
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	83.2	83.4	83.2	83.9	82.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	77.2	77.1	77.2	79.8	74.1
A) PERMANENT	%	58.2	64.0	58.8	59.5	58.0
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.9	10.9	14.5	14.3	14.7
3) PART-TIME	%	5.2	5.8	5.3	3.4	7.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.1	17.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.8
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.6	4.7	6.4	7.0	5.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.3	9.2	7.5	6.3	9.0
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.0	84.4	88.5	90.2	86.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	92.7	90.8	92.5	93.7	91.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	21.6	22.5	21.7	20.9	22.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.3	8.1	10.0	10.5	9.5
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.6
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	11,983	1,502	13,485	7,416	6,039
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	23.9	48.2	26.6	28.9	24.2
B) PARTIAL	%	47.5	43.6	47.1	45.1	49.2
C) NOT RELATED	%	28.6	8.1	26.3	26.0	26.6
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	75.2	81.5	75.9	73.8	78.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	47.2	7.3	42.7	38.8	47.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.5	12.0	14.2	13.7	14.8
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.3	20.2	25.6	25.9	25.3
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,800	14,000	9,000	10,100	8,200
B) AVERAGE	$	14,600	19,600	15,200	15,900	14,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,800	27,000+	23,700	24,800	22,500
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	20.1	20.7	20.2	18.2	22.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	30.5	20.2	29.4	29.1	29.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	45.6	24.3	43.2	42.6	44.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	7.9	6.3	7.7	7.2	8.3
TOTAL	%	53.5	30.6	50.9	49.8	52.4

TABLE 58. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SOCIAL SCIENCES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	18,300	22.9	15.8	31.8
2) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	16,900	10.7	15.2	5.3
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	15,100	8.5	10.4	6.0
4) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	14,700	8.0	4.5	12.3
5) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,100	6.8	8.3	4.9
6) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	20,300	3.4	1.8	5.4
7) SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (ECONOMISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ETC.)	231	17,800	3.3	3.9	2.5
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,500	3.2	4.6	1.4 Q
9) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	11,000	2.8	1.9	3.8
10) GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	111	16,100	2.4	2.6	2.1
OTHER		12,900	28.0	31.0	24.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	31.9	24.0	41.8
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	13.2	18.7	6.4
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	10.2	5.9	15.3
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.8	9.2	8.3
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	6.7	6.8	6.6
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	3.9	4.2	3.4
OTHER			25.3	31.2	18.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 59. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ECONOMICS

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,781	1,873	1,975	2,207	2,335
QUEBEC	NO.	324	365	364	440	499
CANADA	NO.	2,105	2,238	2,339	2,647	2,834

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ECONOMICS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,815	229	2,044	1,645	398
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	71.8	68.2	71.4	71.0	73.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	62.2	52.3	61.1	60.5	63.2
3) PART-TIME	%	8.4	13.6 Q	9.0	9.0	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	28.2	31.8	28.6	29.0	27.0 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.3 Q	--	3.4 Q	3.3 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.5	14.5 Q	14.5	14.8	13.2 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.4	13.0 Q	10.7	10.9	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	82.1	83.2	82.2	80.5	89.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	79.3	82.0	79.6	78.6	83.7
A) PERMANENT	%	65.8	70.4	66.3	64.9	72.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	11.2	10.4 Q	11.1	11.1	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	2.5 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	17.9	16.8 Q	17.8	19.5	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	2.7 Q	3.2 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.4	--	8.7	9.7	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.8 Q	10.7 Q	6.3	6.6 Q	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.6	87.0	89.3	89.1	89.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.2	89.3	93.7	93.4	94.7
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	19.8	21.6 Q	20.0	20.3	18.8 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	12.8	--	12.2	13.9	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.8	5.7 Q	4.0	3.7	5.4 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,439	188	1,627	1,293	333
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	15.2	50.7	19.4	17.2	27.3 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	52.8	39.0	51.2	50.6	53.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	31.9	--	29.4	32.2	19.1 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	65.8	75.7	67.0	66.4	69.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	46.1	--	41.5	41.9	39.9
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	17.0	16.1 Q	16.9	15.6	21.6 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.3	23.7 Q	25.1	27.4	16.5 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,900	11,200	9,000	8,900	9,400
B) AVERAGE	$	14,100	19,500	14,700	14,900	14,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,500	27,000+	23,700	24,000	21,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.0	17.2 Q	18.7	19.4	16.4 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	31.2	20.0 Q	29.9	31.9	22.0 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	53.2	26.3	50.1	49.2	53.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	7.3 Q	--	6.9 Q	7.1 Q	--
TOTAL	%	60.5	30.5	57.0	56.3	59.7

TABLE 59. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ECONOMICS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,000	22.9	24.4	17.0 Q
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	15,000	13.1	15.3	--
3) SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (ECONOMISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ETC.)	231	18,000	9.4	9.2 Q	--
4) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	17,000	7.7	4.9 Q	18.9 Q
5) SALESPEOPLE (SERVICES -- INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, ADVERTISING, ETC.)	517	15,700 Q	5.5 Q	5.5 Q	--
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,800 Q	5.4 Q	6.5 Q	--
7) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	11,600 Q	3.8 Q	--	--
8) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	13,400 Q	3.6 Q	--	--
9) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	13,900 Q	3.5 Q	--	--
10) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	12,000 Q	3.1 Q	--	--
OTHER		13,000	22.0	22.4	20.6 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	14.9	12.0	26.0 Q
2) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	12.1	12.1	--
3) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	10.7	10.7	--
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	9.4	7.8 Q	15.5 Q
5) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	6.3 Q	5.4 Q	--
6) TRANSPORTATION	7	1	4.5 Q	4.6 Q	--
OTHER			42.1	47.4	22.3 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 60. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GEOGRAPHY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,810	1,800	1,767	1,890	1,858
QUEBEC	NO.	340	376	258	300	395
CANADA	NO.	2,150	2,176	2,025	2,190	2,253

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF GEOGRAPHY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,630	105	1,736	1,199	533
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	72.0	75.0	72.2	75.3	65.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	66.0	60.0	65.6	68.5	59.0
3) PART-TIME	%	4.4 Q	--	5.0 Q	5.5 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	28.0	25.0 Q	27.8	24.7	34.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.4 Q	--	4.2 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.4	--	14.0	12.5	17.4 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.2	--	9.5	9.3 Q	10.0 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	87.4	81.1	87.0	86.5	88.1
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	81.4	77.8	81.2	82.0	79.1
A) PERMANENT	%	62.7	55.4	62.2	64.3	58.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	17.4	22.4 Q	17.7	16.5	20.5 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	4.9 Q	--	4.8 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	12.6	--	13.0	13.5	11.9 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.7 Q	--	3.8 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.4 Q	--	5.3 Q	6.2 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.4 Q	--	3.9 Q	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	90.8	84.7	90.5	90.7	90.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.6	88.5	96.1	96.8	94.4
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.7	--	20.2	16.9	27.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	9.5	--	9.4	10.6	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.8	--	5.8	7.0	3.9 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,327	81	1,409	983	421
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	25.6	38.4 Q	26.3	27.7	23.3 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	44.6	61.6	45.6	43.9	49.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	29.8	--	28.0	28.5	27.0 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	73.0	92.5	74.1	73.1	77.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	52.1	--	49.5	50.7	46.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.7	--	13.3	12.1 Q	16.1 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.0	--	21.8	21.7	21.9 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,190	12,800	10,100	10,600	7,600
B) AVERAGE	$	14,600	21,400	14,800	15,300	13,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,900	27,000+	23,300	23,300	23,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	15.8	--	15.4	14.8	16.9 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	32.9	--	32.4	36.6	22.8 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	50.2	--	48.7	48.0	50.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	4.9 Q	--	4.9 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	55.1	29.3 Q	53.6	52.4	56.0

TABLE 60. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GEOGRAPHY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	16,800	45.6	43.5	51.0
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	15,100 Q	6.3 Q	6.6 Q	--
3) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,700 Q	4.4 Q	--	--
4) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	13,600 Q	4.4 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		13,400	39.3	42.7	30.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	51.9	49.7	57.4
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	8.4 Q	9.2 Q	--
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	7.2 Q	8.7 Q	--
4) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	4.7 Q	--	--
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	4.4 Q	--	--
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	3.8 Q	--	--
OTHER			19.6	19.6	20.2 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 61. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- LAW

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,706	1,837	2,003	2,156	2,197
QUEBEC	NO.	820	885	709	826	910
CANADA	NO.	2,526	2,722	2,712	2,982	3,107

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF LAW

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,656	--	1,676	1,279	394
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	65.2	--	65.1	65.3	64.6
2) FULL-TIME	%	63.1	--	63.0	63.5	61.7
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	34.8	--	34.9	34.7	35.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	23.6	--	23.4	24.1	21.3 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.2 Q	--	5.6 Q	4.7 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.0 Q	--	5.9 Q	5.9 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.4	--	90.6	91.4	87.8
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	88.4	--	88.5	89.6	84.9
A) PERMANENT	%	58.5	--	58.9	59.3	58.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	6.3 Q	--	6.2 Q	--	13.9 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	9.6	--	9.4	8.6 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.4 Q	--	6.3 Q	5.9 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	94.0	--	94.1	94.1	94.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.8	--	97.8	98.5	95.6
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	30.7	--	30.8	30.6	31.6 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	7.5	--	7.4	7.2 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.2 Q	--	4.9 Q	5.5 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,464	--	1,484	1,147	335
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY (4)						
A) DIRECT	%	80.9	--	80.8	83.7	72.6
B) PARTIAL	%	15.6	--	15.8	14.9	1[illegible].5 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT (4)	%	88.5	--	88.6	89.8	84.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT (4)	%	5.9 Q	--	5.8 Q	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB (4)	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS (4)	%	13.5	--	13.5	9.8 Q	24.0 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,900	--	11,000	11,200	9,900
B) AVERAGE	$	17,300	--	17,300	17,500	16,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	24,300	--	24,400	25,100	21,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY (4)	%	13.1	--	12.9	11.7 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	9.7	--	9.9	9.8 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	12.3	--	12.3	9.5 Q	21.8 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.7 Q	--	5.7 Q	5.8 Q	--
TOTAL	%	18.0	--	18.0	15.3	27.1 Q

TABLE 61. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- LAW (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	17,300	88.5	90.5	81.3
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		17,500	11.5	9.5 Q	18.7 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	83.1	87.1	69.3
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	7.1 Q	4.5 Q	16.3 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			9.8	8.4 Q	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(4) 26% OF LAW GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME WERE SELF-EMPLOYED. SELF-EMPLOYED GRADUATES WERE NOT ASKED THIS QUESTION.

TABLE 62. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- POLITICAL SCIENCE

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,646	1,507	1,562	1,613	1,580
QUEBEC	NO.	342	365	364	562	597
CANADA	NO.	1,988	1,872	1,926	2,175	2,177

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,645	232	1,877	1,309	560
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.6	55.9	72.3	74.1	69.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	68.9	54.7	67.1	71.2	57.8
3) PART-TIME	%	4.4 Q	--	4.0 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	25.4	44.1	27.7	25.9	31.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.1 Q	--	3.0 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.4	16.1 Q	11.1	11.5	9.6 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.9	25.4	13.6	12.8	15.7 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	78.6	80.5	78.9	79.4	77.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	75.1	78.2	75.5	76.0	74.0
A) PERMANENT	%	48.5	59.2	49.8	47.4	54.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	23.4	17.4 Q	22.7	24.6	18.5 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	2.7 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	21.4	19.5	21.1	20.6	22.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.2 Q	--	3.8 Q	4.3 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.3	--	8.8	7.6 Q	11.8 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.9	12.8 Q	8.5	8.7 Q	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.1	74.6	86.4	87.2	84.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	92.1	87.2	91.5	91.3	91.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	15.3	25.1 Q	16.3	15.0	18.9 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	14.6	--	13.8	13.0	15.7 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.4	6.1 Q	4.7	4.5	5.4 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,236	181	1,418	995	414
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	7.6 Q	24.9 Q	9.9	10.3 Q	--
B) PARTIAL	%	52.0	48.4	51.5	49.9	54.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	40.4	26.7	38.6	39.8	36.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	62.0	70.3	63.1	62.8	64.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	48.0	--	43.1	39.5	51.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	18.1	14.2 Q	17.6	15.3	22.4 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	37.8	20.1 Q	35.5	36.6	32.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,900	11,600	8,100	8,500	7,400
B) AVERAGE	$	14,000	19,200	14,500	14,800	13,300
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,500	27,000+	22,900	23,900	21,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.3	26.8	22.0	19.4	27.5 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.8	16.0 Q	26.3	27.4	22.6 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	56.8	26.1	52.8	53.7	51.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.4 Q	--	9.2	7.0 Q	14.7 Q
TOTAL	%	66.1	34.4	62.1	60.8	65.7

TABLE 62. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- POLITICAL SCIENCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,900	15.6	13.9	19.8 Q
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,600	15.2	12.6	21.5 Q
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	15,900	9.7	12.2	--
4) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,200	8.7	12.3	--
5) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	9,400 Q	4.6 Q	5.5 Q	--
6) WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, TRANSLATORS	335	11,900 Q	3.9 Q	--	--
7) GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	111	15,600 Q	3.7 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT *	--	--	--	--	--
* LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		12,900	38.6	38.3	39.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	23.1	21.1	28.0 Q
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	15.0	15.5	14.0 Q
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	7.6 Q	7.7 Q	--
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	6.2 Q	8.6 Q	--
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	4.4 Q	5.3 Q	--
6) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	4.1 Q	--	--
OTHER			39.6	38.7	41.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 63. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PSYCHOLOGY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	3,809	4,126	4,006	4,173	4,194
QUEBEC	NO.	734	941	1,012	1,080	1,081
CANADA	NO.	4,543	5,067	5,018	5,253	5,275

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF PSYCHOLOGY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	4,151	516	4,668	1,709	2,946
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.8	70.9	69.0	72.4	67.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	60.5	56.1	60.0	62.6	58.6
3) PART-TIME	%	7.3	14.5	8.1	8.6	7.8
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.2	29.1	31.0	27.6	33.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	6.5	5.5 Q	6.4	7.4	5.8
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.7	8.1 Q	12.2	8.9	14.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.0	15.5	12.4	11.3	13.1
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	80.[illegible]	79.2	80.0	82.0	78.7
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	72.2	68.3	71.8	74.8	70.0
A) PERMANENT	%	55.3	54.4	55.2	56.4	54.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	15.3	11.9	15.0	14.9	15.0
3) PART-TIME	%	7.5	10.3	7.8	6.9 Q	8.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	20.0	20.8	20.0	18.0	21.3
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.8 Q	--	2.8	--	3.6 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.0	6.2 Q	6.9	9.4	5.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.0	11.3	10.2	6.9 Q	12.1
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.0	84.5	87.6	88.7	86.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	90.0	88.7	89.8	93.1	87.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	21.9	16.1	21.2	18.3	23.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.0	10.7	11.0	12.0	10.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.7	7.4 Q	6.8	6.4	7.0
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,997	352	3,350	1,279	2,063
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	19.7	50.5	22.9	22.3	23.3
B) PARTIAL	%	52.6	43.8	51.7	53.8	50.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	27.7	--	25.4	23.9	26.4
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	79.3	84.5	79.9	74.0	83.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	55.4	6.2 Q	50.3	4[illegible].8	55.4
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	16.1	9.7 Q	15.5	12.6	17.3
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	29.0	20.8	28.1	28.8	27.8
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,700	14,200	8,900	10,900	8,300
B) AVERAGE	$	14,200	20,800	14,800	16,400	13,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	23,300	27,000+	24,300	26,200	23,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	20.3	20.5	20.4	18.9	21.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	34.4	21.1	33.0	31.8	33.8
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	49.4	28.5	47.2	48.0	46.7
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.7	5.8 Q	8.4	8.1 Q	8.6
TOTAL	%	58.2	34.3	55.6	56.1	55.4

TABLE 63. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PSYCHOLOGY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	17,400	28.5	16.4	36.1
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,200	7.8	11.6	5.6 Q
3) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	13,300	7.7	6.4 Q	8.4
4) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	21,000	7.5	5.3 Q	8.8
5) SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (ECONOMISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ETC.)	231	18,900	5.2	9.1 Q	2.8 Q
6) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	11,700	4.1	--	4.5 Q
7) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,300 Q	3.4 Q	--	5.1 Q
8) SALESPEOPLE (SERVICES -- INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, ADVERTISING, ETC.)	517	14,400 Q	2.7 Q	--	--
9) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,700 Q	2.7 Q	4.2 Q	--
10) EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS	239	14,800 Q	2.6 Q	--	--
OTHER		12,700	27.8	35.7	22.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	42.7	32.6	49.2
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	15.3	14.2	16.0
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.2	9.9	7.1
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	5.1	6.3 Q	4.4 Q
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	3.4 Q	4.8 Q	2.6 Q
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	2.5 Q	--	2.6 Q
OTHER			22.8	29.9	18.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 64. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SOCIAL WORK

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	838	1,009	1,020	1,059	1,055
QUEBEC	NO.	277	333	305	383	472
CANADA	NO.	1,115	1,342	1,325	1,442	1,527

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF SOCIAL WORK

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	567	335	902	270	628
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	62.3	55.9	59.9	68.3	56.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.1	49.0	55.4	65.0	51.0
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	37.7	44.1	40.1	31.7 Q	43.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	9.6 Q	7.8 Q	--	9.6 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	22.3	22.0	22.2	23.6 Q	21.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	12.5 Q	10.1 Q	--	12.6 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	84.2	94.5	88.0	88.1	88.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	79.1	89.1	82.8	84.1	82.2
A) PERMANENT	%	65.5	82.6	71.9	80.3	68.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	12.7 Q	6.6 Q	10.4 Q	--	13.3 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	15.8 Q	--	12.0 Q	--	12.0 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.3	87.5	89.9	95.5	87.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.5	99.4	95.7	93.3	96.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	31.7	36.1	33.3	28.4 Q	35.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.0 Q	--	8.0 Q	--	9.1 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.6 Q	5.6
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	448	298	747	227	516
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	62.3	64.1	63.0	68.5	61.1
B) PARTIAL	%	31.4	34.1	32.5	29.8 Q	33.1
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	88.2	87.5	87.9	92.5	85.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	23.0 Q	--	15.1 Q	--	16.4 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	14.5 Q	10.7 Q	--	11.4 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	19.5 Q	17.7	18.8	--	20.7 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,000	14,700	12,400	13,400	12,100
B) AVERAGE	$	15,000	17,800	16,100	18,100	15,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,200	22,000	21,700	24,700	20,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	30.5	21.9	27.0	23.1 Q	28.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	17.3 Q	17.5	17.4	--	17.0 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	38.2	22.2	31.8	37.8 Q	29.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	43.6	28.1	37.4	42.5 Q	35.4

TABLE 64. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SOCIAL WORK (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	15,800	68.5	66.6	69.1
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		17,800	31.5	33.4 Q	30.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	63.7	55.8	66.5
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	13.5 Q	--	11.9 Q
3) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	9.3 Q	--	10.7 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			13.5 Q	--	10.9 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 65. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SOCIOLOGY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
° PROVINCES	NO.	2,209	2,223	2,296	2,382	2,318
QUEBEC	NO.	388	437	435	560	661
CANADA	NO.	2,597	2,660	2,731	2,942	2,979

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF SOCIOLOGY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,848	236	3,084	1,164	1,920
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	70.8	70.2	70.8	74.3	68.6
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.7	63.1	59.0	61.1	57.7
3) PART-TIME	%	10.8	--	10.5	11.1	10.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	29.2	29.8	29.2	25.7	31.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.7 Q	--	3.7 Q	--	4.5 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.2	--	11.8	14.4	10.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.3	18.3 Q	13.7	8.9 Q	16.6
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	84.6	82.5	84.5	86.1	83.5
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	76.3	71.1	75.9	79.9	73.5
A) PERMANENT	%	62.8	61.6	62.7	64.8	61.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	12.8	--	12.4	14.3	11.2
3) PART-TIME	%	7.6	10.2 Q	7.8	5.5 Q	9.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	15.4	17.5 Q	15.5	13.9	16.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	1.8 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.5	--	4.4	--	6.1 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.6	11.7 Q	8.9	8.5 Q	9.0
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	86.7	81.7	86.3	91.1	83.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.4	88.3	91.1	91.5	91.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	18.3	14.1 Q	18.0	18.4	17.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	7.4	--	7.3	5.8 Q	8.2
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.9	--	4.9	4.9	5.0
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,173	168	2,341	929	1,411
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	9.4	41.4	11.7	16.7	8.4 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	57.9	52.4	57.5	54.2	59.6
C) NOT RELATED	%	32.7	--	30.8	29.1	31.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	79.2	80.8	79.3	75.4	82.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	55.0	--	51.9	53.0	51.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	17.5	--	17.1	20.3	15.0
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.8	14.1 Q	26.8	28.7	25.6
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,000	10,900	8,200	9,300	7,800
B) AVERAGE	$	14,300	19,900	14,700	15,500	13,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,800	26,200	23,300	24,300	22,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.4	25.9 Q	24.5	24.1	24.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	40.0	22.5 Q	38.7	43.2	35.8
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	48.7	21.3 Q	46.7	48.7	45.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.7	--	9.6	12.5 Q	7.7 Q
TOTAL	%	58.3	29.7	56.3	61.2	53.0

TABLE 65. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SOCIOLOGY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	18,800	35.4	24.6	42.5
2) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	14,400	10.4	7.6 Q	12.2
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	15,200	8.9	13.5	5.9 Q
4) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	12,300 Q	4.6 Q	--	4.8 Q
5) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	21,900 Q	4.2 Q	--	5.5 Q
6) GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	111	16,400 Q	3.6 Q	--	--
7) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	11,600 Q	3.2 Q	--	--
8) POLICEMEN, FIREFIGHTERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, GUARDS	611	15,100 Q	2.5 Q	6.2 Q	--
9) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	8,800 Q	2.4 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		10,900	24.8	32.6	19.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	45.5	33.7	53.3
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	9.1	6.8 Q	10.6
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.4	10.9 Q	6.8 Q
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	7.2	7.4 Q	7.0 Q
5) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	4.3 Q	--	3.8 Q
6) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	2.8 Q	--	--
OTHER			22.7	32.2	16.4
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 66. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL SCIENCES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,298	1,352	1,549	1,417	1,583
QUEBEC	NO.	383	595	525	603	647
CANADA	NO.	1,681	1,947	2,074	2,020	2,230

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL SCIENCES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,214	274	1,488	711	769
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	67.5	65.2	67.1	66.0	67.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.5	53.0	58.3	57.7	59.1
3) PART-TIME	%	8.0 Q	11.3 Q	8.6	8.2 Q	8.4 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	32.5	34.8	32.9	34.0	32.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	6.2 Q	--	5.8 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.0	18.0	14.7	18.4	11.5 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.3	12.6 Q	12.3	8.8 Q	15.7
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	82.0	80.8	81.8	82.0	81.4
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	73.8	76.9	74.4	78.7	70.5
A) PERMANENT	%	48.8	61.2	51.1	52.7	49.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	21.9	8.9 Q	19.5	20.0	19.2
3) PART-TIME	%	6.9 Q	--	6.4 Q	--	9.4 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	18.0	19.2	18.2	18.0	18.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	3.9 Q	--	6.6 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.8 Q	--	5.0 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.0 Q	9.2 Q	9.1	9.4 Q	8.8 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	87.7	87.4	87.7	91.2	84.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.0	90.8	90.9	90.6	91.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	23.1	25.3	23.5	27.7	19.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	9.9 Q	11.0 Q	10.1	9.5 Q	10.7 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.0 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	896	211	1,107	559	542
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	16.5	46.2	21.9	26.6	17.4 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	42.4	44.7	42.8	42.8	42.6
C) NOT RELATED	%	41.1	--	35.2	30.6	39.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	60.0	78.1	63.4	68.1	58.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	57.1	--	48.4	41.5	55.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.5 Q	--	10.3 Q	17.9 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.7	26.3	25.8	28.9	22.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,200	14,000	8,800	10,600	7,400
B) AVERAGE	$	13,900	20,400	15,600	17,000	13,500
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,700	26,900	23,400	24,300	22,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.9	19.1 Q	18.9	15.3 Q	22.5 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	34.1	22.8	31.9	26.4	37.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	48.9	20.2 Q	43.5	45.6	41.6
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.1 Q	--	8.8 Q	--	11.7 Q
TOTAL	%	58.0	27.7	52.3	51.7	53.3

TABLE 66. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL SCIENCES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	9,700	26.0	18.1	34.5
2) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,200 Q	9.6 Q	14.4 Q	--
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,400 Q	7.5 Q	--	--
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	16,000 Q	7.1 Q	9.1 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		12,900	49.7	58.8	65.4
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	36.2	25.7	47.3
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	9.0 Q	--	10.0 Q
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	8.8 Q	9.7 Q	--
4) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	8.5 Q	10.5 Q	--
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	6.2 Q	9.7 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			31.2	44.6	42.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Agriculture and Biological Sciences (Tables 67 to 70)

The main disciplines in agriculture and biological sciences are:

Biology

Household sciences

Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences
(including biochemistry, biophysics, botany, veterinary medicine, zoology)

The fourth largest group of 1976 graduates earned degrees in agriculture and biological sciences. Generally, they had a less favourable reception on the job market than the average university graduate.

Numbers increased by more than 30% between 1974 and 1978, but are expected to level off shortly, and then to decline during the 1980s.

The supply of graduates far exceeds demand in disciplines such as biology, biochemistry, and zoology, while others such as household science, agricultural science (at the master's and Ph.D. levels), and veterinary medicine, offer a better chance of success.

Biology, which accounted for 2,400 graduates, turned out to be the least advantageous subject as far as the job market was concerned. In 1978, both unemployment (nearly 12%) and underemployment (44%) were relatively high. Only 15% had jobs directly related to their education; more than twice as many were in jobs with nothing to do with biology.

The women's average salary ($11,600) was the lowest of all university graduates except for those with degrees in chemistry. They made $2,500 less than male graduates, but seemed happier with their earnings. Biology graduates at the master's and Ph.D. levels ranked especially high on the unemployment scale — nearly 19% two years after graduation — and their average salary was one of the lowest for that level.

Nearly 40% of all biology graduates wished they had studied something else, and more than half (53%) contemplated further postsecondary education to improve their career prospects.

While a larger percentage of household science graduates secured employment related to their studies than did others in the agriculture/biology field (54% in directly related jobs and only 15% in unrelated jobs), a higher proportion were dissatisfied. In this preponderantly female area (93%), the handful of male graduates earned nearly $1,000 more than the women. The tiny number of master's and Ph.D. recipients were rewarded with one of the lowest average salaries of all university disciplines at the postgraduate level.

Results for agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences were mixed. On the whole, graduates with bachelor's degrees in most of these fields had a hard time, with unemployment above 10% and salaries below average. However, this category includes a program with strictly limited enrolment, veterinary medicine. The 10% of graduates from agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences who became veterinarians earned the highest average salary ($21,500). In some fields graduates with master's and Ph.D.'s were relatively successful, with more than 90% in directly or partly related jobs.

While many graduates worked for educational institutions and government, some were self-employed as farmers or veterinarians. The surprisingly low salary — $10,800 shown in Part IX of Table 70 for the 6% working as "university teachers and related occupations" may mean that they were aides or laboratory technicians in universities.

TABLE 67. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	4,326	4,999	5,525	5,530	5,669
QUEBEC	NO.	862	1,112	1,226	1,501	1,444
CANADA	NO.	5,188	6,111	6,751	7,031	7,113

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	4,994	448	5,443	3,034	2,385
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.5	65.7	69.2	75.1	61.6
2) FULL-TIME	%	62.3	56.4	61.8	67.1	55.1
3) PART-TIME	%	6.5	8.7 Q	6.7	7.1	6.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.5	34.3	30.8	24.9	38.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.5	6.5 Q	4.7	2.5 Q	7.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.0	6.4 Q	12.5	9.9	15.9
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.0	21.4	13.7	12.6	15.0
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY						
1) WORKING (2)	%	76.7	73.7	76.4	78.0	74.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	70.3	69.2	70.2	71.3	69.0
A) PERMANENT	%	45.2	49.6	45.5	43.6	48.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	21.3	17.7	21.0	22.0	19.6
3) PART-TIME	%	5.8	--	5.6	6.0	5.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	23.3	26.3	23.6	22.0	25.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.1	--	4.0	3.8 Q	4.3 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.2	--	5.1	4.2	6.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.8	18.0	14.1	13.8	14.6
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	87.0	78.6	86.3	87.4	85.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	86.2	82.0	85.9	86.2	85.4
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.1	16.4	19.9	14.1	27.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.1	10.1 Q	11.0	9.5	12.7
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.0	4.6 Q	5.0	4.8	5.1
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	3,512	310	3,823	2,162	1,645
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	30.4	48.6	31.9	28.1	36.6
B) PARTIAL	%	42.9	40.5	42.7	44.2	41.2
C) NOT RELATED	%	26.7	10.8 Q	25.3	27.7	22.2
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.5	85.4	83.7	81.7	86.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	40.1	8.5 Q	37.5	36.7	38.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.0	11.4 Q	13.8	11.8	16.0
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	32.5	24.4	31.8	31.7	31.6
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,800	10,200	7,900	8,300	7,600
B) AVERAGE	$	13,400	17,100	13,600	14,500	12,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,900	26,500	20,300	22,600	17,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	20.5	21.6	20.6	20.4	20.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	31.9	25.2	31.4	31.5	31.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	46.1	24.4	44.3	44.7	43.9
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.6	--	5.7	5.3 Q	6.2 Q
TOTAL	%	51.7	30.6	50.0	49.9	50.1

TABLE 67. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,000	14.5	9.4	21.0
2) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	13,200	11.1	11.7	10.5
3) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	13,300	8.4	4.0 Q	14.2
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	13,500	4.6	5.5 Q	3.5 Q
5) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	20,300	4.4	6.0	--
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	12,000	4.0	4.4 Q	3.5 Q
7) WORKERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	991	12,800	3.9	4.1 Q	3.7 Q
8) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	14,100	3.7	3.8 Q	3.7 Q
9) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	12,800	3.6	4.3 Q	--
10) UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	271	10,800	3.2	3.3 Q	3.1 Q
OTHER		13,100	38.6	43.5	31.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	25.9	20.5	32.8
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	11.1	4.9 Q	19.3
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	10.5	11.7	8.9
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	8.0	9.1	6.3 Q
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	5.5	6.6	4.2 Q
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.9	5.2 Q	4.4 Q
OTHER			34.1	42.0	24.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 68. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- BIOLOGY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,808	2,099	2,423	2,596	2,608
QUEBEC	NO.	482	578	774	877	832
CANADA	NO.	2,290	2,677	3,197	3,473	3,440

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF BIOLOGY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,246	146	2,392	1,483	892
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	66.8	59.7	66.4	70.6	59.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.2	44.5	58.3	61.1	54.0
3) PART-TIME	%	6.5	15.2 Q	7.1	8.2	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.2	40.3	33.6	29.4	40.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.0 Q	--	3.2 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.1	--	14.5	12.3	18.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.1	28.6 Q	15.9	13.8	19.2
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	75.1	61.6	74.3	76.8	70.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	66.5	58.8	66.0	68.2	62.5
A) PERMANENT	%	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.8	37.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	25.5	16.2 Q	24.9	24.9	24.9
3) PART-TIME	%	7.9	--	7.6	7.8 Q	7.3 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	24.9	38.4	25.7	23.2	29.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.9 Q	--	4.1 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.8	--	5.6	5.3 Q	6.0 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.3	24.4 Q	15.8	14.1	18.7
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	84.9	71.4	84.1	86.2	80.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	84.7	75.6	84.2	85.9	81.3
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	21.3	--	21.1	18.0	26.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.4	18.6 Q	11.8	10.6	13.6 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.8	--	5.8	5.3	6.3
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,493	85	1,579	1,011	557
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	13.7	41.0 Q	15.1	15.2	15.3 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	49.6	45.2 Q	49.3	50.0	48.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	36.8	--	35.5	34.8	35.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	79.5	82.0	79.7	79.0	81.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	46.0	--	44.0	44.7	41.9
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.0	--	14.2	12.0 Q	17.3 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	35.5	34.0 Q	35.4	35.2	34.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,200	8,000	7,300	8,100	6,800
B) AVERAGE	$	12,900	15,000	13,000	14,100	11,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,200	21,800	17,400	17,900	15,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	20.4	--	20.6	21.2	19.1 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	39.4	25.7 Q	38.6	38.3	39.6
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	54.1	32.2 Q	52.9	53.8	51.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.7 Q	--	5.6 Q	6.3 Q	--
TOTAL	%	59.8	35.4 Q	58.5	60.1	55.3

TABLE 68. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- BIOLOGY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	12,100	16.2	12.4	23.3
2) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,300	13.6	14.0	12.8 Q
3) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	11,400 Q	6.7 Q	--	10.0 Q
4) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	11,400 Q	4.8 Q	5.2 Q	--
5) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,100 Q	4.5 Q	6.9 Q	--
6) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	10,800 Q	3.9 Q	--	--
7) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	12,700 Q	3.8 Q	--	--
8) WORKERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	991	13,600 Q	3.4 Q	--	--
***********************************	--	--	--	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT *					
* LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *					
***********************************	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		12,500	43.1	45.9	37.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	25.0	23.2	28.2
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	11.5	10.5 Q	13.3 Q
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	9.7	--	19.3 Q
4) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	8.0	10.3 Q	--
5) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	6.3 Q	7.6 Q	--
6) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	5.2 Q	5.7 Q	--
OTHER			34.3	38.3	27.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 69. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HOUSEHOLD SCIENCES

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
9 PROVINCES	NO.	914	969	1,089	1,004	939
QUEBEC	NO.	85	117	116	159	124
CANADA	NO.	999	1,086	1,205	1,163	1,063

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,012	28 Q	1,040	64 Q	971
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	64.1	72.9 Q	64.4	98.1 Q	62.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	56.1	--	56.1	78.4 Q	54.6
3) PART-TIME	%	7.6 Q	--	7.8 Q	--	7.1 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	35.9	--	35.6	--	37.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	12.4	--	12.2	--	13.0
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.1	--	13.0	--	13.8
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.4 Q	--	10.5 Q	--	11.1 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	80.8	81.8 Q	80.8	94.5 Q	79.8
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	77.1	81.8 Q	77.2	94.5 Q	75.9
A) PERMANENT	%	62.7	--	62.6	90.5 Q	60.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.0	--	14.2	--	14.9
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	19.2	--	19.2	--	20.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.3 Q	--	6.1 Q	--	6.5 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.9 Q	--	9.1 Q	--	9.4 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.6	85.8 Q	89.5	100.0 Q	88.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.1	81.8 Q	90.9	94.5 Q	90.6
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	28.5	--	28.1	--	30.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.3 Q	--	11.1 Q	--	11.9 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.6	--	4.8	--	4.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	780	23 Q	803	60 Q	737
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	54.8	--	53.9	--	54.2
B) PARTIAL	%	30.0	--	30.9	--	32.6
C) NOT RELATED	%	15.2 Q	--	15.2	--	13.2 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	91.1	87.6 Q	91.0	--	92.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	35.3	--	34.3	--	33.5
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	17.6	--	17.3	--	15.3 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.8	--	27.2	--	29.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,000	2,500 Q	9,000	12,300 Q	8,900
B) AVERAGE	$	13,800	14,900 Q	13,800	14,600 Q	13,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,700	23,200 Q	17,900	20,700 Q	17,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.9	--	20.7	--	18.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.7	--	24.8	--	23.1
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	38.7	--	38.4	--	37.7
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	45.0	--	44.5	--	44.4

TABLE 69. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HOUSEHOLD SCIENCES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	14,900	34.3	--	34.9
2) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	14,200	17.2	--	18.7
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		12,500	48.5	--	46.4
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	37.3	--	36.9
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	22.1	--	24.0
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	6.5 Q	--	7.1 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			34.1	--	32.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 70. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- AGRICULTURE & MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
5 PROVINCES	NO.	1,604	1,931	2,013	1,930	2,122
QUEBEC	NO.	295	417	336	465	488
CANADA	NO.	1,899	2,348	2,349	2,395	2,610

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF AGRICULTURE & MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,735	274	2,010	1,466	521
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	76.0	68.2	75.0	78.5	64.6
2) FULL-TIME	%	69.8	62.6	68.8	72.5	58.1
3) PART-TIME	%	5.8 Q	--	5.6 Q	5.5 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	24.0	31.8	25.0	21.5	35.4
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.2	7.3 Q	9.8	7.8 Q	15.7 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.9	18.2	12.8	11.9	15.2 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	76.4	79.3	76.8	78.4	72.5
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	71.4	73.4	71.6	73.3	67.1
A) PERMANENT	%	41.6	53.4	43.2	43.4	42.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	20.0	17.9	19.7	20.0	19.2 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	4.5 Q	--	4.6 Q	4.5 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	23.6	20.7	23.2	21.6	27.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	5.2 Q	--	4.6 Q	4.4 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.8 Q	--	4.0 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.7	14.6 Q	14.7	13.9	17.0 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.1	81.8	87.2	88.1	84.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	85.3	85.4	85.3	86.1	83.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	13.7	16.6 Q	14.1	10.8	23.8 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.5	--	10.0	9.0 Q	12.6 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.7	4.4 Q	3.8	4.0 Q	3.5 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,238	201	1,440	1,090	349
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	35.8	55.2	38.8	40.6	33.6 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	43.1	35.9	42.0	40.2	47.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	21.1	--	19.2	19.3	19.0 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.6	86.6	84.0	84.6	82.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	35.5	--	31.5	28.1	41.5
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.5	--	11.2	9.7 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	31.7	22.7 Q	30.3	29.9	31.7 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,000	12,400	7,300	8,400	6,400
B) AVERAGE	$	13,800	18,000	14,300	15,100	12,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,900	27,000+	24,200	24,600	18,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.0	17.7 Q	20.5	18.1	27.5 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.5	24.6	27.1	24.5	35.2
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.1	20.6 Q	38.2	36.0	45.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.2 Q	--	5.6 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	46.2	28.8	43.8	40.6	53.7

TABLE 70. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- AGRICULTURE & MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	15,900	11.4	11.4	--
2) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	21,500	9.7	10.9 Q	--
3) UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	271	10,800 Q	6.4 Q	5.1 Q	--
4) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	13,100 Q	5.4 Q	--	--
5) WORKERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	991	12,300 Q	5.1 Q	4.7 Q	--
6) FARMERS	711	14,900 Q	4.8 Q	6.4 Q	--
7) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	14,400 Q	4.7 Q	--	--
8) FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL WORKERS	718	15,000 Q	4.7 Q	6.3 Q	--
9) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	13,800 Q	4.7 Q	--	--
10) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	14,800 Q	4.6 Q	--	--
OTHER		14,100	38.5	55.1	100.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	20.6	17.1	31.5 Q
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	12.2	13.5	--
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	11.7	12.7	--
4) SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO AGRICULTURE	1	3	8.7	9.4 Q	--
5) FARMS (EXCEPT EXPERIMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL)	1	2	8.7	10.4 Q	--
6) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	6.5 Q	5.6 Q	--
OTHER			31.3	31.7	68.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Engineering and Applied Science (Tables 71 to 81)

The main disciplines in engineering and applied science are:

Engineering

- Chemical engineering
- Civil engineering
- Electrical engineering
- Mechanical engineering
- Miscellaneous engineering
  (including geodesy; geological, forestry, industrial, and surveying engineering)

Applied sciences

- Architecture
- Forestry
- Miscellaneous applied sciences
  (including landscape architecture, engineering science)

On the whole, engineering equipped students for success on the job market better than most other fields. Two years after graduation, unemployment and underemployment were well below average, and engineers had the second highest salary. In many respects, they fared better than business graduates, another much sought after group. This field, however, is cyclical, since it follows the law of supply and demand. Unfortunately, there is usually a time lag of a few years while supply falls behind demand, and vice versa.

The recent past illustrates this phenomenon. As a result of steadily rising enrolment during the 1960s, the number of engineering graduates exceeded demand by the end of the decade. Reports of unemployed or underemployed graduates eventually reached secondary students. In the face of limited job prospects, enrolment dropped sharply by the early seventies. Meanwhile, the labour market gradually absorbed the oversupply of engineers, reviving the need for new graduates. Since training engineers requires at least four years, demand for some specialties is still high.

From 1974 to 1978, graduates increased substantially, with most of the gain occurring between 1976 and 1978. Judging from present enrolment patterns, this upswing will continue into the eighties. Recent information suggests that since 1978 the market has been booming, especially in mechanical, chemical, electrical, and petroleum engineering.[1] As well, opportunities are growing in managerial and sales occupations that require technical expertise. Contrariwise, demand for civil engineers, the largest group of graduates over the years, has dwindled because of the recent slowdown in large construction projects in some parts of Canada. Thus, although most graduates prosper, some may have trouble finding suitable jobs.

The number of graduates and the needs of the labour market are important, but geographical area can also affect their success. As some provinces suffer shortages of engineers, graduates in others may be out of work or underemployed.

The proportion planning further postsecondary study (Table 72 – VIII-9-A) deserves particular attention. Although only one-third had such plans, that is still a significant proportion in a field where graduates already come out ahead. Engineering faculties, however, offer few part-time evening courses.

From 1974 to 1978 the number of architecture graduates more than doubled. This increase, together with major industrial and commercial construction cutbacks in most provinces, has seriously curtailed opportunities. Under present economic conditions, notably high interest rates, it is hard to foresee any improvement in the near future. Thus, although most architecture graduates were employed in 1978, future graduates may not be so lucky. They were earning about $3,000 less than the average engineer. Their underemployment rate, 30%, was nearly three times as high as the engineers', indicating that the demand for architects was already starting to shrink.

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[1] Neil A. Macdougall, Review of Professional Manpower, (Toronto: Technical Service Council, 1980).

TABLE 71. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCE

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	4,550	4,522	4,593	4,905	5,385
QUEBEC	NO.	1,375	1,514	1,441	1,750	2,018
CANADA	NO.	5,925	6,036	6,034	6,655	7,403

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,926	646	3,573	3,412	153
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.4	77.0	69.9	69.9	72.5 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	64.6	70.9	65.8	66.0	63.1 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	2.8 Q	5.3 Q	3.3 Q	3.0 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.6	23.0	30.1	30.1	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.6	--	8.3	8.6	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.8	6.8 Q	12.5	12.6	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.3	14.0	9.3	8.9	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	92.4	85.9	91.2	91.4	86.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.3	83.4	89.1	89.2	86.0
A) PERMANENT	%	80.1	74.0	79.0	79.4	70.2 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.3	6.9 Q	7.2	7.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	1.7 Q	1.8 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	7.6	14.1	8.8	8.6	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.6 Q	--	3.3 Q	3.0 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.0 Q	11.4	4.5	4.5	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.7	86.0	90.7	91.1	82.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.0	88.6	95.5	95.5	95.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	25.5	10.5	22.9	23.2	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.7	--	4.4	4.2	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.9	4.7 Q	4.0	4.0	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,643	539	3,183	3,043	132
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	56.1	46.1	54.4	54.4	52.3 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	36.4	46.9	38.2	37.8	47.7 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	7.5	6.9 Q	7.4	7.7	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	81.0	78.4	80.6	79.8	98.8 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	15.9	--	13.8	13.6	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.4	4.1 Q	9.3	9.5	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	16.6	14.4	16.2	16.6	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,800	16,100	13,000	13,100	11,000 Q
B) AVERAGE	$	17,600	21,600	18,100	18,200	14,900 Q
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,900	27,000+	24,800	24,900	21,700 Q
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	20.3	22.5	20.6	21.2	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	13.4	18.9	14.3	14.2	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	35.4	27.2	34.0	33.9	40.2 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.2	5.7 Q	5.3	4.8	--
TOTAL	%	40.6	32.9	39.3	38.6	55.7 Q

TABLE 71. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,200	57.2	57.9	42.1 Q
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	19,900	6.4	6.1	--
3) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	17,000	5.9	6.0	--
4) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	14,400 Q	3.0 Q	3.1 Q	--
5) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	17,500 Q	2.8 Q	3.0 Q	--
6) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	18,300 Q	2.5 Q	2.2 Q	--
7) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	17,600 Q	2.2 Q	1.9 Q	--
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	16,500 Q	1.8 Q	1.9 Q	--
************************************	--	--	--	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *					
************************************	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		18,300	18.2	17.9	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	21.4	21.3	--
2) ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	7	4	9.9	9.9	--
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.0	6.3	--
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	5.6	5.4	--
5) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	5.3	5.4	--
6) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	4.7	4.9	--
OTHER			47.1	46.8	50.2 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 72. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ENGINEERING

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
9 PROVINCES	NO.	3,973	3,795	3,768	4,030	4,415
QUEBEC	NO.	1,175	1,273	1,190	1,485	1,719
CANADA	NO.	5,148	5,068	4,958	5,515	6,138

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ENGINEERING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,372	597	2,970	2,903	59 Q
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	67.0	77.0	69.0	69.3	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	64.9	70.5	66.0	66.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	5.7 Q	2.1 Q	2.2 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.0	23.0	31.0	30.7	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	10.6	--	8.9	9.1	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.7	6.8 Q	12.3	12.4	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.8	13.7	9.8	9.3	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.5	85.8	90.3	90.3	88.3 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	89.1	83.2	87.9	87.9	88.3 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	82.8	73.4	80.9	80.7	88.3 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	4.5 Q	7.4 Q	5.1	5.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	2.0 Q	2.0 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	8.5	14.2	9.7	9.7	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.9 Q	--	3.4 Q	3.5 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.5 Q	12.3	5.3	5.2	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.2	86.3	90.2	90.7	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.5	87.7	94.7	94.8	88.3 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	26.6	10.7	23.5	23.6	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	5.2 Q	--	4.6	4.7	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.0	3.7 Q	3.9	4.0	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,114	496	2,611	2,552	52 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	54.2	43.3	52.2	52.2	--
B) PARTIAL	%	37.8	49.5	40.0	39.7	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	8.0	7.2 Q	7.9	8.0	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	80.2	77.6	79.7	79.2	100.0 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	13.1	--	11.2	11.1	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.1	4.2 Q	9.0	9.0	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	16.1	14.0	15.7	15.8	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	13,200	16,200	13,600	13,500	--
B) AVERAGE	$	18,000	21,800	18,400	18,400	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,600	27,000+	25,400	25,400	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.8	23.7	20.5	20.8	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	12.3	19.0	13.6	13.9	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	37.7	29.0	36.0	36.4	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.4 Q	6.2 Q	5.6	5.4	--
TOTAL	%	43.1	35.2	41.6	41.8	--

TABLE 72. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ENGINEERING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,400	61.2	61.4	--
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	20,200	5.9	5.9	--
3) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	16,900	5.3	5.3	--
4) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	14,400 Q	3.6 Q	3.7 Q	--
5) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	18,900 Q	2.9 Q	2.5 Q	--
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	16,400 Q	2.1 Q	2.1 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		19,000	19.0	19.1	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	18.5	18.5	--
2) ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	7	4	12.0	11.7	--
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.6	6.8	--
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	5.5	5.5	--
5) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	5.3	5.3	--
6) MACHINERY INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)	5	14	4.8	4.9	--
OTHER			47.3	47.3	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTICN II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 73. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	482	419	385	451	534
QUEBEC	NO.	109	113	103	103	119
CANADA	NO.	591	532	488	554	653

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	261	74	336	319	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.6	79.3	71.7	74.1	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	68.7	62.5	67.4	69.5	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.4 Q	--	28.3 Q	25.9 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	16.4 Q	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	93.8	85.0	91.8	91.4	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	93.8	75.7	89.8	89.2	--
A) PERMANENT	%	88.3	66.3	83.4	82.5	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	82.1	88.8	83.6	86.6	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.2	88.8	93.8	93.4	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	245	56	301	284	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	58.1	62.1 Q	58.8	56.3	--
B) PARTIAL	%	21.5 Q	--	23.1 Q	24.5 Q	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	20.5 Q	--	18.1 Q	19.2 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	77.1	79.6	77.6	76.2	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	21.5 Q	--	17.5 Q	18.5 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	14,400	13,400	14,300	14,200	--
B) AVERAGE	$	18,700	20,900	19,000	18,800	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,300	27,000+	21,900	22,000	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	22.6 Q	--	24.6 Q	26.1 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	18.4 Q	19.5 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	37.7 Q	--	34.5 Q	36.6 Q	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	47.6 Q	--	44.0	45.5	--

TABLE 73. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,400	59.6	61.7	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TC BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		19,900	40.4	38.3 Q	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	5	19	18.2 Q	19.2 Q	--
2) PETROLEUM AND COAL INDUSTRIES	5	18	17.8 Q	17.6 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			64.0	63.2	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 74. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CIVIL ENGINEERING

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	897	939	969	1,043	1,183
QUEBEC	NO.	185	259	260	380	361
CANADA	NO.	1,082	1,198	1,229	1,423	1,544

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	683	76	769	754	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	72.0	76.3	72.4	72.6	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	70.1	67.5	69.9	70.1	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	28.0	--	27.6	27.4	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.3 Q	--	14.9 Q	15.0 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	7.8 Q	7.4 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.3	85.3	90.7	90.7	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.3	83.4	86.9	86.8	--
A) PERMANENT	%	77.5	70.6	76.8	76.6	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	7.4 Q	7.4 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	8.7 Q	--	9.3 Q	9.3 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	92.8	87.2	92.2	92.6	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.3	85.3	95.2	95.2	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	22.5	--	21.5	21.6	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) — AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.5 Q	--	3.4 Q	3.4 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	596	64	660	654	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	63.4	52.5 Q	62.3	62.9	--
B) PARTIAL	%	32.8	43.2 Q	33.8	33.2	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	75.3	93.2	77.1	76.9	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	10.6 Q	--	9.6 Q	9.3 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	9.2 Q	--	8.9 Q	8.5 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	20.4 Q	--	19.5	19.2	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	13,000	16,600	13,200	13,200	--
B) AVERAGE	$	17,800	22,000	18,000	18,000	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	24,100	27,000+	25,100	25,100	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.6	--	21.4	21.0	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	10.3 Q	--	10.3 Q	10.4 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	31.7	37.7 Q	32.3	32.5	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	35.3	39.9 Q	35.8	35.7	--

TABLE 74. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CIVIL ENGINEERING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,100	66.4	66.6	--
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	19,100 Q	8.2 Q	--	--
NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE.	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		17,400	25.4	25.7	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	28.0	27.9	--
2) GENERAL CONTRACTORS	6	1	13.0 Q	13.1 Q	--
3) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	8.2 Q	8.3 Q	--
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	7.9 Q	7.9 Q	--
NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE.	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			42.9	42.8	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 75. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	899	871	964	906	972
QUEBEC	NO.	297	328	307	362	438
CANADA	NO.	1,196	1,199	1,271	1,268	1,410

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	609	127	736	724	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	61.1	79.7	64.4	64.4	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.2	74.9	61.1	61.1	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	38.9	20.3 Q	35.6	35.6	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	13.8 Q	--	12.4 Q	12.4 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	19.5 Q	--	16.9	17.2	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.6	87.2	90.8	91.4	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	89.0	83.5	88.0	88.5	--
A) PERMANENT	%	86.2	74.5	84.2	84.6	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	8.4 Q	--	9.2 Q	8.6 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	94.5	89.4	93.6	93.9	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.9	89.4	95.6	96.2	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	35.3	--	31.2	31.4	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.5 Q	--	4.7	4.7	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	541	106	648	641	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	47.2	41.7 Q	46.3	45.7	--
B) PARTIAL	%	44.1	54.3	45.7	46.3	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	7.9 Q	8.0 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.5	69.1	88.6	88.4	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	13.0 Q	--	11.2 Q	11.4 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	8.2 Q	8.3 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	14.0 Q	--	12.6 Q	12.7 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	13,400	16,300	13,600	13,700	--
B) AVERAGE	$	17,100	21,400	17,500	17,500	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,700	27,000+	24,200	24,200	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	13.4 Q	25.3 Q	15.4 Q	15.2 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	13.3 Q	20.5 Q	14.5 Q	14.7 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	38.0	24.7 Q	35.8	36.2	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	44.8	31.2 Q	42.5	43.0	--

TABLE 75. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	17,700	57.8	57.3	--
2) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	14,600 Q	10.2 Q	10.3 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		17,800	32.0	32.4	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	7	4	21.9	21.8	--
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	16.2 Q	15.8 Q	--
3) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	10.6 Q	10.5 Q	--
4) MACHINERY INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)	5	14	9.7 Q	9.8 Q	--
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.5 Q	8.6 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			33.1	33.5	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 76. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	880	760	747	849	936
QUEBEC	NO.	220	229	207	241	319
CANADA	NO.	1,100	989	954	1,090	1,255

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	413	82	495	493	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	60.7	84.0	64.5	64.4	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.7	75.7	62.4	62.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	39.3	--	35.5	35.6	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	15.9 Q	--	14.2 Q	14.3 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.8 Q	--	12.7 Q	12.7 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	92.4	93.2	92.5	92.5	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.6	93.2	91.0	91.0	--
A) PERMANENT	%	84.4	82.4	84.1	84.0	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.3	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	98.9	96.6	98.5	98.5	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	33.6	--	29.4	29.5	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.8 Q	--	4.9 Q	4.9 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	374	76	451	449	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	56.6	--	49.6	49.8	--
B) PARTIAL	%	34.0	78.4	41.3	41.0	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.7	68.5	81.1	81.1	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	19.1 Q	--	18.5 Q	18.6 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	14,200	14,900	14,300	14,300	--
B) AVERAGE	$	18,400	22,500	18,700	18,700	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,000	27,000+	24,900	24,900	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	25.0 Q	--	24.4 Q	24.5 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	11.2 Q	11.3 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	40.3	27.3 Q	38.1	38.2	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	43.1	38.2 Q	42.2	42.4	--

TABLE 76. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	18,800	64.0	63.8	--
************************************** * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * **************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		18,300	36.0	36.2	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	19.4 Q	19.5 Q	--
************************************** * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * **************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			80.6	80.5	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 77. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	915	806	703	781	794
QUEBEC	NO.	364	344	313	399	482
CANADA	NO.	1,179	1,150	1,016	1,180	1,276

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	494	236	640	611	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	72.2	72.7	72.4	72.3	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	69.1	69.7	69.3	69.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	27.8 Q	27.3	27.6	27.7	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	8.5 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	18.2 Q	13.4 Q	13.8 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	89.1	82.9	86.8	86.5	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	88.0	81.7	85.7	85.3	--
A) PERMANENT	%	81.3	72.7	78.1	77.4	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	17.1 Q	13.2 Q	13.5 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	15.9 Q	9.4 Q	9.5 Q	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.4	81.8	86.6	86.2	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.4	84.1	90.6	90.5	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	19.2 Q	11.1 Q	16.4 Q	16.1 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	2.3 Q	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	356	193	549	521	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	44.6	46.8	45.3	46.8	--
B) PARTIAL	%	52.0	43.6	49.0	47.3	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	68.0	80.1	72.3	70.8	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	10.4 Q	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	16.6 Q	12.4 Q	12.5 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	11,800	16,500	12,700	12,600	--
B) AVERAGE	$	18,500	21,800	19,400	19,400	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	25,300	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.2 Q	22.6 Q	20.4 Q	21.5 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	15.2 Q	17.0 Q	15.9 Q	16.7 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	44.6	31.5	40.0	39.7	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	50.6	36.6	45.7	45.1	--

TABLE 77. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	19,100	57.9	57.8	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		19,800	42.1	42.2	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	15.9 Q	15.8 Q	--
2) ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	7	4	13.6 Q	14.2 Q	--
3) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	10.0 Q	10.0 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			60.5	60.0	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 78. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- APPLIED SCIENCE

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	577	727	825	875	966
QUEBEC	NO.	200	241	251	265	299
CANADA	NO.	777	968	1,076	1,140	1,265

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF APPLIED SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	553	49	603	508	94 Q
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.3	76.2 Q	74.4	73.4	79.9 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	63.3	76.2 Q	64.4	64.3	64.6 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	9.9 Q	--	9.1 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	25.7	--	25.6	26.6	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.3 Q	--	13.7 Q	13.8 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	96.4	86.8 Q	95.6	97.6	84.6 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	95.6	86.8 Q	94.8	96.8	84.6 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	68.8	81.3 Q	69.8	71.8	58.9 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	19.3 Q	--	17.8 Q	18.3 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	94.0	82.7 Q	93.0	93.1	92.9 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	99.1	100.0	99.2	99.1	100.0 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.9 Q	--	20.0 Q	21.1 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.9 Q	--	4.4 Q	4.5 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	529	42 Q	571	491	80 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	63.7	81.2 Q	65.0	66.3	--
B) PARTIAL	%	30.8	--	29.7	27.5	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	84.5	89.0 Q	84.8	83.0	97.9 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	27.5	--	26.4	27.3	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.8 Q	--	11.1 Q	12.4 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	18.9 Q	--	18.8 Q	20.8 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,200	14,900 Q	12,300	12,500	9,600 Q
B) AVERAGE	$	15,600	20,500 Q	15,900	16,400	14,000 Q
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,200	27,000+Q	21,000	21,300	15,600 Q
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	22.3 Q	--	21.2 Q	23.1 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	17.4 Q	--	17.4 Q	15.5 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	26.5	--	25.0	20.8 Q	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	30.7	--	28.9	22.4 Q	68.7 Q

TABLE 78. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- APPLIED SCIENCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	15,700	38.9	39.6	--
2) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	16,600 Q	13.4 Q	15.6 Q	--
3) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	17,100 Q	8.9 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		15,500	38.8	34.8	62.9 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	34.6	35.6	--
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	11.2 Q	10.4 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			54.2	54.0	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 79. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ARCHITECTURE

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	190	287	317	362	415
QUEBEC	NO.	157	187	198	226	234
CANADA	NO.	347	474	515	588	649

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ARCHITECTURE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PhD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	260	28 Q	288	252	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.0	--	67.8	65.9	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	57.5	--	58.3	55.1	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	32.0 Q	--	32.2 Q	34.1 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	20.9 Q	--	19.2 Q	22.0 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	99.3	84.1 Q	97.8	98.2	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	98 2	84.1 Q	96.8	97.1	--
A) PERMANENT	%	64.9	79.7 Q	66.4	69.2	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	20.0 Q	--	18.0 Q	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.9	70.4 Q	87.0	87.9	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	99.3	100.0 Q	99.3	99.2	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	23.5 Q	--	22.1 Q	25.0 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.3 Q	--	4.3 Q	4.3 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	255	24 Q	279	245	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	66.6	--	67.9	64.5	--
B) PARTIAL	%	27.7 Q	--	27.0 Q	29.6 Q	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	86.4	87.2 Q	86.4	84.5	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	32.0 Q	--	30.1 Q	28.4 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	28.1 Q	--	26.5 Q	30.1 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,300	14,400 Q	12,400	12,500	--
B) AVERAGE	$	15,200	19,700 Q	15,500	16,100	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,300	27,000+Q	19,700	19,800	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	20.8 Q	--	19.6 Q	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	22.6 Q	--	21.1 Q	--	--

TABLE 79. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ARCHITECTURE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	15,100	67.3	65.3	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		16,400 Q	32.7 Q	34.7 Q	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	62.2	62.1	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			37.8 Q	37.9 Q	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 80. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FORESTRY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	231	225	264	316	315
QUEBEC	NO.	10	16	3	5	10
CANADA	NO.	241	241	267	321	325

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF FORESTRY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	224	--	237	219	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.6	--	90.3	89.5	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	82.1	--	82.3	80.9	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.9	--	91.6	96.6	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	91.1	--	90.8	95.8	--
A) PERMANENT	%	70.0	--	70.2	75.9	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	98.0	--	98.1	97.9	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	98.8	--	98.8	98.7	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	204	--	215	210	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	63.3	--	63.8	63.8	--
B) PARTIAL	%	29.4 Q	--	28.7 Q	28.7 Q	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	77.8	--	78.3	78.4	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	30.0 Q	--	28.5 Q	28.5 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,900	--	10,000	12,200	--
B) AVERAGE	$	16,300	--	16,500	16,600	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,400	--	21,800	21,800	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	26.7 Q	--	26.3 Q	26.3 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	25.7 Q	--	25.0 Q	24.9 Q	--

TABLE 80. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FORESTRY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	16,800 Q	35.8 Q	36.7 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		16,200	64.2	63.3	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			100.0	100.0	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 81. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS APPLIED SCIENCES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	156	215	244	197	236
QUEBEC	NO.	33	38	50	34	55
CANADA	NO.	189	253	294	231	291

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS APPLIED SCIENCES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	69 Q	--	76 Q	--	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	100.0 Q	--	100.0 Q	--	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	100.0 Q	--	100.0 Q	--	--
A) PERMANENT	%	79.3 Q	--	81.2 Q	--	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	100.0 Q	--	100.0 Q	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	100.0 Q	--	100.0 Q	--	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	69 Q	--	76 Q	--	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	--	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	100.0 Q	--	100.0 Q	--	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	--	--	14,300 Q	--	--
B) AVERAGE	$	--	--	15,900 Q	--	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	--	--	25,400 Q	--	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	75.3 Q	--	68.3 Q	--	--

TABLE 81. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES[1]-- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS APPLIED SCIENCES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		15,900 Q	100.0 Q	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			100.0 Q	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Health Professions (Tables 82 to 88)

The main disciplines included in the health professions are:

- Dentistry
- Medicine
- Nursing
- Pharmacy
- Rehabilitation medicine
- Miscellaneous health specializations (including public health, optometry)

The number of health profession graduates increased by about 15% from 1974 to 1978. This slow growth is typical of the field. Because admissions are strictly controlled, particularly to medical schools, applications have always outstripped numbers accepted. As long as would-be students are more numerous than places in medical schools, enrolment is not likely to follow the slump anticipated for universities in the eighties and early nineties. Moreover, the need for health professionals will probably grow for several decades as the age distribution of the population shifts toward the elderly.[1]

The following tables illustrate the usual labour market advantage enjoyed by graduates of job-related programs. The health professions, in fact, had the highest percentage of university graduates in jobs directly related to their programs — more than 80% overall.

Two years after graduation, dentists were receiving the highest average salary of all graduates — more than $27,000. They were earning at least $11,000 more than medical doctors, because by then they were apt to have established their own practices, while most medical doctors were still hospital interns or residents (in a specialization) with fairly low salaries. The result was that one-quarter of the medical graduates were dissatisfied with their salary. However, it is unreasonable to make the comparison so early on.

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[1] Statistics Canada, Census Characteristics Division, Canada's Elderly, Catalogue 98-800E (Ottawa: March 1979), and Statistics Canada, Health Division, A Prognosis for Hospitals: The Effects of Population Change on the Need for Hospital Space, Catalogue 83-520E (Ottawa: November 1979).

The high proportion, 42%, of medical graduates in temporary positions (Table 84 – IV-2-B) gives some idea of how many were still completing their internship. Almost 45% expected to leave their jobs within three months, implying that they would soon set up practices.

Nursing accounted for nearly one-third of the graduates in the health professions; 98% of nursing graduates were women. Their relatively low salary pulled down the average for health professions as a whole.

Pharmacy was one of two disciplines with no significant difference in salary between the sexes (the other was library science).

TABLE 82. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HEALTH PROFESSIONS

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
9 PROVINCES	NO.	3,653	3,799	3,935	4,090	4,221
QUEBEC	NO.	1,753	1,763	1,982	2,075	1,997
CANADA	NO.	5,406	5,562	5,917	6,165	6,218

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	3,076	190	3,266	1,296	1,952
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.8	62.6	69.3	81.1	61.7
2) FULL-TIME	%	65.2	59.4	64.9	79.2	55.5
3) PART-TIME	%	4.3	--	4.3	--	6.2
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.2	37.4	30.7	18.9	38.3
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	12.6	--	12.5	9.4	14.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.1	--	9.0	--	13.8
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.6	19.3 Q	9.2	7.7 Q	10.0
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.5	84.7	90.2	89.0	90.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.1	81.3	86.7	87.3	86.2
A) PERMANENT	%	58.3	58.0	58.3	34.6	74.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	15.6	16.9 Q	15.7	24.1	9.8
3) PART-TIME	%	3.4 Q	--	3.3 Q	--	4.5 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	9.5	15.3 Q	9.8	11.0	9.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.2 Q	--	3.1 Q	4.3 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.4	10.6 Q	5.7	5.6 Q	5.8 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.4	80.7	90.8	92.3	90.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.6	89.4	94.3	94.4	94.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	23.7	22.5 Q	23.7	12.2	31.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.3	--	4.4	5.8 Q	3.5 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.5	--	3.5	--	3.5
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,678	154	2,833	1,132	1,683
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	83.2	62.5	82.0	85.4	80.3
B) PARTIAL	%	14.1	34.2	15.3	10.2 Q	17.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	2.7 Q	--	2.7 Q	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	94.3	93.2	94.3	94.6	94.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	19.5	--	18.8	9.4 Q	23.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	12.3	--	12.3	10.2 Q	13.3
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	29.5	21.0 Q	29.0	36.6	25.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,700	12,900	12,700	13,900	12,400
B) AVERAGE	$	15,900	18,800	15,900	18,400	15,300
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	21,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.0	18.7 Q	19.0	20.1	18.1
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	12.1	15.3 Q	12.3	11.7	12.6
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	29.2	24.4 Q	28.9	29.5	28.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.9	--	8.7	7.2 Q	9.6
TOTAL	%	38.0	29.6	37.6	36.8	38.4

TABLE 82. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- HEALTH (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	19,400	35.7	72.5	11.1
2) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	14,800	35.0	--	56.0
3) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	17,200	15.7	12.7	17.5
4) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	16,300 Q	2.9 Q	--	4.5 Q
5) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	20,600 Q	2.7 Q	--	3.6 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		15,000	8.0	9.2 Q	7.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	68.1	76.0	62.9
2) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	11.4	10.8	11.8
3) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	6.7	5.9 Q	7.2
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.2 Q	--	6.7 Q
5) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	4.0 Q	--	6.0 Q
6) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	2.2 Q	--	--
OTHER			3.4 Q	4.6 Q	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 83. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- DENTISTRY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	347	324	345	327	349
QUEBEC	NO.	130	147	151	144	141
CANADA	NO.	477	471	496	471	490

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF DENTISTRY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	296	--	310	280	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	94.1	--	93.9	93.8	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	89.7	--	89.6	89.8	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	96.0	--	96.2	95.7	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	95.0	--	95.2	94.7	--
A) PERMANENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	98.4	--	98.4	98.3	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.0	--	96.2	95.7	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	282	--	295	265	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY (4)						
A) DIRECT	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	--	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT (4)	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT (4)	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB (4)	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS (4)	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	23,100	--	23,300	23,200	--
B) AVERAGE	$	27,000+	--	27,000+	27,000+	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	27,000+	--	27,000+	27,000+	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY (4)	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	22.6 Q	--	21.5 Q	20.4 Q	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	39.5 Q	--	38.3 Q	34.5 Q	--

TABLE 83. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- DENTISTRY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	27,000	96.4	96.7	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		27,000	--	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	95.3	95.5	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			--	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(4) 85% OF DENTISTRY GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME WERE SELF-EMPLOYED. SELF-EMPLOYED GRADUATES WERE NOT ASKED THIS QUESTION.

TABLE 84. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MEDICINE

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
5 PROVINCES	NO.	1,432	1,443	1,556	1,550	1,607
QUEBEC	NO.	980	831	934	956	989
CANADA	NO.	2,412	2,274	2,490	2,506	2,596

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MEDICINE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	912	65	978	728	240
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	78.1	60.5 Q	76.9	76.2	77.9
2) FULL-TIME	%	77.6	56.8 Q	76.2	75.6	76.9
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	21.9	39.5 Q	23.1	23.8	22.1 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	10.6 Q	--	10.2 Q	11.8 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.4 Q	--	11.6 Q	10.5 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	87.1	78.1	86.5	85.9	87.7
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	85.4	78.1	84.9	84.0	87.0
A) PERMANENT	%	25.9	53.6 Q	27.8	28.3	27.3 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	43.1	--	41.6	36.4	54.9
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	12.9 Q	--	13.5	14.1 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	5.9 Q	--	5.9 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.8 Q	--	7.3 Q	7.1 Q	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.6	72.8	88.4	89.5	84.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.2	85.6	92.7	92.9	91.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	12.9 Q	--	13.1 Q	14.9 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.5 Q	--	6.7 Q	7.6 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	778	51	830	611	209
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY (4)						
A) DIRECT	%	94.0	55.2 Q	91.2	92.6	87.4
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	7.4 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT (4)	%	93.9	89.1	93.6	93.0	95.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT (4)	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB (4)	%	8.3 Q	--	8.7 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS (4)	%	45.3	--	44.5	44.6	41.7 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	13,300	10,600	13,100	13,700	12,400
B) AVERAGE	$	16,200	16,500	16,200	16,900	15,200
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY (4)	%	25.3	--	25.3	25.6 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	8.8 Q	--	9.6 Q	10.0 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	39.2	--	38.5	36.8	45.2 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	7.6 Q	--	7.1 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	46.8	--	45.7	42.5	56.9 Q

TABLE 84. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MEDICINE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	16,500	85.8	90.1	75.1
*************************************** * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ***************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		15,200 Q	14.2 Q	9.9 Q	24.9 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	88.6	90.2	83.4
*************************************** * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ***************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			11.4 Q	9.8 Q	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(4) 16% OF MEDICINE GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME WERE SELF-EMPLOYED. SELF-EMPLOYED GRADUATES WERE NOT ASKED THIS QUESTION.

TABLE 85. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- NURSING

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
9 PROVINCES	NO.	1,008	1,081	1,102	1,173	1,198
QUEBEC	NO.	201	298	305	344	272
CANADA	NO.	1,209	1,379	1,407	1,517	1,470

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF NURSING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,030	21 Q	1,051	--	1,029
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	54.9	--	55.1	--	54.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	45.9	--	46.3	--	45.9
3) PART-TIME	%	9.0 Q	--	8.8 Q	--	9.0 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	45.1	--	44.9	--	45.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	15.3	--	15.4	--	15.4
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	18.9	--	18.8	--	19.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.8 Q	--	10.8 Q	--	10.6 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.5	94.0 Q	91.5	--	91.8
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.0	--	87.0	--	87.1
A) PERMANENT	%	82.5	--	82.1	--	82.9
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	8.5 Q	--	8.5 Q	--	8.2 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.9 Q	--	5.9 Q	--	5.7 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.2	--	89.2	--	89.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.1	94.0 Q	94.1	--	94.3
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	38.4	--	38.3	--	38.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.8	--	3.8	--	3.8
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	896	--	914	--	897
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	75.6	--	75.2	--	74.8
B) PARTIAL	%	21.8	--	22.2	--	22.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	93.2	--	93.1	--	92.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	37.5	--	36.7	--	37.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.0	--	14.0	--	14.2
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	23.2	--	23.2	--	23.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,300	--	12,300	--	12,300
B) AVERAGE	$	14,700	--	14,800	--	14,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,400	--	18,900	--	18,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	16.9	--	16.9	--	16.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	15.0	--	14.7	--	15.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	32.0	--	31.6	--	31.5
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.5 Q	--	9.5 Q	--	9.7 Q
TOTAL	%	41.5	--	41.2	--	41.2

TABLE 85. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- NURSING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	14,500	80.9	--	81.7
2) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	16,400 Q	8.0 Q	--	7.9 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		18,900 Q	11.1 Q	--	10.4 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	64.8	--	64.6
2) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	11.3 Q	--	11.0 Q
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	10.5 Q	--	10.7 Q
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	9.0 Q	--	9.1 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			--	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 86. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHARMACY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	481	497	471	490	500
QUEBEC	NO.	131	172	248	252	238
CANADA	NO.	612	669	719	742	738

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF PHARMACY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	479	33 Q	511	193	315
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	80.0	--	77.9	77.4	78.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	74.0	--	72.3	72.7	72.7
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	20.0 Q	--	22.1 Q	--	21.2 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	88.7	78.2 Q	88.0	88.1	87.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	85.5	70.5 Q	84.5	85.6	83.8
A) PERMANENT	%	77.8	--	75.6	67.6	80.3
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	11.3 Q	--	12.0 Q	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	96.2	63.7 Q	94.1	92.6	95.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.2	78.2 Q	96.0	97.3	95.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	16.9 Q	--	17.2 Q	--	17.0 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	408	23 Q	432	165	264
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	82.0	--	80.3	72.6 Q	84.3
B) PARTIAL	%	14.0 Q	--	15.4 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	93.0	89.7 Q	92.9	96.6	90.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.5 Q	--	14.1 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.4 Q	--	21.6 Q	--	22.5 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	13,100	--	13,200	10,900	13,900
B) AVERAGE	$	17,700	--	17,600	17,700	17,500
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,000	--	22,000	21,900	22,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.6 Q	--	18.9 Q	--	19.4 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	16.1 Q	--	17.0 Q	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	16.2 Q	--	16.4 Q	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	23.0 Q	--	22.8 Q	--	19.3 Q

TABLE 86. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHARMACY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	17,900	90.7	81.3	96.4
************************************* * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		14,500	--	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	72.5	67.8 Q	75.1
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	12.9 Q	--	--
************************************* * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
*************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			14.6 Q	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 87. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- REHABILITATION MEDICINE

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	214	308	346	425	454
QUEBEC	NO.	280	276	291	320	300
CANADA	NO.	494	584	637	745	754

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	247	35 Q	283	--	244
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	52.4	71.9 Q	54.9	--	48.2 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	52.4	68.5 Q	54.4	--	47.7 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	47.6 Q	--	45.1	--	51.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	30.8 Q	--	28.7 Q	--	32.7 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	95.8	96.4 Q	95.9	--	95.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.2	89.3 Q	90.1	--	88.5
A) PERMANENT	%	89.0	82.2 Q	88.1	--	86.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	92.8	92.9 Q	92.8	--	91.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.0	96.4 Q	96.9	--	96.4
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	43.6 Q	--	40.9 Q	--	47.4 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	222	32 Q	254	--	216
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	98.1	73.6 Q	95.1	--	95.9
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	--	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	100.0	100.0 Q	100.0	--	100.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	13,400	14,100 Q	13,400	--	13,200
B) AVERAGE	$	15,800	18,400 Q	16,000	--	15,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,000	25,900 Q	19,700	--	19,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	--	19.9 Q	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	24.6 Q	--	26.0 Q	--	28.5 Q

TABLE 87. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- REHABILITATION MEDICINE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	15,900	81.3	--	83.6
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		18,200	--	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	87.0	--	89.4
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			--	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 88. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SPECIALIZATIONS

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	171	146	115	125	113
QUEBEC	NO.	31	39	53	59	57
CANADA	NO.	202	185	168	184	170

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SPECIALIZATIONS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	111 Q	20 Q	132	--	93 Q
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.2 Q	--	67.5 Q	--	61.4 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	67.6 Q	--	64.3 Q	--	56.9 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.6 Q	--	88.3 Q	--	84.5 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	80.7 Q	--	79.9 Q	--	72.7 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	74.0 Q	--	70.7 Q	--	62.6 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	86.1 Q	--	86.3 Q	--	85.4 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	90.6 Q	--	91.3	--	88.8 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	90 Q	--	105 Q	--	67 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	--	--	48.8 Q	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	--	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	97.9 Q	--	98.2 Q	--	97.2 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,600 Q	--	11,000 Q	--	10,400 Q
B) AVERAGE	$	15,000 Q	--	15,200 Q	--	14,900 Q
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,100 Q	--	21,600 Q	--	21,400 Q
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 88. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SPECIALIZATIONS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		15,200 Q	100.0 Q	--	100.0 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			100.0 Q	--	100.0 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Mathematics and Physical Sciences (Tables 89 to 94)

The main disciplines in mathematics and physical sciences are:

Chemistry

Geology

Mathematics
    (including actuarial science, computer science, statistics)

Physics

Miscellaneous physical sciences
    (including metallurgy, meteorology, oceanography, etc.)

These graduates' outcome was fairly close to the university average, although individual disciplines varied. Graduates of some programs, such as computer science (particularly those with work experience) were in demand, while other programs, like chemistry and physics, seemed to produce too many graduates.

The five years between 1974 and 1978 saw little change in the annual number of graduates.

Graduates in chemistry and physics encountered the most difficult job market. The surplus goes back several years. In the past many became secondary teachers, but now that enrolment is falling, this source of jobs is drying up. Part IX of the tables shows that in 1978 only 15% of chemistry graduates and an insignificant number of physics graduates were teachers. Physics graduates, in fact, were so widely scattered over a variety of jobs that no one occupation could be shown. Their relatively low average salary was a sign of their overabundance.

Two years after graduation, a relatively low proportion of graduates in both disciplines were in the labour force, and a large number were unemployed. For example, in June 1978, 16% of physics graduates were out of the labour force, and at least 14% of those in the labour force were unemployed. Nearly 40% with bachelor's degrees were underemployed, and almost that many had completely unrelated jobs. Master's and Ph.D. degrees were a better guarantee of jobs in the field, possibly in scientific research. Interestingly, only two-thirds of physics graduates considered working in their field important. More than half planned further postsecondary study, primarily in career-related programs.

In light of the importance of oil and gas discoveries in an energy-hungry world, the fate of geology graduates might puzzle the casual observer. Two years after graduation, 13% of them were still unemployed, at least one-quarter were underemployed, and one-quarter were sorry they had studied geology. There are several explanations for this relatively poor showing. For one thing, not all graduates focused on energy-related fields. Some specializations, such as marine or mineral geology, have less job market applicability than expertise in oil or gas. Another problem is geographic distribution of graduates, which does not always correspond to demand. Finally, new recruits are often expected to do extensive field work in remote areas. Employers may have been particularly reluctant to hire the 11% of graduates who were women for this kind of work. And not all young men are anxious for a stint in the wilderness.

More than 2,400 graduates received degrees in mathematics, and of those, about one-third specialized in computer science. Unfortunately, the two subjects were not subdivided to show the graduates' different labour market outcomes. It is reasonable to assume that with the recent boom in technology, computer scientists find suitable jobs more easily, particularly as their experience increases.

Mathematics graduates as a whole were not significantly better off than the average university graduate. The reason is that the group included many with general bachelor's degrees who had majored in mathematics. They were in much less demand on the job market than computer scientists, and therefore, were more likely to be unemployed or underemployed.

TABLE 89. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	4,476	4,178	4,102	4,176	4,292
QUEBEC	NO.	1,172	1,320	1,156	1,301	1,290
CANADA	NO.	5,648	5,498	5,258	5,477	5,582

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	3,532	742	4,274	3,341	923
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	67.6	67.3	67.5	70.1	58.2
2) FULL-TIME	%	60.8	57.9	60.3	63.7	47.8
3) PART-TIME	%	6.2	8.8	6.7	5.7	10.2 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	32.4	32.7	32.5	29.9	41.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	8.0	3.3 Q	7.2	5.1	14.7
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.4	9.6	11.1	10.1	14.9
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.0	19.8	14.2	14.7	12.2 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	82.2	77.8	81.4	82.4	78.1
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	77.6	71.3	76.5	78.2	70.7
A) PERMANENT	%	62.7	56.2	61.6	62.8	57.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	12.2	13.2	12.4	12.8	10.7 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	3.2 Q	5.6 Q	3.6	2.9 Q	6.2 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	17.8	22.2	18.6	17.6	21.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.4 Q	--	3.2	3.6	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.0	3.0 Q	5.5	4.5	8.9 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.4	17.0	9.9	9.4	11.4 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	87.0	80.2	85.8	85.3	87.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.6	83.0	90.1	90.6	88.6
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	22.3	16.1	21.3	17.8	33.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.3	6.4 Q	9.7	9.1	11.9 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.2	7.1	5.5	4.9	7.1
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,742	529	3,272	2,613	652
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	39.9	42.8	40.4	40.5	39.8
B) PARTIAL	%	40.8	45.1	41.5	40.6	45.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	19.3	12.1	18.1	18.9	14.5 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	78.7	76.1	78.3	76.3	86.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	34.3	6.2 Q	29.8	28.6	34.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.7	7.5 Q	10.2	9.9	11.0 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.9	19.7	21.6	23.4	13.5 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,300	12,000	9,600	9,700	9,200
B) AVERAGE	$	14,800	19,100	15,200	15,600	14,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,500	25,700	22,900	23,600	18,300
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.8	17.2	18.6	17.9	20.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.5	22.9	27.6	28.1	25.2
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	36.3	20.3	33.7	35.0	28.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.6	10.7	8.9	9.0	8.8 Q
TOTAL	%	44.8	31.0	42.6	43.9	37.1

TABLE 89. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	16,200	27.5	26.3	32.8
2) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,500	14.2	12.9	19.7
3) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	15,100	12.8	13.7	9.3 Q
4) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,700	8.5	8.5	8.6 Q
5) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	17,800	5.5	5.7	--
6) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	21,800	4.7	5.5	--
7) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,000 Q	3.0 Q	2.5 Q	--
8) UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	271	14,400 Q	2.9 Q	3.1 Q	--
9) WORKERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	991	9,600 Q	2.5 Q	2.9 Q	--
10) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	13,700 Q	2.1 Q	2.5 Q	--
OTHER		13,300	16.3	16.4	15.4 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	27.8	27.2	29.2
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	15.0	15.5	13.1 Q
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.8	8.8	8.8 Q
4) INSURANCE CARRIERS	9	2	8.0	6.7	13.5 Q
5) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	4.9	4.8	--
6) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	3.1 Q	3.1 Q	--
OTHER			32.4	33.9	26.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 90. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CHEMISTRY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
5 PROVINCES	NO.	739	812	723	765	785
QUEBEC	NO.	264	278	292	278	325
CANADA	NO.	1,003	1,090	1,015	1,043	1,114

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF CHEMISTRY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	568	130	698	554	140
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	72.2	76.6	73.0	77.7	54.2 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.8	69.4	60.8	67.7	--
3) PART-TIME	%	13.4 Q	--	12.2 Q	9.9 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	27.8	23.4 Q	27.0	22.3	45.8 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.9 Q	--	11.6 Q	10.9 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.5 Q	--	11.5 Q	9.4 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.8	78.5	71.4	73.9	60.8 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	66.5	73.9	67.9	72.1	50.6 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	50.8	46.5	50.0	51.5	42.7 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	12.7 Q	25.9 Q	15.2 Q	17.1 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.2	21.5 Q	28.6	26.1	39.2 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.5 Q	--	9.0 Q	9.5 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.4 Q	--	13.8 Q	10.3 Q	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.5	88.4	88.5	90.6	79.9 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	85.6	88.6	86.2	89.7	71.7 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	18.4 Q	--	17.5 Q	14.3 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	18.5 Q	--	17.1 Q	17.6 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.0 Q	--	5.4 Q	5.2 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	378	96	474	399	71 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	28.0 Q	39.0 Q	30.3	25.7 Q	--
B) PARTIAL	%	47.5	44.7 Q	46.9	48.9	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	24.5 Q	--	22.8 Q	25.4 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	82.4	60.5	77.9	76.5	89.9 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	34.0	--	28.4	30.0 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	15.4 Q	--	15.1 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.8 Q	34.2 Q	29.1	30.8	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,700	10,500	6,900	6,800	9,300 Q
B) AVERAGE	$	12,700	16,500	13,300	13,700	11,200 Q
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,600	24,100	21,900	22,300	17,500 Q
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.5 Q	--	23.2 Q	19.4 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	34.2	29.6 Q	33.3	34.3	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.4	--	35.8	37.5	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	50.1	21.7 Q	44.3	46.3	--

TABLE 90. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CHEMISTRY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	12,300	33.9	30.8	--
2) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,700 Q	14.9 Q	17.2 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT *	--	--	--	--	--
* LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		12,900	51.2	52.0	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	42.9	43.9	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT *	--	--	--	--	--
* LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			57.1	56.1	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 91. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GEOLOGY

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
5 PROVINCES	NO.	539	572	558	558	521
QUEBEC	NO.	109	105	92	111	111
CANADA	NO.	648	677	650	669	632

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF GEOLOGY

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	442	78	520	461	59 Q
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.2	81.0	70.1	76.7	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	58.6	74.7	61.0	66.7	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.8	--	29.9	23.3 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.0 Q	--	12.7 Q	11.3 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.4 Q	--	11.9 Q	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	79.3	90.5	81.0	84.4	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	71.3	89.2	74.0	79.2	--
A) PERMANENT	%	52.1	61.7	53.6	57.0	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	17.5 Q	--	18.1 Q	19.6 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	20.7 Q	--	19.0 Q	15.6 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	9.8 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	88.6	84.9	88.1	90.8	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.3	92.4	93.1	95.3	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	23.0 Q	--	20.4 Q	15.5 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	15.0 Q	--	13.1 Q	11.4 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.3 Q	--	6.3 Q	4.1 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	315	69	385	365	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	44.8	49.9 Q	45.7	45.9	--
B) PARTIAL	%	36.5 Q	43.7 Q	37.7	37.2	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	18.7 Q	--	16.6 Q	16.9 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	78.4	82.1	79.1	78.8	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	30.9 Q	--	25.8 Q	26.2 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.2 Q	--	27.6 Q	28.1 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,700	11,200	10,700	11,000	--
B) AVERAGE	$	15,200	20,800	15,800	15,700	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,000	27,000+	22,800	22,900	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.3 Q	--	25.5 Q	25.2 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	40.2	--	36.9	36.8	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	48.1	31.3 Q	45.1	44.9	--

TABLE 91. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GEOLOGY (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	17,300	47.2	45.9	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		14,600	52.8	54.1	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	20.7 Q	21.1 Q	--
2) MINERAL FUELS	4	2	14.3 Q	--	--
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	13.8 Q	14.0 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			51.2	53.1	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 92. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MATHEMATICS

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	2,385	2,096	2,144	2,206	2,300
QUEBEC	NO.	519	681	541	676	589
CANADA	NO.	2,904	2,777	2,685	2,882	2,889

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MATHEMATICS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,125	317	2,443	1,777	663
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	66.2	66.3	66.3	68.2	61.3
2) FULL-TIME	%	61.5	55.9	60.8	63.6	53.4
3) PART-TIME	%	4.4 Q	10.5 Q	5.2	4.3 Q	7.6 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	33.8	33.7	33.7	31.8	38.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	10.6	--	9.6	7.5	15.4 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.5	10.8 Q	9.7	8.2	13.9 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.6	19.8	14.4	16.2	9.4 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	87.5	80.7	86.6	87.4	84.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	83.2	72.1	81.7	82.8	79.4
A) PERMANENT	%	71.1	65.0	70.3	72.7	64.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	8.8	--	8.4	7.1	11.8 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	2.7 Q	7.1 Q	3.3 Q	3.1 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	12.5	19.3	13.4	12.6	15.1 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.6 Q	--	2.5 Q	3.0 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.3 Q	--	3.0 Q	--	7.6 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.5	16.5	7.8	8.3	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	86.4	80.2	85.6	83.8	90.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.5	83.5	92.2	91.7	93.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	23.3	17.3 Q	22.6	18.6	32.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.4	--	6.1	4.8 Q	9.5 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.2	5.4 Q	5.2	4.6	6.2 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,768	229	1,997	1,470	526
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	44.3	42.9	44.1	46.2	38.4
B) PARTIAL	%	40.8	46.5	41.4	40.0	45.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	15.0	10.6 Q	14.5	13.8	16.2 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	80.1	85.3	80.7	78.3	87.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	33.8	10.3 Q	31.1	29.0	36.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	9.0	--	8.6	8.5 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	16.9	15.8 Q	16.8	18.2	13.0 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,500	13,000	10,700	11,100	9,100
B) AVERAGE	$	15,300	20,000	15,600	16,300	14,200
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,400	27,000+	23,400	24,600	18,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.9	20.7	18.2	17.6	19.8 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	23.8	17.2 Q	23.0	22.7	23.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	32.0	19.4 Q	30.5	31.0	29.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.4	13.9 Q	9.1	9.9	--
TOTAL	%	40.4	33.4	39.6	40.9	35.9

TABLE 92. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MATHEMATICS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	16,200	41.7	43.0	38.0
2) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	15,600	16.2	13.8	23.2
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,200	10.5	10.9	9.6 Q
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	22,700 Q	5.1 Q	6.5 Q	--
5) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	16,900 Q	4.8 Q	4.5 Q	--
6) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	10,600 Q	3.5 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		14,300	18.2	18.8	15.9 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	25.6	23.8	30.4
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	18.0	18.8	15.8 Q
3) INSURANCE CARRIERS	9	2	11.7	10.6	14.6 Q
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	8.1	8.3	--
5) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	7.5	7.9 Q	--
6) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	3.4 Q	--	--
OTHER			25.7	27.2	21.6 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 93. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHYSICS

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	527	501	515	524	548
QUEBEC	NO.	208	199	181	200	187
CANADA	NO.	735	700	696	724	735

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF PHYSICS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	364	179	543	498	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	71.0	54.6	65.6	64.8	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	66.2	43.7	58.8	59.1	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	29.0 Q	45.4	34.4	35.2	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	12.2 Q	13.2 Q	12.4 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	29.5	18.9 Q	20.3 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.9	65.6	71.8	72.0	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	70.7	58.0	66.5	67.2	--
A) PERMANENT	%	45.7	43.0	44.8	44.3	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	25.0 Q	14.1 Q	21.4 Q	22.6 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	25.1 Q	34.4	28.2	28.0	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	25.5	16.4 Q	16.8 Q	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	86.4	70.5	81.1	79.7	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	88.1	74.5	83.6	83.2	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	17.8 Q	22.5 Q	19.1 Q	18.7 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	14.1 Q	13.5 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	9.6 Q	6.2 Q	5.9 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	257	103	361	325	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	22.8 Q	41.1 Q	28.1 Q	28.8 Q	--
B) PARTIAL	%	39.4 Q	44.6	40.9	38.4	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	37.7 Q	--	31.0 Q	32.8 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	67.2	61.7	65.6	65.5	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	39.6 Q	--	28.7 Q	27.1 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	14.4 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	37.3 Q	--	29.9 Q	31.0 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,000	8,000	9,000	7,800	--
B) AVERAGE	$	13,300	16,700	13,900	13,900	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,000	24,000	21,400	21,500	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.6 Q	--	18.7 Q	20.1 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	54.2	24.0 Q	45.6	46.8	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	54.1	23.5 Q	45.3	47.8	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	64.1	32.8 Q	55.1	53.9	--

TABLE 93. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PHYSICS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE.	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		13,900	100.0	100.0	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	29.9 Q	31.2 Q	--
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	15.6 Q	16.8 Q	--
NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE.	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			54.5	52.0	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 94. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS PHYSICAL SCIENCES

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	286	197	162	123	134
QUEBEC	NO.	72	57	50	36	78
CANADA	NO.	358	254	212	159	212

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS PHYSICAL SCIENCES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	--	36 Q	67 Q	50 Q	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	--	75.5 Q	--	--	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	--	66.9 Q	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	--	81.5 Q	78.2 Q	--	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	--	81.5 Q	78.2 Q	--	--
A) PERMANENT	%	--	66.4 Q	--	--	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	88.5 Q	87.7 Q	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	81.5 Q	85.8 Q	--	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	--	--	--	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	--	30 Q	53 Q	--	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	--	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	--	93.5 Q	--	--	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	--	14,000 Q	--	--	--
B) AVERAGE	$	--	19,200 Q	--	--	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	--	26,900 Q	--	--	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	--	--	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 94. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS PHYSICAL SCIENCES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		15,200 Q	100.0 Q	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			100.0 Q	--	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

General Degrees (Table 95)

The more than 7,000 graduates shown in Part I of the table represent the graduates reported by the universities to Statistics Canada as having no specialization. This includes many with a general arts or science degree, some of whom may have majored in a particular subject. The reason why only one-tenth that number appear in the survey (Part II) is that the other 90% specified their major and were included in that field of study. The survey results for individual fields would look more encouraging if they referred only to honours graduates, who are usually treated better on the job market. A general arts and science education is losing the value it had during the fifties and sixties, so the decline in the number of graduates that occurred throughout the seventies will probably be even sharper in the years to come.

TABLE 95. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GENERAL (NO SPECIALIZATION)

I) TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
9 PROVINCES	NO.	7,979	7,609	7,596	7,499	7,345
QUEBEC	NO.	362	96	189	231	425
CANADA	NO.	8,341	7,705	7,785	7,730	7,770

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF GENERAL (NO SPECIALIZATION)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	748	--	759	415	344
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	64.3	--	64.5	67.5	60.9
2) FULL-TIME	%	60.5	--	60.8	62.1	59.2
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	35.7	--	35.5	32.5	39.1
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.6 Q	--	12.4 Q	18.1 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	17.0	--	16.7	--	26.3 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	79.4	--	79.3	86.1	71.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	76.6	--	76.6	82.5	69.6
A) PERMANENT	%	61.1	--	60.9	68.5	51.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.9 Q	--	15.0 Q	13.2 Q	17.3 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	20.6	--	20.7	13.9 Q	28.8 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.1 Q	--	7.4 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	13.5 Q	--	13.3 Q	--	20.8 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	83.0	--	83.3	91.2	73.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	86.5	--	86.7	92.9	79.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	22.6	--	22.6	26.0 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	8.3 Q	--	8.5 Q	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.5 Q	--	4.5 Q	4.3 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	573	--	582	342	239
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	14.4 Q	--	14.6 Q	--	22.0 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	60.9	--	61.0	61.5	60.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	24.7	--	24.3	29.0 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	70.8	--	70.8	75.0	64.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	47.4	--	46.8	44.8	49.6 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	16.3 Q	--	16.1 Q	19.5 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.3	--	27.0	32.0 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,500	--	8,600	8,300	9,100
B) AVERAGE	$	13,400	--	13,500	14,000	13,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,800	--	20,300	18,900	21,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.5	--	21.3	26.1 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.4	--	27.0	29.4 Q	23.6 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	50.1	--	49.4	51.2	46.8 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	57.7	--	56.8	52.2	63.4

TABLE 95. UNIVERSITY GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GENERAL (NO SPECIALIZATION) (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	13,900	31.0	15.8 Q	52.2
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		13,100	69.0	84.2	47.8 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	39.1	18.7 Q	67.7
2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	9.7 Q	--	--
3) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	9.2 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			42.0	58.7	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

COLLEGE

Business, Management, and Commerce (Table 96)

Programs most often included in this field are:

- Accounting
- Finance
- Legal office administration
- Marketing
- Merchandising
- Personnel administration
- Retail sales

As with universities, enrolment growth in college business programs is one of the fastest. This trend is expected to persist for a few more years. Therefore, although the number of graduates from most college programs may decline later in the eighties, reflecting the low birth rate of the 1960s, the relative proportion of business graduates is likely to continue to rise.

One month after graduation, the employment picture for graduates in this field was one of the best, with three-quarters of them working. Those who did not find jobs at that time, however, were less fortunate: they were to spend more than six months in the next two years out of work and looking for jobs. In June 1978, with more than 91% working, unemployment was only slightly lower than average for college graduates.

Yet far fewer than average had jobs directly related to their program, and their 40% underemployment rate was one of the highest for college graduates. More than 50% of those employed full-time, particularly women, had clerical or sales jobs, for which employers traditionally required only secondary education.

TABLE 96. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT & COMMERCE

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	3,437	3,677	3,705	4,293	4,716

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT & COMMERCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,138	965	3,103	1,972	1,117
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	72.8	80.0	75.0	78.3	69.5
2) FULL-TIME	%	66.4	74.0	68.7	72.7	61.9
3) PART-TIME	%	6.1	4.9	5.7	4.9	7.3
4) NOT WORKING	%	27.2	20.0	25.0	21.7	30.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	6.2	3.0 Q	5.2	5.1	5.5 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.0	12.0	13.4	11.6	16.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	5.1	6.4	4.9	8.8
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.6	93.1	91.4	92.2	89.8
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.5	89.1	88.0	90.1	84.1
A) PERMANENT	%	78.9	82.9	80.2	80.5	79.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	5.6	4.8	5.4	6.5	3.4 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	2.5 Q	2.3 Q	2.5	--	4.8 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	9.4	6.9	8.6	7.8	10.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	1.3 Q	1.6 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.4 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.1	--	2.4	--	4.0 Q
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.1	94.9	93.6	95.1	91.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.9	99.1	97.6	98.5	96.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	21.7	15.8	19.9	17.6	23.8
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.7
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,870	860	2,730	1,777	939
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	51.4	55.1	52.6	49.6	58.2
B) PARTIAL	%	29.3	31.5	30.0	34.0	22.2
C) NOT RELATED	%	19.3	13.4	17.4	16.3	19.6
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	84.1	87.2	85.1	84.6	86.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	42.0	35.4	39.9	38.0	43.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.3	12.6	13.1	13.7	12.0
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.3	20.1	20.9	22.2	18.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,200	9,000	8,300	9,400	7,600
B) AVERAGE	$	12,100	13,100	12,500	13,700	10,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,200	17,600	17,900	19,200	14,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.3	18.3	21.7	18.5	27.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	30.5	23.8	28.4	27.9	29.2
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	40.3	44.8	41.7	43.6	38.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.6 Q
TOTAL	%	45.8	50.0	47.2	49.0	43.9

TABLE 96. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT & COMMERCE (CONCLUDED)

(X) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	10,800	17.7	12.9	26.9
2) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,200	15.4	16.6	13.3
3) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,100	14.6	14.0	15.7
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,900	11.7	13.2	8.6
5) SALESPEOPLE (SERVICES -- INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, ADVERTISING, ETC.)	517	14,300	6.4	8.7	--
6) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,400	4.6	2.8 Q	8.0
7) RESTAURANT AND BAR WORKERS	612	14,200	3.5	3.8	--
8) PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, STOCK AND SCHEDULING CLERKS	415	12,000	2.6	3.3 Q	--
9) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	8,600 Q	2.4 Q	--	6.9 Q
10) CONTRUCTION WORKERS	878	13,100 Q	1.7 Q	2.7 Q	--
OTHER		12,900	19.4	22.0	14.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	14.3	12.1	18.1
2) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	11.2	12.3	9.3
3) ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	7	8.0	7.6	8.7
4) WHOLESALE TRADE	8	1	6.8	7.7	4.6 Q
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.4	6.1	6.9 Q
6) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	6.0	4.6	8.5
OTHER			47.3	49.6	43.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Community Service and Social Welfare (Table 97)

Programs most often included in this field are:

Childcare
Family day care
Social services technology

An upshot of growing inflation has been an attempt by the three levels of government to cut public spending. This seriously reduced opportunities for community and social service graduates, most of whom work either directly for government or for publicly funded institutions and agencies.

Two years after graduation, they had the second highest unemployment rate at 10%. Nearly 12% of the women were unemployed, more than double the rate for men.

They were among the lowest paid college graduates, earning 10% less than average. The men, who accounted for only one-quarter of community service graduates, had an average salary 26% higher than that of women. One-third of the women were dissatisfied with their salaries, and even though they were better off, 27% of the men were not satisfied.

The highest-paid occupation group for these graduates, with an average salary of $14,100, was protective services, which includes police, military, and firefighters. The fact that 11% of the men, but only 3% of the women were in these occupations partly explains the earnings gap between the sexes. On the other hand, 23% of the women, but too few men to report, were in occupations that paid, on average, $10,500 or less.

Data Processing and Computer Science (Table 98)

Programs most often included in this field are:

- Computer programming
- Computer science design and analysis
- Computer science technician

Graduates in this field had fewer job market problems than most others, particularly after two years' experience. In June 1978 their full-time employment rate placed them in the top 10 among all university and college graduates, with no unemployment to speak of. More than 80% had jobs directly related to their program.

The average salary was $13,800. Graduates of three- or four-year programs averaged $14,900, the highest of all college graduates, and more than many bachelor's degree recipients. Even graduates of one- or two-year programs earned more than university graduates with degrees in biology or mass media.

The current demand for computer programmers, especially those with experience, gives these graduates an edge on the job market. Growing use of computers, as well as the relatively small supply of new graduates, should maintain their favourable position for some time to come.

TABLE 97. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- COMMUNITY SERVICE & SOCIAL WELFARE

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	2,596	2,094	2,160	2,294	2,385

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE & SOCIAL WELFARE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,266	134	2,400	612	1,784
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	70.6	62.4	70.1	80.9	66.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	61.5	50.8	60.9	71.0	57.3
3) PART-TIME	%	8.7	--	8.9	8.8 Q	8.9
4) NOT WORKING	%	29.4	37.6	29.9	19.1	33.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	7.3	13.7 Q	7.7	4.9 Q	8.6
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.4	--	15.1	11.7	16.3
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.7	13.7 Q	7.1	--	8.7
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	84.6	86.8	84.7	92.0	82.2
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	78.4	79.9	78.5	87.4	75.4
A) PERMANENT	%	67.4	69.5	67.5	72.9	65.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	9.7	--	9.7	11.7	9.1
3) PART-TIME	%	6.0	--	6.0	--	6.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	15.4	13.2 Q	15.3	8.0 Q	17.8
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.3 Q	--	2.1 Q	--	2.2 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.5	--	7.3	--	8.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.6	--	5.8	--	6.8
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.3	86.3	92.9	97.6	91.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	94.4	90.0	94.2	97.0	93.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	24.3	27.6 Q	24.5	17.1	27.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	10.4	--	10.0	5.1 Q	11.8
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.5	--	5.7	3.3	6.3
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,776	107	1,883	535	1,344
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	63.6	42.9	62.4	64.6	61.4
B) PARTIAL	%	24.5	29.9 Q	24.8	22.4	25.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	11.9	27.2 Q	12.8	12.9	12.7
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	90.5	87.2	90.3	88.1	91.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	28.9	25.3 Q	28.7	30.5	28.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.1	19.5 Q	13.5	15.6	12.7
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	24.2	16.9 Q	23.8	20.5	25.1
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,000	6,400	6,900	9,300	6,400
B) AVERAGE	$	11,000	11,300	11,000	13,200	10,500
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,200	14,600	15,200	17,600	13,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	31.4	32.6 Q	31.4	26.9	33.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	25.2	38.2	25.9	28.8	24.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.1	40.5	41.0	43.7	40.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.6	--	6.3	--	6.8
TOTAL	%	47.7	42.6	47.4	49.0	46.8

TABLE 97. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- COMMUNITY SERVICE & SOCIAL WELFARE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	11,400	20.2	15.6	21.9
2) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	10,700	8.6	10.0 Q	8.1
3) PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS (HAIRDRESSERS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS, ETC.)	614	11,100	6.1	7.1 Q	5.7
4) SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (ECONOMISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ETC.)	231	11,400	5.9	--	7.0
5) LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARY AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS	235	10,000	5.1	--	7.1
6) POLICEMEN, FIREFIGHTERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, GUARDS	611	14,100	5.0	10.6 Q	2.7 Q
7) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	10,400	4.5	--	5.0
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	10,500	3.7	--	3.3 Q
9) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	10,300	3.5	--	3.6 Q
10) RESTAURANT AND BAR WORKERS	612	10,100 Q	3.4 Q	--	3.7 Q
OTHER		10,800	34.0	38.9	31.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	35.0	23.9	39.4
2) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	13.3	7.9 Q	15.5
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	8.9	9.9 Q	8.5
4) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	7.3	15.4	4.0 Q
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	7.0	5.9 Q	7.4
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.7	--	5.0
OTHER			23.8	32.8	20.2
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 98. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- DATA PROCESSING & COMPUTER SCIENCE

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF DATA PROCESSING & COMPUTER SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	385	170	556	377	172
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.0	80.3	71.7	72.9	68.7
2) FULL-TIME	%	59.7	73.7	64.0	65.3	60.3
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	6.0 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	32.0	19.7 Q	28.3	27.1	31.3 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	6.6 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	19.2	--	16.2	16.3 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	5.5 Q	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	94.3	96.1	94.8	95.5	93.0
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	92.9	96.1	93.9	95.5	89.9
A) PERMANENT	%	87.3	93.7	89.2	91.0	84.9
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.8	96.1	94.5	94.7	93.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.1	100.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	27.5	16.4 Q	24.1	23.0	26.7 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.4	--	5.0	5.1 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	358	163	522	360	154
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	81.6	88.9	83.8	81.8	87.8
B) PARTIAL	%	10.1 Q	--	8.7 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	7.5 Q	10.5 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.3	91.8	86.0	86.3	84.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	26.2	--	19.8	15.6 Q	28.5 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.0 Q	--	8.9 Q	9.6 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	20.2	11.1 Q	17.4	16.8 Q	19.5 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,000	12,200	10,300	10,700	9,600
B) AVERAGE	$	13,200	14,900	13,800	14,200	12,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,600	18,300	17,800	18,300	16,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.2	11.1 Q	16.0	17.4 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	19.3	--	16.2	14.4 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	39.9	50.6	43.2	43.3	44.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	42.5	58.8	47.6	48.5	45.1

TABLE 98. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- DATA PROCESSING & COMPUTER SCIENCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	14,500	64.3	62.5	68.6
2) DATA PROCESSORS, OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	414	11,900	15.7	15.3 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		13,100	20.0	22.2	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	16.0	13.9 Q	21.0 Q
2) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	7.9 Q	10.1 Q	--
3) MACHINERY INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)	5	14	7.7 Q	--	--
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	7.6 Q	8.5 Q	--
5) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	6.9 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			53.9	53.8	52.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Fine, Applied, and Performing Arts (Tables 99 to 102)

Programs most often included in this field are:

Commercial design (for example, advertising, commercial arts, fashion modelling, interior design)

Graphic arts (for example, cinematography, photographic arts)

Miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts (for example, furniture renovation, music, painting, theatre arts)

Compared with survey results for other fields, these graduates did not do well. Their rates of unemployment (12%) and underemployment (36%) were among the highest of all college graduates, while their average annual salary ($10,100) was one of the lowest.

Table 102 for miscellaneous fine, applied, and performing arts presents the gloomiest picture. Graduates of the three— or four—year programs had the longest period of unemployment (7.7 months) over two years, the highest 1978 unemployment rate (17%), as well as the largest proportion in completely unrelated jobs (31%). Those from the one— or two—year programs placed lowest of all graduates on the salary scale, with an annual average of $9,100, and had the second highest underemployment rate among college graduates.

Most of the earlier comments about university graduates in fine and applied arts are true of college graduates as well. But more of the latter had second thoughts about their choice of field, and were unhappy with both job and earnings. Their much lower salaries probably had some bearing on this general disappointment, as 40% of them were dissatisfied compared with only 19% of university graduates in fine and applied arts.

TABLE 99. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FINE, APPLIED & PERFORMING ARTS

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	2,079	2,096	2,516	2,656	2,660

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF FINE, APPLIED & PERFORMING ARTS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	739	570	1,309	642	659
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	63.2	59.0	61.3	61.1	61.4
2) FULL-TIME	%	52.8	44.5	49.2	51.0	47.2
3) PART-TIME	%	8.6 Q	13.8	10.9	9.4 Q	12.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	36.8	41.0	38.7	38.9	38.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.8 Q	3.6 Q	4.3 Q	5.0 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	22.6	21.1	21.9	25.6	18.3
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.5	16.3	12.5	8.2 Q	16.7
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	82.7	78.8	81.0	83.9	78.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	72.8	61.6	67.9	71.6	64.3
A) PERMANENT	%	59.9	43.1	52.6	51.8	54.0
B) TEMPORARY	%	10.5	9.5	10.1	14.3	5.8 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	7.7 Q	14.8	10.8	9.3 Q	12.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	17.3	21.2	19.0	16.1	21.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	2.5 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.7 Q	11.2	8.1	10.6	5.7 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.8	7.1	8.1	--	13.1
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	90.5	83.7	87.5	91.8	83.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	91.2	92.9	91.9	97.4	86.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	30.2	29.5	29.9	33.4	26.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	9.3 Q	15.2	11.9	13.9	9.8 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.5	7.4	5.7	5.0	6.6
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	537	351	889	460	423
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	45.1	43.3	44.5	42.2	47.0
B) PARTIAL	%	25.9	34.0	28.8	32.4	24.7
C) NOT RELATED	%	29.0	22.7	26.7	25.3	28.3
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	86.4	85.8	86.1	82.0	91.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	40.0	29.4	36.1	34.1	38.5
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	22.0	22.2	22.1	24.0	20.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	32.1	36.0	33.5	31.9	35.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	5,900	6,400	6,100	6,500	5,800
B) AVERAGE	$	9,900	10,300	10,100	10,700	9,200
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	13,900	14,900	14,300	15,600	12,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	41.1	37.9	39.9	39.5	40.1
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.2	18.8	23.9	27.3	20.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	36.2	34.2	35.4	33.6	37.5
B) OTHER REASONS	%	7.4 Q	10.0	8.4	11.6 Q	--
TOTAL	%	43.6	44.2	43.9	45.1	42.6

TABLE 99. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- FINE, APPLIED & PERFORMING ARTS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	10,400	29.7	25.4	34.8
2) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	7,400	11.4	7.1 Q	16.3
3) PRINTERS, TYPESETTERS, ENGRAVERS	951	9,900 Q	5.4 Q	--	--
4) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	9,500 Q	3.9 Q	--	--
5) RESTAURANT AND BAR WORKERS	612	9,100 Q	3.4 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		10,500	46.2	52.6	38.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	18.1	11.1 Q	25.9
2) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	12.3	11.5 Q	13.2 Q
3) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	11.7	13.3 Q	9.4 Q
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	7.4	9.7 Q	--
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.8 Q	8.4 Q	--
6) MISCELLANIOUS SERVICES	10	8	5.2 Q	--	--
OTHER			39.5	39.7	39.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 100. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- COMMERCIAL DESIGN

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	181	284	143	191	304

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF COMMERCIAL DESIGN

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	94	62	157	53 Q	101
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	62.7 Q	39.3 Q	53.4	--	51.3 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	50.1 Q	26.5 Q	40.7 Q	--	34.1 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	37.3 Q	60.7	46.6	--	48.7 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	35.0 Q	31.4 Q	--	32.9 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	82.2	86.4	83.9	87.5 Q	81.5
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	64.0 Q	68.3	65.7	70.9 Q	62.0 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	58.2 Q	55.4 Q	57.1	59.1 Q	57.7 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.7	78.5	86.4	84.9 Q	86.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	87.3	93.0	89.6	100.0 Q	83.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	49.9 Q	38.2 Q	--	40.9 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	7.4 Q	6.7 Q	--	7.5 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	60 Q	42	103	37 Q	62 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	--	45.2 Q	50.2 Q	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	--	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.7 Q	89.7	86.2	81.9 Q	93.0 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	35.8 Q	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	41.6 Q	--	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,200 Q	6,600	7,300	9,200 Q	6,900 Q
B) AVERAGE	$	10,000 Q	10,100	10,000	11,700 Q	9,300 Q
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,000 Q	14,000	14,500	14,900 Q	12,800 Q
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	51.9 Q	--	--	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	--	--	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	51.1 Q	37.8 Q	--	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	--	59.7 Q	43.8 Q	--	52.9 Q

TABLE 100. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- COMMERCIAL DESIGN (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	10,400 Q	41.3 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		9,900 Q	58.7 Q	--	55.1 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			100.0	100.0 Q	100.0 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 101. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GRAPHIC ARTS

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	632	600	745	760	634

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF GRAPHIC ARTS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	161	128	290	174	116
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	67.3	65.2	66.3	59.1	77.2
2) FULL-TIME	%	56.4	54.5	55.6	52.5	60.1
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	32.7 Q	34.8	33.7	40.9	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	23.4 Q	20.4 Q	22.1 Q	29.4 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	13.1 Q	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	94.4	84.9	90.2	87.4	94.4
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	85.0	77.8	81.8	78.6	86.5
A) PERMANENT	%	76.4	63.6	70.7	66.1	77.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	15.1 Q	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.5	86.9	90.5	92.0	88.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	100.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	98.6
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	28.0 Q	24.9 Q	26.7	35.7 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	14.0 Q	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	6.9 Q	6.0 Q	6.4 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	137	100	237	137	100
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	54.6	72.0	61.6	56.7	68.2 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	--	19.5 Q	18.2 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	28.1 Q	--	20.2 Q	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	93.3	90.1	91.9	88.1	96.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	33.8 Q	--	24.8 Q	25.5 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	24.3 Q	23.7 Q	24.0 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	22.2 Q	20.8 Q	--	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,800	7,500	7,700	8,600	7,200
B) AVERAGE	$	10,800	10,600	10,700	12,000	10,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,700	14,200	14,500	15,100	13,300
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	40.7 Q	35.3 Q	38.6	35.3 Q	43.1 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.3 Q	--	20.5 Q	--	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	30.7 Q	41.1	35.1	28.3 Q	44.4 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	43.4 Q	51.5	46.8	46.2 Q	47.5 Q

TABLE 101. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GRAPHIC ARTS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	10,600	50.0	47.0 Q	54.0 Q
2) PRINTERS, TYPESETTERS, ENGRAVERS	951	10,000 Q	15.7 Q	--	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		12,600	34.3	34.3 Q	34.3 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	31.7	27.3 Q	37.7 Q
2) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	26.1 Q	23.6 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			42.2	49.1	32.8 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 102. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS FINE, APPLIED & PERFORMING ARTS

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	1,266	1,212	1,628	1,705	1,742

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS FINE, APPLIED & PERFORMING ARTS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	482	378	861	415	441
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	61.9	60.1	61.1	62.8	59.5
2) FULL-TIME	%	52.1	44.1	48.6	50.5	46.7
3) PART-TIME	%	8.8 Q	15.5	11.8	12.3 Q	11.4 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	38.1	39.9	38.9	37.2	40.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	6.4 Q	4.4 Q	5.5 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	21.1	19.0	20.2	23.5	16.9
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.7 Q	16.5	13.3	7.4 Q	18.9
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	78.8	75.4	77.3	81.9	73.4
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	70.4	55.0	63.6	68.8	59.0
A) PERMANENT	%	54.7	34.2	45.7	44.8	46.9
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.2	11.4	13.0	18.5	7.6 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	7.2 Q	17.5	11.7	11.6 Q	11.9 Q
4) NOT WORKING	%	21.2	24.6	22.7	18.1	26.6
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.8 Q	13.4	9.7	12.2 Q	7.4 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	11.0 Q	9.1 Q	10.2	--	15.5
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.3	83.5	86.7	92.6	81.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	69.0	90.9	89.8	96.0	84.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	30.7	28.0	29.6	32.2	26.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	11.4 Q	17.0	13.9	14.6 Q	13.2 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.8	7.7	5.3	4.3	6.6
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	339	208	547	285	260
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	39.9	27.4	35.7	32.3	39.6
B) PARTIAL	%	29.1	41.2	33.1	39.0	26.4 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	31.0	31.4	31.1	28.7	33.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	84.1	82.8	83.6	79.1	88.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	43.0	37.8	41.2	36.8	46.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	23.0	21.6	22.5	25.7	19.2 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	39.2	41.9	40.1	38.6	41.3
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	5,500	5,900	5,600	5,900	5,400
B) AVERAGE	$	9,100	10,000	9,500	10,300	8,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	13,400	15,600	14,000	16,900	12,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	46.0	36.0	42.5	43.0	41.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	31.0	18.3	26.2	30.8	21.2 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	39.9	27.4	35.1	36.3	33.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	10.1 Q	7.5 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	45.7	37.5	42.6	46.3	38.2

TABLE 102. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS FINE, APPLIED & PERFORMING ARTS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	9,900	18.9	13.5 Q	25.0 Q
2) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	7,400	15.8	--	22.2 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		9,900	65.3	76.4	52.8
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	22.4	13.4 Q	32.4
2) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	9.3 Q	11.1 Q	--
3) MISCELLANIOUS SERVICES	10	8	7.2 Q	--	--
4) ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	10	7	6.4 Q	--	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			54.7	62.4	46.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

General Arts and Science, Education, Law (Table 103)

Programs most often included in this field are:

- Correctional technology
- Counsellor
- Criminology
- Early childhood education

The employment outcome for this group was less favourable than the college average.

More of the men (36%) were underemployed than the women (26%), but even so, the men were earning nearly $4,000 (or 42%) more. The considerable salary difference can be traced to the occupations most common for each sex. Part IX of Table 103 shows more women in poorly paid jobs. The low salary ($8,500) for the 26% of female graduates in elementary and secondary teaching and related occupations suggests that most were daycare, preschool or kindergarten teachers, or teachers' aides.

By contrast, 19% of the male graduates found work in protective services, which include the police, military and firefighters (C.C.D.O. 611), and earned the highest average salary ($14,600) for graduates of this field.

Outcomes varied for graduates of programs of different lengths. More graduates from one or two-year programs found jobs directly related to their studies, and thus had a lower underemployment rate (27%) than those from three or four-year programs (41%).

This was one of the few fields where average salaries were also somewhat lower for graduates of longer programs. Yet graduates of three or four-year programs expressed less discontent with their salaries (27%) than those with one or two-year diplomas (34%). On the other hand, the disappointment of graduates of longer programs is revealed in the percentage (nearly 40%) who regretted chosing that program, higher than for most university and college fields.

Mass Communications (Table 104)

Programs most often included in this field are:

Communications arts
Journalism
Radio and television arts

Like university graduates with mass media degrees, these college graduates were eager to work as soon as possible, realizing that experience is the key to obtaining interesting jobs. A month after graduation 74% were employed. Yet those who did not have jobs at that time spent longer than normal (an average of six months of the next two years) looking for work. Women went through one of the longest periods of unemployment — more than seven months.

Two years after graduation, nearly 98% were in the labour force, but their unemployment was still about 7%.

More than half of those working full—time had jobs directly related to their studies, while 16% had unrelated jobs. Over a third (37%) were under-employed, but only 19% were dissatisfied. Although just 5% were in temporary positions, 28% expected to leave within three months. This high turnover may have been tied to the desire for different experience, more pay, or both.

About a third of these graduates were not pleased with their low average salary of $11,300. Discontent was higher among women (nearly 39%), who were making about 23% less than men. While 80% of male graduates earned between $8,000 and $18,600, the comparable range for female graduates was $6,800 to $13,900.

After two years, 30% were sorry they had taken that program, and more than one—third planned further postsecondary studies to advance their careers.

Nearly a third of the graduates held artistic, literary, performing arts, or related jobs (C.C.D.O. numbers 331, 333 and 335), and earned average salaries of $10,400, $10,800, and $11,400, respectively.

TABLE 103. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GENERAL ARTS & SCIENCE, EDUCATION, LAW

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF GENERAL ARTS & SCIENCE, EDUCATION, LAW

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,648	213	1,861	417	1,444
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	63.1	63.6	63.2	72.5	60.5
2) FULL-TIME	%	52.6	52.8	52.6	64.7	49.1
3) PART-TIME	%	9.4	10.8 Q	9.6	7.4 Q	10.2
4) NOT WORKING	%	36.9	36.4	36.8	27.5	39.5
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.7	8.3 Q	9.5	--	10.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	17.1	21.5	17.6	17.6	17.6
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	10.1	--	9.7	--	11.1
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	85.4	85.8	85.5	90.1	84.1
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	77.6	77.0	77.5	84.5	75.5
A) PERMANENT	%	68.4	65.6	68.1	69.1	67.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	6.3	8.4 Q	6.5	11.6 Q	5.1
3) PART-TIME	%	7.6	--	7.4	--	8.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	14.6	14.2 Q	14.5	9.9 Q	15.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.1	--	6.2	7.7 Q	5.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.9	--	6.8	--	8.2
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	89.9	93.4	90.3	95.1	88.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.1	93.7	93.2	97.8	91.8
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	29.8	31.8	30.0	23.7	32.0
2) JUNE 1978	%	8.2	8.5 Q	8.3	7.9 Q	8.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.3	5.3
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,278	164	1,443	352	1,090
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	62.5	44.0	60.4	55.1	62.2
B) PARTIAL	%	19.7	33.0	21.2	23.2	20.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	17.8	23.0	18.4	21.6	17.3
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	88.4	85.0	88.0	86.9	88.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	27.0	40.9	28.6	36.0	26.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.4	--	11.2	13.6 Q	10.4
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.1	33.7	26.1	27.2	25.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,500	7,200	6,600	9,400	6,200
B) AVERAGE	$	10,100	10,000	10,100	13,200	9,300
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,600	18,200	15,800	19,100	13,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	34.2	27.2	33.4	22.9	36.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	23.2	39.4	25.1	27.2	24.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	32.9	41.9	33.9	41.9	31.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.6	--	6.2	--	6.4
TOTAL	%	39.5	44.5	40.1	47.5	37.7

TABLE 103. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- GENERAL ARTS & SCIENCE, EDUCATION, LAW (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	273	8,500	20.0	--	25.9
2) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,100	7.5	--	9.2
3) VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS	279	9,300	6.3	--	6.9
4) POLICEMEN, FIREFIGHTERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, GUARDS	611	14,600	6.1	18.7	--
5) SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS	233	10,800	5.4	--	6.2
6) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	10,200 Q	4.5 Q	--	5.0 Q
7) PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS (HAIRDRESSERS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS, ETC.)	614	8,900 Q	4.4 Q	--	4.2 Q
8) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	7,700 Q	4.3 Q	--	5.2 Q
9) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	8,900 Q	3.6 Q	--	4.2 Q
10) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	9,500 Q	3.6 Q	--	4.2 Q
OTHER		11,700	34.3	57.9	26.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	25.3	--	31.2
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	20.9	10.7 Q	24.2
3) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	6.5	--	7.3
4) TRANSPORTATION	7	1	6.4	--	7.3
5) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	6.3	15.9 Q	3.1 Q
6) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	4.8	9.3 Q	3.3 Q
OTHER			29.8	50.0	23.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 104. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MASS COMMUNICATIONS

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MASS COMMUNICATIONS

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	656	171	827	527	294
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.1	73.3	73.9	76.3	69.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	67.7	67.9	67.7	71.6	60.8
3) PART-TIME	%	6.4 Q	--	6.2 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	25.9	26.7	26.1	23.7	30.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.0	18.9 Q	15.8	13.8	19.7 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.8 Q	--	6.7 Q	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.2	89.5	90.8	93.1	86.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.8	80.3	86.2	89.2	81.3
A) PERMANENT	%	78.7	71.5	77.2	79.7	73.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	5.6 Q	--	5.2 Q	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	4.2 Q	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	8.8 Q	10.5 Q	9.2	6.9 Q	13.4 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.2 Q	--	4.7 Q	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.2	93.6	93.3	94.4	91.7
2) JUNE 1978	%	97.8	96.2	97.5	97.6	97.1
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.5	21.6 Q	20.7	19.2	23.9 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.8 Q	--	6.8 Q	--	10.8 Q
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.4	6.1 Q	6.3	5.6 Q	7.2 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	575	137	713	470	238
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	54.0	50.8	53.4	50.0	59.7
B) PARTIAL	%	30.9	28.1	30.4	32.6	26.6 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	15.1	21.1 Q	16.3	17.4	13.7 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	85.8	88.5	86.4	89.1	80.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	38.6	31.2	37.2	36.1	38.7
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	18.4	21.1 Q	19.0	19.6	17.3 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	28.2	26.5 Q	27.9	30.7	22.2 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,600	7,500	7,600	8,000	6,800
B) AVERAGE	$	11,300	11,400	11,300	12,700	9,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,100	15,300	17,800	18,600	13,900
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	35.2	21.1 Q	32.4	29.3	38.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.9	33.8	29.8	27.6	34.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	34.1	43.4	35.9	32.2	41.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.6 Q	--	6.3 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	40.7	48.4	42.2	37.9	49.5

TABLE 104. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MASS COMMUNICATIONS (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) WRITERS, JOURNALISTS, TRANSLATORS	335	10,800	12.7	9.3 Q	19.5 Q
2) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	10,400	12.3	12.0 Q	13.1 Q
3) ELECTRIC POWERLINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS	873	16,900 Q	7.8 Q	11.9 Q	--
4) PERFORMING AND AUDIOVISUAL ARTISTS (ACTORS, MUSICIANS, DANCERS, ETC.)	333	11,400 Q	7.3 Q	--	--
5) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	10,200 Q	6.4 Q	6.7 Q	--
6) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	9,100 Q	5.1 Q	--	--
************************************* * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * *************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,900	48.4	52.3	39.7
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	36.9	42.9	25.2 Q
2) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	5	11	13.4	10.7 Q	18.9 Q
3) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	7.5 Q	6.5 Q	--
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	4.5 Q	--	--
************************************* * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * *************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			37.7	36.8	39.1
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Medical and Dental Services (Tables 105 to 107)

Programs most often included in this field are:

Nursing

Miscellaneous medical and dental services (dental hygiene, laboratory science, physiotherapy, radiology)

Between 1974 and 1978, numbers in this, the largest group of college graduates, fluctuated. In an effort to balance supply and demand in the different specialties, many colleges restricted first—year admissions to nursing, while increasing available places in other programs.

This is one field that leads to very specific occupations, so chances of finding jobs related to education are good, and underemployment is minimal. A month after graduation, however, more than one—third were unemployed, which may have had something to do with their tendency to be selective about the location of the job. By June 1978, their employment situation had improved considerably, compared with other college graduates. Not only was their unemployment rate below average, but underemployment was the lowest of all fields. In every aspect of the survey, medical/dental graduates had a more positive outcome than the college norm.

Although the small group of men (6%) earned an average $1,100 (or 9%) more than female graduates, they were also more likely to be dissatisfied with their salaries.

Despite these graduates' relative success in the work world, a high percentage (nearly one—quarter) regretted choosing that program, and one—third planned further study for career purposes. It can be assumed many hoped to obtain a degree.

Part IX of Table 105 shows that the majority of both male and female graduates worked as nurses, therapists, medical or dental technologists or technicians, etc. (C.C.D.O. numbers 313 and 315).

TABLE 105. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	7,431	7,252	7,755	7,911	7,263

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	6,318	1,306	7,624	470	7,121
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	58.5	69.4	60.4	79.4	59.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	46.2	60.4	48.6	75.0	46.8
3) PART-TIME	%	11.5	8.4	11.0	--	11.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	41.5	30.6	39.6	20.6	40.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	11.8	6.5	10.9	--	11.2
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	22.2	12.5	20.5	12.6 Q	21.1
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	7.5	11.6	8.2	--	8.6
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.2	85.7	89.4	93.5	89.1
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	80.8	80.9	80.8	92.4	80.0
A) PERMANENT	%	77.1	76.6	77.0	84.7	76.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	--	3.2
3) PART-TIME	%	8.7	4.5	8.0	--	8.4
4) NOT WORKING	%	9.8	14.3	10.6	6.5 Q	10.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.3	3.4	2.5	--	2.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.3	2.7	3.2	--	3.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.1	8.1	4.8	--	5.0
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	92.5	88.4	91.8	97.9	91.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.9	91.9	95.2	98.8	95.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	36.7	21.5	34.2	18.9	35.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.0	6.7	6.1	--	6.2
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.4 Q	4.2
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	5,107	1,056	6,163	434	5,699
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	86.0	91.4	87.0	81.3	87.3
B) PARTIAL	%	10.5	6.4	9.8	13.1 Q	9.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	3.5	2.2 Q	3.3	--	3.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	95.1	94.2	94.9	93.7	95.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	6.7	3.7	6.2	12.5 Q	5.7
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.3	9.7	11.1	13.8 Q	10.9
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.1	20.4	21.0	21.8	20.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,500	11,000	9,800	10,600	9,700
B) AVERAGE	$	12,700	13,400	12,900	13,900	12,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,400	15,900	15,500	17,400	15,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.3	29.4	25.2	28.1	25.0
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.7	23.2	24.5	19.1	24.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	33.5	33.9	33.6	48.6	32.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.7	5.6	5.7	--	5.7
TOTAL	%	39.3	39.5	39.3	54.8	38.1

TABLE 105. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	13,000	70.1	31.5	73.0
2) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	12,600	20.6	36.4	19.5
3) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	10,500 Q	1.1 Q	--	1.1 Q
4) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,800 Q	0.8 Q	--	0.6 Q
5) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,100 Q	0.7 Q	--	0.7 Q
6) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	8,900 Q	0.7 Q	--	0.7 Q
7) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	13,400 Q	0.6 Q	--	--
8) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	13,000 Q	0.5 Q	--	--
9) PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS	311	11,600 Q	0.5 Q	--	0.6 Q
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,000	4.4	21.3	3.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	88.0	58.1	90.1
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	2.3	--	2.1
3) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	2.0	--	1.7
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	1.3	--	0.9 Q
5) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	1.0 Q	--	1.0 Q
6) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	0.9 Q	--	0.7 Q
OTHER			4.5	18.6	3.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 106. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- NURSING

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	5,795	5,479	5,445	5,260	4,505

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF NURSING

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	4,861	827	5,688	152	5,507
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	55.1	70.0	57.3	74.3	56.8
2) FULL-TIME	%	41.5	61.3	44.4	67.4	43.7
3) PART-TIME	%	12.7	7.8	12.0	--	12.2
4) NOT WORKING	%	44.9	30.0	42.7	25.7 Q	43.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	12.5	7.4	11.8	--	11.9
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	24.3	7.8	21.9	--	22.2
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	8.1	14.9	9.1	--	9.1
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.2	83.5	89.2	93.1	89.1
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	79.9	77.8	79.6	93.1	79.1
A) PERMANENT	%	76.4	73.6	76.0	90.1	75.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	2.9	4.1 Q	3.1	--	3.1
3) PART-TIME	%	9.8	5.5	9.2	--	9.5
4) NOT WORKING	%	9.8	16.5	10.8	--	10.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.0	3.6 Q	2.2	--	2.3
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.4	2.4 Q	3.3	--	3.3
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.1	10.6	5.1	--	5.1
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	91.9	85.1	90.9	94.3	90.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.9	89.4	94.9	97.1	94.9
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	40.1	17.8	37.0	21.2 Q	37.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	5.9	6.6	6.0	--	6.1
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.2	3.0	4.1	--	4.2
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	3,881	643	4,525	142	4,358
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	85.4	93.2	86.5	79.4	86.8
B) PARTIAL	%	11.5	6.4	10.7	--	10.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	3.1	--	2.7	--	2.8
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	95.3	93.5	95.0	96.7	95.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	5.2	2.7 Q	4.8	--	4.7
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.5	12.1	11.6	--	11.3
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.6	25.8	22.2	25.4 Q	22.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,200	11,500	10,300	11,100	10,300
B) AVERAGE	$	12,800	13,400	12,900	14,100	12,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,400	15,700	15,500	17,100	15,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.7	32.5	24.9	25.4 Q	24.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	26.7	24.1	26.3	--	26.6
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	34.4	29.2	33.6	59.5	32.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	4.8	4.9 Q	4.8	--	4.9
TOTAL	%	39.1	34.1	38.4	61.3	37.7

TABLE 106. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- NURSING (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	13,000	92.5	76.8	93.0
2) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	11,100	1.6	--	1.6
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	12,700 Q	0.8 Q	--	0.7 Q
4) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,700 Q	0.7 Q	--	0.7 Q
NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE.	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		9,900	4.4	--	4.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	93.7	78.2	94.0
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	1.6	--	1.2 Q
3) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	0.8 Q	--	0.7 Q
4) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	0.7 Q	--	--
NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE.	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			3.2	--	3.5
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 107. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	1,636	1,773	2,310	2,651	2,758

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,457	478	1,936	317	1,614
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	69.9	68.4	69.5	81.8	67.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	61.9	58.9	61.1	78.6	57.6
3) PART-TIME	%	7.6	9.5	8.1	--	9.1
4) NOT WORKING	%	30.1	31.6	30.5	18.2 Q	33.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	9.3	5.1 Q	8.3	--	8.8
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.2	20.6	16.5	11.9 Q	17.5
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.6	5.8 Q	5.6	--	6.7
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	89.9	89.7	89.8	93.7	89.1
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	84.1	86.2	84.6	92.0	83.1
A) PERMANENT	%	79.2	81.7	79.8	82.1	79.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	3.9 Q	--	3.6	--	3.4 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	4.8	--	4.3	--	4.9
4) NOT WORKING	%	10.1	10.3	10.2	--	10.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	3.3 Q	--	3.3 Q	--	3.2 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	2.7 Q	--	2.9 Q	--	3.0 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.1 Q	3.9 Q	4.0	--	4.8
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	94.4	94.2	94.4	99.6	93.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	95.9	96.1	96.0	99.6	95.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	26.0	27.3	26.3	17.8 Q	28.2
2) JUNE 1978	%	6.3	6.7 Q	6.4	--	6.5
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.1 Q	4.3
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,225	412	1,637	292	1,341
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	88.0	88.5	88.1	82.3	89.3
B) PARTIAL	%	7.2	6.4 Q	7.0	--	6.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	4.8 Q	5.1 Q	4.9	--	4.2 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	94.4	95.4	94.7	92.3	95.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	11.4	5.3 Q	9.8	13.0 Q	9.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.9	6.0 Q	9.7	11.3 Q	9.4
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	19.4	11.7	17.5	20.0 Q	16.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,000	10,400	8,300	10,500	8,000
B) AVERAGE	$	12,400	13,400	12,700	13,800	12,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,500	16,700	15,700	17,600	15,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	26.2	24.5	25.8	29.4	25.1
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	18.4	22.0	19.3	19.4 Q	19.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	30.9	41.2	33.5	43.3	31.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.7	6.6 Q	8.2	--	8.2
TOTAL	%	39.6	47.8	41.7	51.6	39.4

TABLE 107. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS	315	12,700	73.0	51.7	77.6
2) NURSES, THERAPISTS	313	14,400	8.1	--	7.8
3) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	12,900 Q	2.3 Q	--	--
4) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	13,000 Q	2.1 Q	--	--
5) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	10,400 Q	2.0 Q	--	2.3 Q
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		11,400	12.5	29.5	8.9
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	72.3	48.3	77.4
2) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	5.7	--	5.2
3) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	4.3	--	4.8 Q
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	2.6 Q	--	2.6 Q
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	2.5 Q	--	--
6) TRANSPORTATION	7	1	1.9 Q	10.9 Q	--
OTHER			10.7	21.1 Q	8.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Primary Industries (Table 108)

Programs most often included in this field are:

Farm management
Forestry
Horticulture
Resource processing
Wood products technology

Primary industries is one of the few fields where most graduates found work soon after college. Their unemployment rate a month after graduation was unusually low — less than 13%. A plausible explanation is that they graduated in the spring, just at the beginning of the season for agriculture and similar outdoor work.

On the other hand, graduates who were unemployed one month after graduation spent more than seven jobless months looking for work during the next two years.

By June 1978, unemployment had fallen by five percentage points to about 7%, somewhat higher than average for college graduates.

With nearly 60% of full-time workers in directly related jobs (slightly less than for all college graduates) and 15% in unrelated ones, underemployment and job dissatisfaction were a little above average. Yet, the salary ($13,200) was better than for college graduates as a whole, so a lower percentage were unhappy with their earnings.

In this male-dominated field, women fell far behind. Although 98% of the female graduates (more than in most fields) considered it important that their job be related to their education, only half had such a job. While a slightly higher proportion of men were underemployed, women earned 27% (or $3,600) less — another confirmation of the general rule that even with similar qualifications, women get lower-paid jobs. More than a third (35%) of the women wished they had chosen a different program, 13 percentage points higher than men.

This field had the lowest proportion of graduates who contemplated a return to postsecondary studies during the following two years.

Secretarial Arts and Science (Table 109)

Programs most often included in this field are:

- Dicta—typist
- Legal secretary
- Medical secretary

Traditionally this field has had a high concentration of women. Most programs last only one or two years and lead to low—paying jobs. The average salary was the lowest of all college graduates: 90% of them were earning at least $500 less than the college average.

These graduates had better luck finding jobs than most, but their chance of being underemployed was also greater. Possibly because employers tend to favour college graduates for typing or clerical jobs for which a secondary school diploma was once sufficient, 41% of those working full—time were defined as underemployed. The group described as "lawyers and other law occupations" (C.C.D.O. 234) should be interpreted as meaning legal secretaries.

TABLE 108. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	1,225	1,292	1,527	1,481	1,777

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,111	72	1,183	1,034	141
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	94.8	81.1	84.6	87.2	64.6
2) FULL-TIME	%	82.3	75.4	81.9	84.9	59.3
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	15.2	--	15.4	12.8	35.4 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.7 Q	--	2.8 Q	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	9.1	--	9.4	7.9	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.3 Q	--	3.3 Q	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.1	96.7	91.4	92.1	85.6
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	89.1	90.6	89.2	90.3	80.7
A) PERMANENT	%	55.3	58.9	55.5	54.3	64.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	16.9	28.4 Q	17.6	18.0	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	8.9	--	8.6	7.9	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.6 Q	--	5.2 Q	5.1 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	96.7	96.7	96.7	97.8	88.4
2) JUNE 1978	%	93.4	100.0	98.5	98.9	96.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	12.3	--	12.5	10.8	26.9 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	7.5	--	7.2	6.8	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	7.3	--	7.3	7.5	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	990	65	1,055	934	114
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	59.4	51.3 Q	58.8	60.2	49.1 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	25.4	34.4 Q	26.1	25.9	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	15.2	--	15.2	13.9	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	91.6	89.8	91.5	90.8	97.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	30.2	--	28.4	28.7	27.3 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	15.9	--	16.1	16.0	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.0	31.7 Q	25.5	23.6	36.3 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,900	7,700	7,800	8,200	6,400
B) AVERAGE	$	13,100	13,500	13,200	13,500	9,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,500	18,100	20,100	20,700	14,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.6	--	18.5	16.9	29.7 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.0	34.5 Q	24.6	23.2	35.0 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	21.1	34.7 Q	21.9	23.1	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	3.2 Q	--	3.4 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	24.3	41.0 Q	25.3	26.1	--

TABLE 108. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (CONCLUDED)

(X) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) FARMERS	711	13,400	15.6	17.5	--
2) FARMING AND HORTICULTURAL WORKERS	718	11,300	15.2	15.2	--
3) FORESTRY AND LOGGING WORKERS	751	14,100	10.6	10.7	--
4) AGRICULTURALISTS, BIOLOGISTS, LIFE SCIENCES TECHNOLOGISTS	213	13,400	8.0	8.1	--
5) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,400 Q	5.6 Q	5.6 Q	--
6) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	14,700 Q	4.7 Q	5.1 Q	--
7) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,300 Q	3.5 Q	3.6 Q	--
8) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	14,100 Q	3.3 Q	--	--
9) CONTRUCTICN WORKERS	878	13,100 Q	3.1 Q	3.5 Q	--
10) POLICEMEN, FIREFIGHTERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, GUARDS	611	14,300 Q	2.9 Q	3.3 Q	--
OTHER		12,300	27.5	24.3	55.3 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) FARMS (EXCEPT EXPERIMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL)	1	2	24.9	27.2	--
2) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	18.6	19.1	--
3) WHOLESALE TRADE	8	1	7.2	7.5	--
4) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.8 Q	5.3 Q	--
5) FORESTRY SERVICES	2	2	5.7 Q	6.3 Q	--
6) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	4.0 Q	--	--
OTHER			33.8	31.7	48.9 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 109. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SECRETARIAL ARTS & SCIENCE

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	1,971	2,074	2,114	2,131	2,233

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF SECRETARIAL ARTS & SCIENCE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	2,165	22 Q	2,188	--	2,155
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	74.4	--	74.4	--	74.1
2) FULL-TIME	%	64.1	--	64.1	--	64.1
3) PART-TIME	%	8.7	--	8.6	--	8.7
4) NOT WORKING	%	25.6	--	25.6	--	25.9
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.4	--	4.4	--	4.5
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	14.5	--	14.6	--	14.8
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	6.7	--	6.6	--	6.7
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.7	91.1 Q	90.7	--	90.8
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	85.9	91.1 Q	85.9	--	86.0
A) PERMANENT	%	81.8	91.1 Q	81.9	--	81.9
B) TEMPORARY	%	3.3	--	3.3	--	3.4
3) PART-TIME	%	3.8	--	3.8	--	3.8
4) NOT WORKING	%	9.3	--	9.3	--	9.2
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.5 Q	--	1.5 Q	--	1.5 Q
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.9	--	3.9	--	3.7
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.9	--	3.9	--	4.0
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	93.3	100.0 Q	93.4	--	93.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.1	91.1 Q	96.1	--	96.0
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.3	--	20.4	--	20.6
2) JUNE 1978	%	5.7	--	5.6	--	5.4
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.2	--	5.1	--	5.2
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,860	20 Q	1,880	--	1,853
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	67.8	--	67.6	--	67.8
B) PARTIAL	%	24.2	--	24.4	--	24.2
C) NOT RELATED	%	8.0	--	8.0	--	8.0
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.7	--	87.5	--	87.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	40.7	--	40.9	--	41.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	8.6	--	8.5	--	8.0
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.3	--	21.2	--	21.1
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,500	7,700 Q	6,600	--	6,500
B) AVERAGE	$	9,100	9,200 Q	9,100	--	9,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	11,800	15,100 Q	11,800	--	11,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	22.1	--	22.1	--	22.2
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	30.3	--	30.3	--	30.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	22.8	--	22.6	--	22.7
B) OTHER REASONS	%	4.8	--	4.7	--	4.8
TOTAL	%	27.5	--	27.4	--	27.5

TABLE 109. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- SECRETARIAL ARTS & SCIENCE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	411	9,100	66.0	--	66.5
2) FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS	413	8,500	10.1	--	9.8
3) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	9,400	4.1	--	[illegible].9
4) GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS	419	10,500	4.0	--	4.0
5) POSTAL WORKERS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, RECEPTIONISTS, MESSENGERS	417	8,500 Q	3.0 Q	--	3.1 Q
6) LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS	234	10,500 Q	2.0 Q	--	2.1 Q
************************************* * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * *************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		8,900	10.8	--	10.6
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	25.0	--	25.3
2) HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	10	2	13.1	--	13.3
3) FINANCE INDUSTRIES	9	1	7.7	--	7.8
4) EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES	10	1	7.6	--	7.4
5) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	6.9	--	6.8
6) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	3.9	--	4.0
OTHER			35.8	--	35.4
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Technologies (Tables 110 to 115)

This field includes five major groups, each with a variety of programs:

- Architecture (cartography; civil, construction and structural technology)
- Chemical technology (industrial chemistry; plastics, biochemical, and textile technology)
- Electronic and electrical technology (avionics; telecommunications; audiovisual and control systems technology)
- Mechanical technology (aircraft maintenance; auto and heavy equipment technology; marine engineering; refrigeration and air conditioning)
- Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies (instrumentation, marine, food, mining, and metallurgical technology)

Together the technologies accounted for the second largest group of college graduates. Numbers changed little from 1974 to 1976, but increased significantly in the following two years. Usually, if engineers are in demand, so are the technologists and technicians who make up their support staff. Canada's ratio of technologists to engineers has always been low, and although it improved during the 1970s, is still below that of many other industrialized countries. Demand, however, varies, depending on the type of technology and geographic region.

One month after graduation the employment picture for this field was brighter than most, with 75% working, the bulk of them full-time. By June 1978, 93% had jobs and the 5% unemployment rate was below average. But the proportion of full-time workers in jobs directly related to their college programs (55%) was not as high as among all college graduates; 12% had jobs which had nothing to do with their studies.

Underemployment among those with one- or two-year diplomas was almost twice as high (33%) as among those from three- or four-year programs (17%).

This field is an exception to the general tendency for graduates of longer programs to be rewarded with higher pay. Those who took three- or four-year programs earned slightly less on average than graduates of shorter programs. However, compared with college diplomas overall, these salaries were high. The annual average of $13,800 for all technology graduates was equalled only by data processing. Salaries of more than $14,000 put graduates in mechanical and chemical technologies at the top of the college scale, and ahead of many university graduates with bachelor's degrees.

As usual, the small number (less than 10%) of female graduates suffered financially. With their salaries averaging $11,200 (almost $3,000 less than for men), they ranked slightly below the norm for college women. Not surprisingly, 30% wished they had chosen a different field.

TABLE 110. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TECHNOLOGIES

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:						
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	3,575	3,412	3,587	4,042	4,609

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TECHNOLOGIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	3,140	1,132	4,273	3,852	407
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	76.2	72.4	75.2	76.0	67.3
2) FULL-TIME	%	71.7	70.2	71.3	72.1	62.7
3) PART-TIME	%	3.6	1.8 Q	3.1	3.1	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	23.8	27.6	24.8	24.0	32.7
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	15.1	18.3	16.0	15.7	19.0
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.1	9.7 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	93.8	91.6	93.2	93.8	87.3
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	91.6	90.3	91.2	92.1	83.2
A) PERMANENT	%	81.1	79.1	80.6	81.5	71.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.7	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.7 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	1.8 Q	--	1.5 Q	1.2 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	6.2	8.4	6.8	6.2	12.7 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	1.4 Q	--	1.2 Q	1.3 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.5	4.8	3.9	3.6	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	1.3 Q	2.9 Q	1.7	1.3 Q	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	95.6	94.7	95.4	95.9	90.3
2) JUNE 1978	%	98.7	97.1	98.3	98.7	94.5
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	20.3	23.5	21.2	20.8	25.5
2) JUNE 1978	%	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.9	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.9	5.7
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	2,877	1,022	3,899	3,548	338
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	54.9	54.2	54.7	55.2	49.5
B) PARTIAL	%	32.3	37.3	33.6	33.0	39.6
C) NOT RELATED	%	12.9	8.5	11.7	11.8	10.9 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	89.4	83.9	87.9	88.0	87.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	33.1	17.0	28.9	29.1	27.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.7	11.8	13.2	13.1	14.0 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.4	22.1	22.3	22.7	17.6 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,900	10,000	9,900	10,200	7,200
B) AVERAGE	$	13,800	13,700	13,800	14,000	11,200
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,500	18,600	19,200	19,400	15,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.9	19.4	21.2	21.1	22.1
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.7	25.5	24.9	24.4	29.5
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	34.7	42.0	36.6	36.0	42.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	3.1	5.1	3.7	3.6	--
TOTAL	%	37.8	47.1	40.3	39.6	46.9

TABLE 110. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TECHNOLOGIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	13,500	26.2	26.9	19.1 Q
2) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	15,100	7.0	7.4	--
3) ELECTRIC POWERLINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS	873	14,400	6.1	6.5	--
4) ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS	853	14,100	5.8	6.2	--
5) MECHANICS	858	14,000	5.4	6.0	--
6) CONTRUCTION WORKERS	878	14,100	4.7	5.2	--
7) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,300	4.7	4.6	--
8) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	13,700	3.9	3.4	--
9) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	15,300	3.5	3.4	--
10) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	11,500	2.9	1.3 Q	20.2
OTHER		13,600	29.8	29.1	33.4
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	13.5	12.6	22.8
2) GENERAL CONTRACTORS	6	1	6.9	7.1	--
3) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	6.1	5.6	11.9 Q
4) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	6.1	6.2	--
5) MACHINERY INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)	5	14	5.1	5.3	--
6) ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	5	16	4.6	4.9	--
OTHER			57.7	58.3	52.3
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 111. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ARCHITECTURE

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	287	203	318	432	437

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ARCHITECTURE

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	114	145	260	244	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	77.1	73.8	75.3	73.6	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	74.7	72.4	73.4	72.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	26.2	24.7 Q	26.4 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	18.5 Q	16.3 Q	17.3 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	97.6	90.4	93.6	93.7	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	95.2	86.1	90.1	90.1	--
A) PERMANENT	%	90.0	66.2	76.7	76.6	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	12.8 Q	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	97.3	97.5	97.4	97.2	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	98.8	98.9	98.9	98.8	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	--	24.3 Q	22.7 Q	24.3 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	--	5.9 Q	4.4 Q	4.4 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	109	125	234	219	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	51.9 Q	51.2	51.6	50.6	--
B) PARTIAL	%	--	36.0	30.1	30.0 Q	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	18.3 Q	19.5 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.9	86.8	89.7	89.9	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	36.1 Q	14.4 Q	25.0 Q	26.7 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	26.3 Q	25.1 Q	24.4 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,500	8,800	9,300	9,300	--
B) AVERAGE	$	12,300	12,700	12,500	12,400	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,700	16,400	16,000	15,900	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	21.6 Q	23.7 Q	23.7 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	--	26.4 Q	24.6 Q	26.2 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	--	49.5	35.5	33.6	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	--	51.1	36.3	34.6	--

TABLE III. COLLEGE GRADUATES — FIELD OF STUDY -- ARCHITECTURE (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	12,500	51.9	49.6	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER		12,500	48.1	50.4	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	22.2 Q	20.4 Q	--
2) GENERAL CONTRACTORS	6	1	15.3 Q	15.7 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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OTHER			62.5	63.9	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 112. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	497	354	363	410	450

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	149	93	243	192	50 Q
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	65.0	69.2	66.6	66.1	67.6 Q
2) FULL-TIME	%	54.8	67.0	59.5	57.1	67.6 Q
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	35.0 Q	30.8 Q	33.4	33.9	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	21.6 Q	24.2 Q	22.6 Q	24.9 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	90.3	91.2	90.7	89.3	95.9 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	86.7	91.2	88.4	86.4	95.9 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	78.2	84.6	80.7	79.0	86.5 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	92.4	95.6	93.7	94.3	90.9 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	96.2	97.8	96.8	97.0	95.9 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	29.7 Q	27.7 Q	28.9	29.9 Q	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	3.9 Q	2.8 Q	3.5 Q	3.5 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	129	85	215	166	48 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	62.1	44.7	55.3	61.3	--
B) PARTIAL	%	27.4 Q	50.3	36.4	32.7 Q	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	88.1	71.1	81.3	84.4	70.4 Q
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	30.4 Q	--	20.4 Q	19.4 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	15.1 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	--	19.8 Q	19.4 Q	21.2 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,000	10,300	10,100	11,500	8,000 Q
B) AVERAGE	$	14,500	13,800	14,200	14,900	11,200 Q
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,700	18,500	19,400	19,600	15,400 Q
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	--	29.7 Q	21.7 Q	21.2 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	34.0 Q	26.7 Q	31.1	28.3 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	37.8 Q	58.1	45.9	51.8	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	37.8 Q	67.8	49.7	55.5	--

TABLE 112. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	13,500	42.8	42.7	--
2) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	15,600 Q	17.1 Q	18.8 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		14,400	40.1	38.5 Q	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	5	19	17.8 Q	19.8 Q	--
************************************ * NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. * ************************************	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			82.2	80.2	91.2 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 113. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ELECTRONIC & ELECTRIC TECHNOLOGIES

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	1,099	1,080	1,052	1,086	1,228

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF ELECTRONIC & ELECTRIC TECHNOLOGIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	892	254	1,147	1,113	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	68.2	67.5	68.0	68.4	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	63.4	66.7	64.1	64.7	--
3) PART-TIME	%	3.6 Q	--	2.8 Q	2.9 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	31.8	32.5	32.0	31.6	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	7.2 Q	--	6.3	6.0	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	19.3	22.2	20.0	19.8	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	5.3 Q	7.4 Q	5.8	5.7 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	93.9	93.4	93.8	93.6	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	92.2	92.6	92.3	92.0	--
A) PERMANENT	%	81.1	88.1	82.7	82.8	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	8.8	--	7.7	7.6	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	6.1 Q	6.6 Q	6.2	6.4	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.3 Q	--	3.9 Q	4.0 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	94.7	92.6	94.2	94.3	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	99.7	96.7	99.1	99.0	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	28.0	27.1	27.8	27.4	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	5.8 Q	--	5.3 Q	5.4 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	822	236	1,058	1,024	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	52.1	49.6	51.5	52.4	--
B) PARTIAL	%	31.8	45.8	35.0	33.9	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	16.1	--	13.5	13.7	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	89.4	87.7	89.0	88.9	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	34.3	17.2	30.5	30.4	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	15.8	8.3 Q	14.1	14.0	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	20.8	18.6	20.3	20.4	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,300	11,500	10,400	10,500	--
B) AVERAGE	$	13,700	14,500	13,900	14,000	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,800	19,000	18,000	18,100	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.3	16.7	22.6	22.8	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	23.5	14.6 Q	21.5	21.6	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	38.7	33.1	37.5	37.9	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	3.7 Q	3.8 Q	--
TOTAL	%	41.7	39.4	41.2	41.7	--

TABLE 113. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- ELECTRONIC & ELECTRIC TECHNOLOGIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	14,000	22.8	23.3	--
2) ELECTRIC POWERLINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS	873	14,600	17.1	17.2	--
3) ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS	853	13,900	15.0	15.2	--
4) MECHANICS	858	13,300 Q	6.1 Q	6.3 Q	--
5) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	14,600 Q	4.6 Q	4.2 Q	--
6) MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS	218	13,100 Q	4.4 Q	4.2 Q	--
7) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	13,200 Q	3.9 Q	3.8 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		13,600	26.1	25.8	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) COMMUNICATIONS	7	3	17.2	17.0	--
2) ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	5	16	12.4	12.5	--
3) ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	7	4	8.8	9.1	--
4) MACHINERY INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)	5	14	7.7	7.6	--
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	5.8 Q	5.6 Q	--
6) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	11	1	5.0 Q	5.1 Q	--
OTHER			43.1	43.1	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 114. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGIES

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	392	294	574	617	789

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	620	96	717	704	--
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	78.6	74.0	77.9	77.5	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	72.1	67.5	71.5	71.0	--
3) PART-TIME	%	6.5 Q	--	6.4 Q	6.6 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	21.4	26.0 Q	22.1	22.5	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	4.9 Q	5.0 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.6	--	12.4	12.6	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	4.8 Q	--	4.8 Q	4.8 Q	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	94.1	95.5	94.3	94.2	--
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	92.1	95.5	92.5	92.4	--
A) PERMANENT	%	80.3	87.6	81.3	81.0	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.3 Q	--	7.3 Q	7.5 Q	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	5.9 Q	--	5.7 Q	5.8 Q	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	95.2	95.7	95.2	95.2	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	99.5	97.9	99.3	99.3	--
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	17.5	22.7 Q	18.2	18.5	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	5.4 Q	--	5.0 Q	5.1 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	6.4	--	6.2	6.2	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	571	91	663	651	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	53.5	39.2	51.4	50.4	--
B) PARTIAL	%	35.7	51.8	38.0	38.8	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	10.9 Q	--	10.6	10.8	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.6	79.7	86.5	86.4	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	39.1	--	35.7	35.5	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	15.4	--	15.5	15.8	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.7	24.7 Q	22.1	22.5	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,000	10,100	9,400	9,500	--
B) AVERAGE	$	14,300	14,100	14,300	14,300	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,200	18,900	19,900	20,000	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	22.8	21.8 Q	22.6	22.3	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.3	28.5 Q	27.5	27.7	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	28.7	43.6	30.8	29.4	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	32.0	52.6	34.9	33.6	--

TABLE 114. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) MECHANICS	858	14,300	16.9	17.3	--
2) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	14,800	12.8	13.1	--
3) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	15,300 Q	9.5 Q	9.4 Q	--
4) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	14,700 Q	7.4 Q	7.6 Q	--
5) ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS	853	14,100 Q	6.0 Q	5.4 Q	--
6) METAL MACHINISTS	831	15,200 Q	5.3 Q	5.4 Q	--
7) ELECTRIC POWERLINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS	873	15,300 Q	5.0 Q	5.1 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		13,400	37.1	36.7	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	12.5	12.0	--
2) MACHINERY INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)	5	14	10.2	10.4	--
3) TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES	5	15	7.6 Q	7.7 Q	--
4) WHOLESALE TRADE	8	1	7.1 Q	7.2 Q	--
5) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	6.0 Q	6.2 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			56.6	56.5	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 115. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	1,300	1,481	1,280	1,497	1,705

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	1,363	542	1,905	1,597	299
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	81.5	74.6	79.6	82.1	66.0
2) FULL-TIME	%	78.4	72.2	76.7	79.5	61.1
3) PART-TIME	%	2.3 Q	--	2.2 Q	1.9 Q	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	18.5	25.4	20.4	17.9	34.0
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	2.2 Q	3.1 Q	2.5 Q	2.5 Q	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	12.9	16.8	14.0	12.9	20.6 Q
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.3 Q	5.5 Q	3.9	2.6 Q	10.9 Q
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	93.5	90.4	92.6	94.3	83.9
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	91.3	89.2	90.7	93.0	78.3
A) PERMANENT	%	81.1	75.8	79.6	81.9	67.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.4	10.6	8.3	8.2	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	6.5	9.6	7.4	5.7	16.1 Q
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	3.4 Q	5.4 Q	3.9	3.0 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	3.4 Q	2.4 Q	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	96.7	94.5	96.1	97.4	89.1
2) JUNE 1978	%	98.0	96.6	97.6	98.4	93.2
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	15.7	21.1	17.2	15.8	25.9
2) JUNE 1978	%	4.5 Q	6.4 Q	5.1	4.1 Q	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.3	6.6 Q
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	1,244	483	1,727	1,486	234
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	56.8	61.9	58.2	59.1	51.8
B) PARTIAL	%	32.3	28.2	31.2	30.4	37.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	10.9	9.9	10.6	10.5	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	89.9	84.3	88.4	88.1	89.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	29.6	20.0	27.0	26.7	28.2 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.3	13.8	12.0	11.3	15.5 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	23.9	22.7	23.6	24.2	19.3 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,700	9,000	9,500	10,400	7,000
B) AVERAGE	$	13,700	13,600	13,700	14,000	10,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,100	18,900	19,800	20,000	15,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	20.1	17.8	19.5	19.1	22.3 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	23.5	29.9	25.3	24.1	31.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	35.8	41.2	37.3	36.3	43.9
B) OTHER REASONS	%	3.8 Q	3.9 Q	3.8	3.5 Q	--
TOTAL	%	39.6	45.1	41.1	39.8	49.8

TABLE 115. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- MISCELLANEOUS ENGINEERING & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS	216	13,300	31.2	33.0	29.3 Q
2) CONTRUCTION WORKERS	878	14,500	8.2	9.5	--
3) ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	214	15,600	8.0	9.0	--
4) ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS	331	10,900	5.5	--	29.3
5) SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS	113	14,700	5.1	4.8	--
6) MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)	117	13,700	4.2	4.3 Q	--
7) SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)	513	8,900	4.1	3.5 Q	--
8) PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS	211	13,600 Q	2.5 Q	2.3 Q	--
9) MECHANICS	858	14,600 Q	2.0 Q	2.3 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		14,000	29.2	29.5	27.0 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	10	5	20.8	19.8	27.5 Q
2) GENERAL CONTRACTORS	6	1	11.6	12.4	--
3) LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	11	3	6.0	6.1	--
4) PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	11	2	5.1	5.5	--
5) RETAIL TRADE	8	2	5.0	3.4 Q	15.1 Q
6) MINERAL FUELS	4	2	3.9	4.1 Q	--
OTHER			47.6	48.7	42.0
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Transportation (Table 116)

Programs most often included in this field are:

Aviation
Marine navigation
Nautical science
Pilotage

This was the smallest group of college graduates. Those from three– or four–year programs (about 20%) outdid most other graduates on several counts. The percentage who found jobs within a month of graduation was higher than for all other college programs and all university fields except dentistry. Yet they also topped the list with 59% wishing they had chosen a different program, and nearly 73% planning to continue their postsecondary education. Those from one– or two–year programs stood out with an underemployment rate of 59%, higher than all other college graduates and all university graduates except for those with bachelor's degrees in philosophy. Salaries were above average for college graduates, but a larger proportion were dissatisfied with their earnings (32% versus 25%).

TABLE 116. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TRANSPORTATION

I) TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1974-1978:	UNIT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
8 PROVINCES (EXCLUDING QUEBEC & BRITISH COLUMBIA)	NO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF 1976 GRADUATES OF TRANSPORTATION

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
II) TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY	NO.	233	57	290	256	33 Q
III) EMPLOYMENT STATUS ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	65.2	92.0	70.5	68.4	--
2) FULL-TIME	%	64.6	84.1	68.5	67.9	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	34.8	--	29.5	31.6	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	26.3 Q	--	21.9 Q	23.0 Q	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
IV) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978 (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) WORKING (2)	%	91.9	87.2	91.0	90.4	95.3 Q
2) FULL-TIME (3)	%	86.2	87.2	86.4	85.3	95.3 Q
A) PERMANENT	%	79.1	83.2	79.9	77.9	95.3 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) NOT WORKING	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) ACCEPTED JOB TO START IN FUTURE	%	--	--	--	--	--
6) LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
7) NOT LOOKING FOR JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
V) LABOUR FORCE (AS % OF TOTAL IN 1978 SURVEY)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	95.7	100.0	96.5	96.1	100.0 Q
2) JUNE 1978	%	99.0	92.1	97.6	97.3	100.0 Q
VI) UNEMPLOYMENT (AS % OF LABOUR FORCE)						
1) ONE MONTH AFTER GRADUATION	%	31.9	--	27.0	28.8	--
2) JUNE 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--
VII) GRADUATES IN III) 6) -- AVERAGE TIME OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR JOB IN TWO YEARS SINCE GRADUATION	MONTHS	7.1 Q	--	6.9 Q	7.3 Q	--
VIII) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, JUNE 1978	NO.	200	49	250	218	31 Q
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	58.3	36.2 Q	53.8	57.4	--
B) PARTIAL	%	21.9 Q	45.6 Q	26.7	27.5 Q	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	19.9 Q	--	19.5 Q	15.0 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.5	86.4	91.3	91.0	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	59.2	--	52.7	51.9	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	20.3 Q	--	21.7 Q	21.8 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,100	6,500	8,700	9,700	--
B) AVERAGE	$	13,400	14,000	13,600	14,000	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,700	20,000	20,600	20,800	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	30.6 Q	36.0 Q	31.7	31.2	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	33.7	58.8 Q	38.7	34.9	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	21.4 Q	68.0 Q	30.6	30.0	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	30.9 Q	72.5	39.2	39.8	--

TABLE 116. COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FIELD OF STUDY -- TRANSPORTATION (CONCLUDED)

IX) MOST FREQUENT OCCUPATIONS (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	C.C.D.O. CODE NO.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
		$	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) AIR TRANSPORT WORKERS (PILOTS, NAVIGATORS, FLIGHT ENGINEERS, ETC.)	911	14,500 Q	23.1 Q	26.5 Q	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER		13,400	76.9	73.5	100.0 Q
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

X) MOST FREQUENT INDUSTRIES (GRADUATES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)	S.I.C. DIVISION	S.I.C. MAJOR GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1) TRANSPORTATION	7	1	41.6	41.3	--
* NUMBERS IN OTHER INDUSTRIES NOT * * LARGE ENOUGH TO BE RELIABLE. *	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER			58.4	58.7	--
TOTAL			100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE FULL-TIME/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

(3) INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND A SMALL PERCENTAGE WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

SECTION VII

Provincial Comparison by Major Field of Study

This section shows provincial comparisons of selected items for the following major fields of study:

University Fields

Business, management, and commerce
Education
Fine and applied arts
Humanities
Social sciences
Agriculture and biological sciences
Engineering and applied science
Health professions
Mathematics and physical sciences
General (no specialization)

College Fields

Business, management, and commerce
Community service and social welfare
Data processing and computer science
Fine, applied, and performing arts
Mass communications
Medical and dental services
Primary industries
Secretarial arts and science
Technologies
Transportation

Standard tables showing detailed provincial data for major fields are also available, as are results for some individual fields with numbers large enough to ensure statistical reliability. Unfortunately, space limitations prevented inclusion of such complete data in this report, but they can be provided for a small charge (at cost). Address requests to:

Projections Section,
Education, Science and Culture Division,
Statistics Canada,
16—A, Coats Bldg.,
Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Telephone: (613) 995—9685

Table 117. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Business, management and commerce

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	80	47	371	218	167 Q	2,584	251	198	626	375	5,030
Male	No.	76	39	291	172	--	2,109	202	155	514	310	4,087
Female	No.	--	8 Q	80	46	--	473	49	39	110	60 Q	926
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	5.6	13.9	12.2	9.0	10.1 Q	6.8	7.0	7.0	9.4	7.0	7.6
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	95.4	100.0	90.3	97.0	--	94.2	93 4	97.3	91.7	90.8	92.9
2) June 1978	%	96.7	100.0	94.9	96.8	99.1 Q	98.4	97.1	98.1	96.2	97.7	97.5
Male	%	96.6	100.0	95.5	97.9	--	99.3	99.1	97.6	96.8	98.4	98.2
Female	%	--	100.0 Q	92.8	92.8	--	94.4	89.0	100.0	93.5 Q	94.3 Q	94.4
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	29.7	26.3	32.4	22.0	--	24.5	16.9	13.9	20.4	30.5	23.9
2) June 1978	%	9.4 Q	--	12.9	6.3 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Male	%	10.0 Q	--	13.8 Q	7.9 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Job search[2]	Months	3.6	--	7.2	6.1 Q	--	3.8 Q	--	--	--	2.8 Q	4.4
Male	Months	3.5	--	7.1	6.3 Q	--	3.9 Q	--	--	--	--	4.5 Q
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1 Q
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	71	43	296	196	166 Q	2,407	235	185	572	332	4,596
Male	No.	66	35	234	153	--	1,977	196	146	476	277	3,761
Female	No.	--	8 Q	61	42	--	430	39	36	95 Q	51 Q	822
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	54.4	60.6	45.8	47.0	--	47.3	49.0	46.8	46.3	44.6	47.1
Male	%	54.2	55.7	42.1	43.1	--	43.3	48.6	45.9	48.4	44.6	44.7
Female	%	--	--	59.8 Q	60.3 Q	--	65.7 Q	50.9 Q	52.5 Q	--	--	58.5
B) Not related	%	--	--	15.6 Q	--	--	8.4 Q	15.3 Q	--	--	9.1 Q	8.9
Male	%	--	--	15.2 Q	--	--	9.3 Q	16.9 Q	--	--	--	9.2
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5 Q
2) Underemployment	%	32.2	23.3 Q	30.4	29.7	--	27.3	27.5	35.2	24.4	25.9	27.6
Male	%	29.4	--	26.9	25.8	--	26.0	28.3	29.9	22.9	25.6 Q	26.2
Female	%	--	--	43.7 Q	43.5 Q	--	--	--	51.5 Q	--	--	34.0
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	14.0	--	14.4 Q	11.7 Q	--	10.7 Q	11.5 Q	--	9.6 Q	16.0 Q	11.4
Male	%	15.0	--	13.9 Q	10.4 Q	--	10.6 Q	13.2 Q	--	--	15.6 Q	11.4
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9 Q
4) Average annual salary	$	15,100	14,700	14,000	14,300	14,900 Q	16,400	14,800	16,800	16,500	15,700	15,900
Male	$	15,200	15,200	14,300	14,300	--	16,700	15,100	17,300	17,000	16,100	16,200
Female	$	--	9,700 Q	12,300	14,700	--	15,200 Q	13,600	15,400	14,900 Q	14,900 Q	14,600
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	12.0 Q	--	16.6	12.6 Q	--	13.9 Q	15.8 Q	10.8 Q	21.0	19.8 Q	15.6
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	40.4	34.0	45.3	35.8	--	43.1	42.0	30.9	42.1	28.4	41.6

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 118. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Education

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	360	85	598	756	220 Q	6,278	579	649	1,893	1,101	12,769
Male	No.	193	37	245	285	162 Q	2,713	242	307	655	362	5,266
Female	No.	164	46	351	470	--	3,551	335	332	1,234	735	7,458
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	25.2	25.2	19.6	31.1	13.3 Q	16.6	16.1	23.0	28.4	20.7	19.2
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	94.1	97.1	95.5	94.8	95.8 Q	95.7	94.2	94.4	93.2	92.6	94.8
2) June 1978	%	99.3	95.5	96.9	96.9	97.1 Q	96.9	96.7	95.6	94.4	93.0	96.2
Male	%	100.0	100.0	97.5	97.8	--	98.5	99.2	100.0	97.2	95.6	98.3
Female	%	98.6	91.9	96.5	96.3	--	95.7	94.8	91.5	92.8	91.8	94.8
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	30.2	32.3	48.4	21.9	--	37.6	10.0	15.8	22.7	27.7	31.1
2) June 1978	%	7.0	--	11.2	6.3	--	4.0 Q	--	4.5 Q	--	4.5 Q	4.6
Male	%	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Female	%	8.1	--	14.0	9.0	--	4.9 Q	--	5.2 Q	--	5.4 Q	5.4
IV) Job search[2]	Months	7.8	4.4 Q	6.0	6.7	--	4.1	4.4 Q	3.7	2.5	3.6	4.4
Male	Months	7.1	--	6.1	4.9 Q	--	3.2 Q	--	--	--	4.6 Q	4.0
Female	Months	8.7	4.5 Q	5.9	7.5	--	4.7	4.4 Q	2.8 Q	2.2	3.2	4.6
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	328	69	478	659	183 Q	5,349	515	571	1,656	894	10,917
Male	No.	178	35	209	269	--	2,433	221	291	600	318	4,747
Female	No.	148	33	268	388	--	2,903	293	271	1,054	573	6,137
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	67.6	68.3	65.6	70.3	--	61.5	65.5	68.5	67.9	73.4	64.5
Male	%	69.4	64.2	67.2	69.2	--	57.7	65.5	66.1	67.0	68.4	61.7
Female	%	66.0	72.7	64.3	70.9	--	64.6	65.6	71.4	68.4	76.1	66.6
B) Not related	%	6.3	17.0 Q	11.2	8.8	--	15.0	7.5	5.5 Q	7.6	7.6 Q	11.7
Male	%	6.9	--	12.2 Q	5.3 Q	--	17.0	--	6.5 Q	7.5 Q	--	12.8
Female	%	5.6 Q	--	10.5 Q	11.1	--	13.4 Q	7.4 Q	--	7.6 Q	7.0 Q	10.8
2) Underemployment	%	33.8	--	32.8	51.5	--	19.6	38.4	43.8	27.0	32.0	26.8
Male	%	25.3	--	35.4	41.5	--	22.1	30.9	47.4	30.1	36.7	27.3
Female	%	44.3	--	30.8	58.3	--	17.6	44.2	39.7	25.3	29.4	26.5
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	7.6	--	11.1	8.2	--	9.8	8.1	7.7	10.3	9.1	9.3
Male	%	9.4	--	10.6 Q	5.6 Q	--	11.2 Q	10.0 Q	9.0 Q	10.4 Q	11.8 Q	10.3
Female	%	5.4 Q	--	11.5 Q	9.9	--	8.7 Q	6.7 Q	6.7 Q	10.2	7.5 Q	8.7
4) Average annual salary	$	16,400	13,500	13,600	16,400	15,700 Q	15,100	18,400	16,300	15,300	15,900	15,400
Male	$	17,300	13,500	14,100	17,300	--	16,000	19,600	16,900	16,300	17,900	16,400
Female	$	15,600	13,400	13,200	15,900	--	14,600	17,500	15,800	14,900	15,400	14,900
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	17.4	21.4	26.3	19.3	--	24.8	18.8	21.3	21.1	27.6	23.7
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	50.3	50.8	49.2	42.0	--	53.4	52.9	40.5	37.8	44.5	48.4

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 119. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study — Fine and applied arts

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	13	--	38 Q	55	--	1,254	122	98	204	230	2,115
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	430	38	40	84 Q	115	767
Female	No.	11	--	25 Q	44	--	823	83	57	119	114	1,338
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	0.9	--	1.2 Q	2.3	--	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.2
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	72.3 Q	--	89.1 Q	88.0	--	85.4	79.4	80.6	85.0	80.3	84.4
2) June 1978	%	84.6	--	94.5 Q	88.5	--	93.8	93.2	86.2	91.9	88.7	92.7
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	90.6 Q	100.0	87.4 Q	91.6 Q	89.0	91.4
Female	%	82.2 Q	--	91.8 Q	85.6	--	95.5	90.0	85.3	92.1	88.4	93.5
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	22.1 Q	35.9 Q	33.5 Q	25.8 Q	18.9 Q	24.2
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	16.8 Q	22.2 Q	--	--	16.0 Q	14.3
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	20.4 Q	--	--	--	--	17.0
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	8.1 Q	5.2 Q	5.4 Q	--	--	6.9
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4 Q
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5 Q	--	--	6.7
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	7 Q	--	31 Q	38	--	773	80	61	156	129	1,350
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	272 Q	30 Q	30 Q	75 Q	69 Q	530
Female	No.	6 Q	--	21 Q	30	--	501	50	31 Q	81 Q	59 Q	812
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	--	--	75.5 Q	--	26.6 Q	30.5 Q	43.2 Q	35.8 Q	29.8 Q	32.0
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.5
Female	%	--	--	--	75.0 Q	--	--	38.8 Q	--	--	--	27.5
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.3 Q	--	--	--	20.0
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.6 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.6
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	40.2 Q	--	33.4 Q	57.9	46.0 Q	50.6 Q	54.6 Q	38.5
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.7 Q	43.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	32.1 Q	56.4 Q	49.0 Q	--	52.3 Q	35.9
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.9 Q	--	--	23.7 Q	19.8
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.1 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.5
4) Average annual salary	$	14,700 Q	--	13,400 Q	15,800	--	12,900	11,100	18,100	13,000	12,100	13,100
Male	$	--	--	--	--	--	13,000 Q	13,800 Q	18,400 Q	13,000 Q	14,200 Q	13,900
Female	$	14,500 Q	--	--	18,000	--	12,800	9,700	15,200 Q	12,900 Q	10,900 Q	12,900
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.3 Q	--	29.9 Q	17.3
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	--	--	--	48.8 Q	41.3 Q	30.7 Q	41.9 Q	32.6 Q	45.0

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 120. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Humanities

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	277	68	555	382	197 Q	7,072	510	375	522	700	10,888
Male	No.	133	21	195	149	--	2,878	200	192	202	365	4,493
Female	No.	143	46	358	223	--	4,170	305	177	309	330	6,339
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	19.4	20.2	18.2	15.7	11.9 Q	18.7	14.2	13.3	7.8	13.1	16.4
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	92.6	93.3	88.3	82.1	--	85.5	86.8	86.2	77.8	82.7	85.3
2) June 1978	%	97.5	98.1	93.0	94.6	--	90.4	94.2	92.7	87.9	92.0	91.2
Male	%	98.3	100.0	95.8	98.7	--	89.6	95.1	97.4	89.9	95.0	91.7
Female	%	96.8	97.2	91.4	91.8	--	91.0	93.6	87.5	86.5	88.7	90.7
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	26.8	22.4	25.7	26.8	--	17.6	16.7	14.6	13.5 Q	24.0	19.0
2) June 1978	%	7.9	14.0 Q	15.4	14.0	--	10.3	9.4	5.9 Q	10.2 Q	12.8	10.8
Male	%	8.9	--	20.2 Q	11.9 Q	--	8.4 Q	8.9 Q	--	--	12.3 Q	9.5
Female	%	6.9	--	12.7 Q	15.6	--	11.6	9.8 Q	--	--	13.5 Q	11.8
IV) Job search[2]	Months	8.1	--	5.7	6.3	--	6.0	4.0	3.7	--	6.0	5.9
Male	Months	6.6	--	9.6 Q	6.0	--	7.1 Q	1.9 Q	2.3 Q	--	7.8 Q	6.7
Female	Months	9.4	--	4.2	6.7 Q	--	5.3	5.8 Q	5.0 Q	--	4.8 Q	5.4
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	237	49	389	296	--	5,308	397	316	374	474	8,153
Male	No.	115	14	135	125	--	2,186	164	171	161	261	3,472
Female	No.	120	34	252	164	--	3,099	224	136	205	208	4,654
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	57.1	32.9	32.3	34.5	--	21.2	29.2	42.9	32.2	25.4	25.8
Male	%	60.8	--	29.8 Q	29.1	--	19.3	29.0	35.7	--	28.7	23.9
Female	%	53.7	34.7	33.7	38.9	--	22.3	29.4	52.1	42.2 Q	21.4 Q	27.0
B) Not related	%	8.5	23.6	33.6	23.9	--	29.1	33.2	16.5	30.9	35.0	28.2
Male	%	--	--	36.2	31.6	--	34.6	38.5	19.0 Q	38.4 Q	33.4	32.7
Female	%	13.6	--	32.2	18.2	--	25.4	29.3	13.7 Q	25.5 Q	37.1	25.0
2) Underemployment	%	42.7	41.5	51.9	51.0	--	45.7	45.2	42.2	40.0	48.8	45.9
Male	%	40.0	--	59.2	50.0	--	48.4	43.9	39.0	37.9 Q	52.5	48.0
Female	%	45.2	41.6	48.0	52.5	--	43.6	46.3	45.3	42.0 Q	44.2	44.2
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	6.3	--	14.2	15.0	--	13.4	13.3	19.5	19.2 Q	12.1 Q	13.9
Male	%	--	--	17.4 Q	16.4 Q	--	14.0 Q	18.9 Q	20.0	--	14.9 Q	15.0
Female	%	7.3	--	12.6 Q	12.8 Q	--	13.1	9.1 Q	19.1 Q	--	--	13.1
4) Average annual salary	$	16,700	11,700	12,400	14,100	--	14,200	13,700	15,600	14,300	13,500	14,200
Male	$	17,200	13,700	12,000	13,400	--	14,500	13,600	16,200	15,000	14,100	14,600
Female	$	15,900	11,200	12,600	14,400	--	14,100	13,800	14,900	13,700	12,600	14,000
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	26.5	30.7	34.7	28.8	--	26.1	28.3	27.8	28.6	29.3	27.2
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	42.8	34.7	53.1	50.0	--	53.3	60.5	38.9	60.1	53.5	53.1

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[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 121. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Social sciences

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	314	55	633	367	588	11,139	1,066	589	1,243	1,133	17,479
Male	No.	185	24	335	202	395 Q	5,630	552	330	752	683	9,290
Female	No.	124	28	293	159	189 Q	5,496	508	254	476	440	8,153
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	22.0	16.3	20.8	15.1	35.7	29.5	29.6	20.9	18.7	21.3	26.3
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	81.0	85.3	87.2	89.4	85.9	89.4	88.9	89.0	84.0	89.6	88.5
2) June 1978	%	92.4	92.8	91.0	93.6	90.4	93.1	90.9	94.0	88.5	92.8	92.5
Male	%	98.2	95.4	92.7	97.5	86.6 Q	94.8	91.6	96.1	89.1	93.8	93.7
Female	%	83.9	90.7	89.0	88.4	98.1 Q	91.4	90.0	91.1	87.3	91.4	91.0
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	27.1	31.7	31.8	35.3	--	19.6	16.6	22.1	24.0	28.6	21.7
2) June 1978	%	10.8	16.4 Q	15.4	19.1	--	9.3	11.3	10.3	7.3 Q	10.2	10.0
Male	%	11.5	--	16.1	14.8	--	10.8	9.5	6.1 Q	--	8.2 Q	10.5
Female	%	9.7	--	14.6 Q	25.3	--	7.8 Q	13.3	16.0	--	13.3 Q	9.5
IV) Job search[2]	Months	6.9	4.8	6.3	4.8	--	4.9	7.1	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3
Male	Months	7.4	--	5.7	4.4	--	4.5	6.1 Q	5.1	5.2 Q	4.4	5.0
Female	Months	6.5	--	6.8	5.2	--	5.4	7.8	5.6 Q	4.6 Q	6.3	5.6
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	252	39	444	258	419	8,701	790	473	965	879	13,485
Male	No.	155	18	245	160	270 Q	4,554	422	290	610	553	7,416
Female	No.	92	20	192	94	--	4,143	363	175	343	315	6,039
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	50.9	27.6 Q	29.3	33.2	--	21.8	33.9	37.2	36.2	42.0	26.6
Male	%	45.7	--	33.4	35.1	--	22.7	33.0	39.1	41.3	49.1	28.9
Female	%	59.4	--	24.1	30.4 Q	--	20.8	34.9	34.4	27.6 Q	30.8	24.2
B) Not related	%	7.5	34.9	26.4	20.7	--	28.6	22.9	20.0	25.3	19.4	26.3
Male	%	6.0	44.6 Q	19.3	19.1 Q	--	29.4	23.7	18.4	24.2	18.4	26.0
Female	%	9.8	--	35.4	22.9 Q	--	27.9	22.1	22.4	27.1 Q	21.1 Q	26.6
2) Underemployment	%	31.4	37.3	32.4	41.8	--	44.3	41.2	46.7	41.3	36.2	42.7
Male	%	24.3	--	30.0	39.3	--	39.2	37.6	45.5	40.7	36.2	38.8
Female	%	43.1	38.3 Q	35.4	45.2	--	49.7	45.0	48.4	42.3	36.1	47.2
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	5.6	--	15.2	14.1	--	14.7	14.3	13.2	18.0	13.0	14.2
Male	%	5.3 Q	--	14.1 Q	14.2 Q	--	14.3	14.3	11.6 Q	18.8	11.7 Q	13.7
Female	%	--	--	16.6 Q	13.8 Q	--	15.2	14.4	15.8 Q	16.7 Q	15.0 Q	14.8
4) Average annual salary	$	16,100	11,900	13,200	13,900	15,700 Q	15,200	14,600	15,300	15,100	15,700	15,200
Male	$	17,500	12,600	14,400	14,600	15,600 Q	15,900	15,200	15,800	15,800	16,800	15,900
Female	$	14,800	10,700	12,300	13,000	--	14,200	13,900	14,200	14,000	14,300	14,100
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	24.6	39.5	30.7	35.4	--	28.9	30.9	31.3	36.9	24.4	29.4
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	42.2	42.1	44.1	40.2	56.5 Q	52.9	54.7	47.5	48.1	40.8	50.9

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 122. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Agriculture and biological science

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	95	41	329	158	163 Q	2,505	339	345	655	723	5,443
Male	No.	59	17	178	74	--	1,423	194	210	326	411	3,034
Female	No.	35	23	147	83	--	1,078	143	134	327	303	2,385
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	6.6	12.2	10.8	6.5	9.9 Q	6.6	9.4	12.2	9.8	13.6	8.2
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	87.0	76.6	91.5	84.2	--	86.5	86.9	86.0	85.1	87.6	86.3
2) June 1978	%	91.2	83.6	86.1	85.7	--	85.1	82.5	87.7	86.9	90.5	85.9
Male	%	88.2	76.7 Q	87.0	89.5	--	87.3	81.2	89.9	87.0	88.5	86.2
Female	%	96.5	89.0	84.8	82.3	--	82.2	84.4	84.3	86.7	93.1	85.4
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	29.2	--	23.0	30.3	--	22.6	14.0	10.3 Q	13.6 Q	19.6	19.9
2) June 1978	%	12.9	26.1 Q	22.8	11.1 Q	--	10.5 Q	11.6 Q	--	--	12.3	11.0
Male	%	--	--	22.5 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1 Q	9.5
Female	%	18.5 Q	--	23.6 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.5 Q	12.7
IV) Job search[2]	Months	5.1	--	6.8	5.6	--	4.5 Q	5.8 Q	3.9 Q	4.0 Q	6.8	5.0
Male	Months	4.0	--	--	7.3 Q	--	4.1 Q	--	--	--	6.5 Q	4.8
Female	Months	--	--	6.8 Q	4.3 Q	--	4.9 Q	--	--	3.3 Q	7.0 Q	5.1
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	75	22	200	109	--	1,718	229	267	499	538	3,823
Male	No.	47	9 Q	113	53	--	1,000	130	166	256	309	2,162
Female	No.	26	12	85	54	--	715	97	100	242	223	1,645
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	35.5	--	21.4 Q	46.2	--	32.3	25.9	39.1	36.6	27.8	31.9
Male	%	26.0	--	22.4 Q	40.7 Q	--	28.5 Q	31.5	36.9	36.1 Q	19.9 Q	28.1
Female	%	51.6	--	--	51.0 Q	--	37.4 Q	18.7 Q	41.8	37.0 Q	37.6	36.6
B) Not related	%	10.0 Q	--	35.2	17.3 Q	--	24.0 Q	33.1	19.8	22.5	31.2	25.3
Male	%	--	--	38.9 Q	--	--	21.9 Q	40.1	19.9 Q	31.2 Q	40.3	27.7
Female	%	--	--	28.6 Q	--	--	26.7 Q	24.1 Q	19.6 Q	--	18.9 Q	22.2
2) Underemployment	%	26.7	--	43.8	36.5	--	36.1	42.2	41.7	38.5	34.8	37.5
Male	%	29.2	--	49.5	37.3 Q	--	33.5 Q	38.0	34.8	45.2 Q	38.9	36.7
Female	%	22.5 Q	--	34.9	35.8 Q	--	39.4 Q	47.6	50.8	32.4 Q	27.9 Q	38.0
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	26.3	--	22.8 Q	14.1 Q	--	10.0 Q	15.7 Q	10.9 Q	12.7 Q	16.2	13.8
Male	%	36.4	--	24.4 Q	--	--	--	22.2 Q	--	--	19.0 Q	11.8
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.9 Q	--	--	16.0
4) Average annual salary	$	13,600	13,200	12,100	12,700	--	13,300	11,900	14,100	14,700	14,400	13,600
Male	$	14,500	16,400 Q	12,200	13,500	--	14,700	13,500	15,100	15,500	14,300	14,500
Female	$	12,800	13,000	12,000	11,900	--	11,700	10,600	12,600	14,100	14,500	12,600
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	40.6	40.2 Q	33.3	27.8	--	32.7	37.0	23.7	32.4	31.3	31.4
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	29.1	60.5	52.2	40.0	--	50.1	53.5	40.0	45.4	53.2	50.0

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 123. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Engineering and applied science

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	54	--	98	123	--	2,038	130	136	513	322	3,573
Male	No.	54	--	95	119	--	1,924	124	132	494	318	3,412
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	153
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	3.8	--	3.2	5.1	--	5.4	3.6	4.8	7.7	6.0	5.4
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	97.9	--	95.7	91.9	--	91.0	88.1	90.1	87.1	93.3	90.7
2) June 1978	%	97.9	--	93.6	97.0	--	95.0	95.4	97.7	95.4	97.1	95.5
Male	%	97.9	--	95.6	96.9	--	94.8	96.6	97.6	95.3	97.1	95.5
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95.5
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	31.9	--	--	17.2 Q	--	23.9	--	17.3 Q	23.4	17.1 Q	22.9
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Job search[2]	Months	2.4 Q	--	--	4.0 Q	--	3.7 Q	--	--	--	4.0 Q	4.0
Male	Months	2.4 Q	--	--	4.0 Q	--	3.7 Q	--	--	--	4.0 Q	4.0
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	53	--	77	108	--	1,783	112	130	480	287	3,183
Male	No.	53	--	76	104	--	1,688	108	126	461	282	3,043
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	132
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	54.7	--	58.0	64.6	--	52.8	59.1	45.9	53.0	64.6	54.4
Male	%	54.7	--	58.0	67.2	--	52.8	60.1	44.2	52.6	65.1	54.4
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52.3 Q
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.7
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2) Underemployment	%	11.1 Q	--	--	11.3 Q	--	12.9 Q	--	25.6	17.3 Q	11.9 Q	13.8
Male	%	11.1 Q	--	--	11.8 Q	--	12.7 Q	--	26.4	17.9 Q	11.4 Q	13.6
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	13.7 Q	--	--	--	--	11.6 Q	--	9.3
Male	%	--	--	--	14.2 Q	--	--	--	--	10.8 Q	--	9.5
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4) Average annual salary	$	18,400	--	16,000	15,600	--	18,000	17,100	18,600	18,900	18,400	18,100
Male	$	18,400	--	16,000	15,700	--	18,100	17,100	18,600	19,000	18,500	18,200
Female	$	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,900 Q
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	14.1 Q	--	13.6 Q	--	16.1 Q	15.4 Q	15.7 Q	14.3
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	23.8	--	34.5 Q	32.3	--	42.2	35.3	29.2	39.5	31.7	39.3

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[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 124. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Health professions

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	121	11 Q	160	106	--	1,469	239	229	445	328	3,266
Male	No.	47	--	64	18 Q	--	600	116	83	151	150	1,296
Female	No.	74	--	92	85	--	863	121	144	293	172	1,952
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	8.5	3.3 Q	5.3	4.4	--	3.9	6.6	8.1	6.7	6.2	4.9
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	67.1	100.0 Q	88.7	91.8	--	95.1	92.0	88.6	84.5	88.7	90.8
2) June 1978	%	86.2	100.0 Q	92.8	97.2	--	97.0	94.6	89.8	89.1	93.5	94.3
Male	%	75.6	--	96.4	100.0 Q	--	97.6	97.0	90.0	86.7	92.6	94.4
Female	%	93.0	--	90.2	96.5	--	96.5	92.3	89.7	90.4	94.4	94.2
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	24.7	--	18.2 Q	30.5	--	23.1 Q	25.8	22.8	15.1 Q	28.5	23.7
2) June 1978	%	17.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Male	%	32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8 Q
Female	%	9.4 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5 Q
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0 Q	3.5
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	85	11 Q	138	89	--	1,342	218	183	355	268	2,833
Male	No.	23	--	56	15 Q	--	576	107	71	103	124	1,132
Female	No.	62	--	79	73	--	762	108	111	250	139	1,683
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	73.0	--	68.2	83.3	--	83.9	89.2	85.5	78.5	82.9	82.0
Male	%	100.0	--	--	--	--	82.8 Q	93.7	96.7	76.0 Q	86.9 Q	85.4
Female	%	66.7	--	68.8	82.7	--	84.5	85.6	79.8	79.1	80.7	80.3
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7 Q
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2) Underemployment	%	36.0	--	46.0	36.8 Q	--	17.5 Q	15.8 Q	14.5 Q	15.8 Q	12.9 Q	18.8
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4
Female	%	44.3	--	50.9 Q	37.9 Q	--	23.5 Q	17.4 Q	16.8 Q	--	--	23.3
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	18.5 Q	--	--	16.0 Q	13.5 Q	16.6 Q	--	12.3
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.2 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	19.1 Q	--	--	24.2 Q	--	--	--	13.3
4) Average annual salary	$	14,800	27,000+ Q	14,800	14,000	--	16,200	14,900	15,100	15,900	17,700	15,900
Male	$	27,000+	--	26,800	27,000+Q	--	17,200	18,800	18,500	21,500 Q	27,000+	18,400
Female	$	13,900	--	13,100	13,500	--	15,700	13,700	14,200	15,000	16,400	15,300
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	7.4 Q	--	20.9 Q	15.1 Q	--	--	17.0 Q	20.5	18.7 Q	14.8 Q	12.3
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	51.1	--	25.6 Q	14.7 Q	--	44.9	39.1	17.0 Q	36.8	30.7	37.6

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 125. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- Mathematics and physical sciences

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	114	18	203	111	--	2,503	255	170	376	355	4,274
Male	No.	81	13	156	64	--	1,971	206	126	277	300	3,341
Female	No.	32	--	45	45	--	526	47	41	91 Q	51 Q	923
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	8.0	5.3	6.7	4.6	--	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.6	6.7	6.4
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	91.0	100.0	85.1	87.2	--	85.8	89.7	86.6	84.8	80.8	85.8
2) June 1978	%	95.4	100.0	86.5	89.9	--	89.7	95.8	90.9	92.2	85.2	90.1
Male	%	96.4	100.0	89.1	91.6	--	90.1	94.9	92.0	91.6	86.2	90.6
Female	%	92.7	--	77.9 Q	87.5	--	88.1	100.0	87.6	93.8 Q	79.4 Q	88.6
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	28.8	--	28.5	20.8 Q	--	20.8	20.3	25.1	16.4 Q	17.6 Q	21.3
2) June 1978	%	9.2	--	21.8 Q	14.6 Q	--	7.7 Q	7.5 Q	--	--	12.2 Q	9.7
Male	%	10.8 Q	--	21.4 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0 Q	9.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9 Q
IV) Job search[2]	Months	8.0	--	3.5 Q	--	--	5.1 Q	5.8 Q	4.6 Q	--	7.2 Q	5.5
Male	Months	8.1	--	2.3 Q	--	--	4.3 Q	--	--	--	7.1 Q	4.9
Female	Months	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	93	16	129	85	--	1,940	206	130	286	251	3,272
Male	No.	64	12	102	49	--	1,559	168	97	225	220	2,613
Female	No.	29	--	25 Q	34	--	378 Q	37 Q	31 Q	53 Q	28 Q	652
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	51.0	47.0 Q	34.2 Q	38.3	--	37.9	51.3	49.4	45.1	37.8	40.4
Male	%	53.4	--	36.8 Q	36.6 Q	--	38.3	49.0	48.5	46.0 Q	33.7	40.5
Female	%	45.5	--	--	40.8 Q	--	--	61.3 Q	52.3 Q	--	--	39.8
B) Not related	%	17.2	--	26.0 Q	19.0 Q	--	19.5 Q	12.9 Q	--	15.5 Q	21.7 Q	18.1
Male	%	18.7	--	24.2 Q	--	--	20.5 Q	13.4 Q	--	--	24.8 Q	18.9
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.5 Q
2) Underemployment	%	38.6	--	42.9	34.3	--	28.4	27.2	43.6	27.9 Q	32.1	29.8
Male	%	38.4	--	38.6 Q	25.3 Q	--	27.8	27.2	33.0	27.4 Q	36.7	28.6
Female	%	39.1	--	--	47.4 Q	--	--	--	76.1 Q	--	--	34.8
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	10.9	--	--	--	--	9.7 Q	10.9 Q	--	16.2 Q	--	10.2
Male	%	11.9 Q	--	--	--	--	--	10.9 Q	--	--	--	9.9
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0 Q
4) Average annual salary	$	15,000	12,700	13,600	13,700	--	15,200	14,500	16,200	16,200	15,600	15,200
Male	$	15,700	12,100 Q	13,900	14,200	--	15,500	14,900	16,500	17,000	15,600	15,600
Female	$	14,200	--	12,700 Q	13,100	--	14,000 Q	14,000 Q	15,500	14,600 Q	15,500 Q	14,100
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	26.0	--	42.7	16.8 Q	--	26.1	26.5	21.0 Q	32.3 Q	32.6	27.6
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next 2 years	%	47.1	--	44.9	31.9 Q	--	43.4	44.1	47.0	40.6	38.2	42.6

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 126. Provincial comparison of university graduates
Field of study -- General (No specialization)

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	--	--	35 Q	109	--	494	--	--	45 Q	--	759
Male	No.	--	--	--	56	--	282 Q	--	--	--	--	415
Female	No.	--	--	--	52	--	212 Q	--	--	--	--	344
(As % of all university graduates surveyed in province)	%	--	--	1.1 Q	4.5	--	1.3	--	--	0.7 Q	--	1.1
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	93.4 Q	95.1	--	79.6 Q	--	--	--	--	83.3
2) June 1978	%	--	--	87.2 Q	96.7	--	84.6 Q	--	--	--	--	86.7
Male	%	--	--	--	100.0	--	92.3 Q	--	--	--	--	92.9
Female	%	--	--	--	93.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	79.2
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	34.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.6
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5 Q
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	2.8 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5 Q
Male	Months	--	--	--	1.5 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3 Q
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	--	--	22 Q	96	--	361 Q	--	--	42 Q	--	582
Male	No.	--	--	--	54	--	227 Q	--	--	--	--	342
Female	No.	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	239
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	--	--	45.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.6 Q
Male	%	--	--	--	26.0 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	71.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0 Q
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.3
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.0 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	57.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.8
Male	%	--	--	--	51.4 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.8
Female	%	--	--	--	66.3 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.6 Q
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	23.5 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.1 Q
Male	%	--	--	--	38.6 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4) Average annual salary	$	--	--	--	16,500	--	17,600 Q	--	--	--	--	13,500
Male	$	--	--	--	14,800	--	13,500 Q	--	--	--	--	14,000
Female	$	--	--	--	19,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.0
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	--	31.2	--	58.8 Q	--	--	--	--	56.8

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 127. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Business, management and commerce

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	22	8 Q	38	--	--	2,047	160	65	376	287	3,103
Male	No.	13	7 Q	25	--	--	1,281	121	36 Q	216	218	1,972
Female	No.	9	--	13 Q	--	--	763	38	29 Q	158	68	1,117
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	4.7	6.9	5.6	--	--	12.7	15.0	7.4	11.0	12.7	11.8
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	95.0	87.5 Q	96.9	--	--	94.4	88.2	93.6	92.6	91.7	93.6
2) June 1978	%	100.0	100.0 O	96.9	--	--	97.6	97.5	96.8	97.0	98.6	97.6
Male	%	100.0	100.0 Q	100.0	--	--	98.7	97.8	94.2 Q	97.6	98.8	98.5
Female	%	100.0	--	91.0 Q	--	--	95.7	96.5	100.0 O	96.1	98.0	96.0
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	20.7	21.8	--	12.5	23.0	19.9
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	5.9 Q	5.2 Q	--	4.8 Q	9.5	6.4
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	5.8 Q	--	--	--	9.4	6.4
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	4.1	--	2.2 O	5.6	6.4
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	3.5 O	--	--	5.9	6.0
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	4.8 O	--	--	--	6.7
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	17	6 Q	34	--	--	1,795	148	50	342	245	2,730
Male	No.	8	5 Q	23	--	--	1,164	113	27 Q	196	188	1,777
Female	No.	9	--	10 O	--	--	630	34	23 Q	143	56	939
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	43.6 Q	--	69.2	--	--	52.6	43.3	49.2 Q	57.9	56.5	52.6
Male	%	--	--	65.2	--	--	48.8	43.4	--	51.5	56.0	49.6
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	59.5	43.0	--	66.8	57.9	58.2
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	13.8	--	15.1	9.4	17.4
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	18.5	8.6 Q	--	17.9	9.9 Q	16.3
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	20.6	29.5 Q	--	11.6 Q	--	19.6
2) Underemployment	%	37.3 Q	--	--	--	--	40.9	37.5	--	40.3	36.4	39.9
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	37.7	39.6	--	43.2	36.1	38.0
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	46.5	30.9 Q	--	37.1	37.4	43.3
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	13.1	9.6	--	15.1	12.8	13.1
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	14.2	10.4 Q	--	15.9	13.9	13.7
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	11.2 O	--	--	14.2 Q	--	12.0
4) Average annual salary	$	11,000	--	11,500	--	--	11,900	11,900	14,300	13,700	14,300	12,500
Male	$	11,500	10,500 Q	13,000	--	--	13,400	12,600	14,300 Q	14,500	15,100	13,700
Female	$	--	--	8,700 Q	--	--	10,000	9,700	14,200 Q	12,500	11,600	10,400
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	31.2 O	--	--	29.8	31.9	--	24.4	23.4	28.4
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	56.4	--	76.1	--	--	46.6	40.0	45.4 Q	48.3	50.8	47.2

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 128. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Community service and social welfare

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.B.	N.S.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	11	11	30	10	--	1,600	86	64	320	203	2,400
Male	No.	6 Q	7 O	--	7 Q	--	364	11	23 Q	109	47	612
Female	No.	--	--	24	--	--	1,235	74	41 O	209	156	1,784
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	2.4	9.5	4.4	2.7	--	9.9	8.1	7.3	9.4	9.0	9.1
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	100.0	100.0	88.0	89.3	--	93.6	93.1	86.6	94.1	87.8	92.9
2) June 1978	%	75.0 Q	100.0	92.0	100.0	--	95.3	95.6	88.2	94.0	88.1	94.2
Male	%	--	100.0 Q	--	100.0 O	--	98.7	100.0	--	100.0	96.4	97.0
Female	%	--	--	90.0	--	--	94.3	94.9	95.5 Q	90.8	85.6	93.2
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	54.7 Q	75.6 O	--	24.5	31.1	--	20.6	23.3	24.5
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	10.4	9.0 O	--	5.9 Q	13.7	10.0
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	10.5 Q	--	--	14.8	11.8
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	7.3 Q	1.6 Q	--	5.8	7.6	--	3.6	7.9	5.7
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	8.9	--	4.0	7.9	6.3
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	8	10	26	9	--	1,254	72	42	269	139	1,883
Male	No.	--	7 Q	--	7 Q	--	320	11	--	100	38	535
Female	No.	--	--	20	--	--	932	60	24 Q	166	101	1,344
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	55.5 Q	86.3	88.0	--	63.2	53.8	62.5 Q	58.7	65.6	62.4
Male	%	--	71.0 Q	--	100.0 O	--	64.6	53.8 Q	--	60.5	76.4	64.6
Female	%	--	--	82.4	--	--	62.7	53.8	--	57.1	61.3	61.4
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	12.8	12.8 Q	--	14.4	11.4 Q	12.8
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.9
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	12.2 Q	--	--	15.7 Q	15.9 Q	12.7
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	75.6 Q	--	27.3	27.7	--	32.9	30.6	28.7
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	29.2 Q	--	--	25.2 Q	45.6 Q	30.5
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	25.1	--	36.7	24.7	28.0
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	13.6	11.4 Q	--	12.7	14.5	13.5
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.6
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	13.2	--	--	13.2 Q	15.3 Q	12.7
4) Average annual salary	$	14,000	11,800 Q	10,000	9,000	--	10,900	9,800	11,400 Q	11,300	12,000	11,000
Male	$	--	11,800 Q	--	8,700 Q	--	12,900	11,800 O	--	13,900	14,300	13,200
Female	$	--	--	9,500	--	--	10,500	9,500	10,100 Q	10,200 O	9,900	10,500
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	27.4	16.7	--	25.7	25.6	25.9
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	59.3	--	--	45.0	54.2	--	47.3	62.9	47.4

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[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 129. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Data processing and computer science

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	--	7 Q	16	--	--	327	55	--	77	43	556
Male	No.	--	7 Q	--	--	--	218	43	--	60	22	377
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	108 Q	11	--	13 Q	20	172
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	--	6.0 Q	2.4	--	--	2.0	5.2	--	2.3	1.9	2.1
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	100.0 Q	93.4 Q	--	--	96.0	98.0	--	88.7	91.8	94.5
2) June 1978	%	--	100.0 Q	100.0	--	--	97.3	100.0	--	94.4	97.0	97.4
Male	%	--	100.0 Q	--	--	--	96.0	100.0	--	92.8	94.2	96.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	100.0 Q	100.0	--	100.0 O	100.0	100.0
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	26.3 O	14.0 O	--	24.1 Q	20.4 Q	24.1
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	5.5 Q	2.7 Q	--	--	4.1 Q	5.0
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7 Q	--	--	--	5.1 O
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	--	5 O	16 O	--	--	306	53	--	70	40	522
Male	No.	--	5 Q	--	--	--	209	42	--	56	21	360
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	96 O	10 Q	--	--	19	154
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	--	93.4	--	--	84.0	71.3	--	95.9	90.2	83.8
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	84.0	66.5	--	94.9	87.4	81.8
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	84.1 Q	90.0 Q	--	--	93.3	87.8
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5 Q
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.5 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	--	--	21.2 O	16.3 Q	--	--	--	19.8
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.5 Q	--	--	--	15.6
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.5 O
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2 Q	--	20.4 Q	--	8.9 O
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.6 O
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4) Average annual salary	$	--	13,000 Q	11,800	--	--	13,600	12,800	--	14,800	16,600	13,800
Male	$	--	13,000 O	--	--	--	14,100	12,900	--	14,800	17,200	14,200
Female	$	--	--	--	--	--	12,600 O	12,400 O	--	--	12,900 O	12,900
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	17.4 Q	--	--	--	22.6 Q	16.2
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	--	--	--	52.8	28.5	--	38.8 Q	42.5 Q	47.6

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 130. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Fine, applied and performing arts

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	--	--	--	--	--	934	18	--	138	136	1,309
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	497	--	--	52	53	642
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	434	12	--	81	80	659
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	1.7	--	4.0	6.0	5.0
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	100.0 Q	--	88.5	100.0	--	87.3	80.8	87.5
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	100.0 Q	--	93.8	100.0	--	89.0	85.8	91.9
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	97.1	100.0 Q	--	95.7	100.0	97.4
Female	%	--	--	--	100.0 Q	--	90.0	100.0	--	84.2	75.8	86.9
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	31.8	--	--	24.1	27.9	29.9
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	10.8 Q	--	--	15.2 Q	9.2 Q	11.9
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	10.8 Q	--	--	31.8 Q	16.9 Q	13.9
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8 Q
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	5.8 Q	4.6	5.7
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	5.0
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	6.5 Q	--	--	7.1 Q	4.6	6.6
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	--	--	--	--	--	658	18	--	75	92	889
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	376	--	--	20 Q	38	460
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	280	12	--	52	49	423
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	--	--	--	--	43.3	--	--	46.2	50.5	44.5
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	41.6	--	--	--	46.2 Q	42.2
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--	55.7 Q	56.0	47.0
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	26.8	--	--	29.7 Q	27.9	26.7
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	25.1 Q	--	--	--	26.3 Q	25.3
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	28.9 Q	--	--	--	30.3 Q	28.3
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	--	--	37.0	74.3	--	25.7 Q	33.3	36.1
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	34.6	--	--	--	30.5 Q	34.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	40.1 Q	86.9	--	--	36.8 Q	38.5
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	22.3	--	--	26.4 Q	25.5	22.1
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	24.3 Q	--	--	--	22.0 Q	24.0
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	19.6 Q	--	--	28.4 Q	29.4 Q	20.1
4) Average annual salary	$	--	--	--	10,300 Q	--	9,900	8,100	--	11,600	10,500	10,100
Male	$	--	--	--	--	--	10,700	--	--	14,100 Q	10,400	10,700
Female	$	--	--	--	10,300 Q	--	8,900	7,900	--	10,000	10,600	9,200
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	25.4	40.4 Q	--	27.0 Q	10.9 Q	23.9
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	40.4 Q	--	41.2	48.3	43.9

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[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 131. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- General arts and science, education, law

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	--	--	--	6 Q	--	1,360	39	40 Q	253	89	1,861
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	286	18	--	65	22	417
Female	No.	--	--	--	6 Q	--	1,073	21	37 Q	187	66	1,444
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	--	--	--	1.6 Q	--	8.4	3.7	4.6 Q	7.4	3.9	7.1
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	100.0 Q	--	90.2	87.2	73.4 Q	94.7	92.5	90.3
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	100.0 Q	--	94.5	100.0	69.0 Q	90.2	84.5	93.2
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	98.3	100.0	--	100.0	86.7 Q	97.8
Female	%	--	--	--	100.0 Q	--	93.5	100.0	--	86.8	83.8	91.8
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	30.9	32.7	--	28.5	30.1	30.0
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	7.5 Q	--	--	9.0 Q	27.0	8.3
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	6.9 Q	--	--	11.4 Q	31.1 Q	8.4
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	3.9	5.5	5.5
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	5.9 Q	--	--	--	--	6.3
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	3.1	5.3 Q	5.3
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	--	--	--	6 Q	--	1,061	39	26 Q	193	52	1,443
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	230	18	--	63	16 Q	352
Female	No.	--	--	--	6 Q	--	829	21	22 Q	130	35	1,090
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	--	--	--	--	60.7	60.0	--	52.8	77.2	60.4
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	52.4 Q	--	--	64.0	79.6 Q	55.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	63.1	100.0	--	47.5	76.0	62.2
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	--	--	28.6	--	18.4
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	23.2 Q	--	--	23.4 Q	--	21.6
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	17.0	--	--	31.0	--	17.3
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	--	--	27.8	37.5	--	33.0	24.2 Q	28.6
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	35.5 Q	44.7 Q	--	35.6 Q	--	36.0
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	25.7	31.9 Q	--	31.7	24.8 Q	26.1
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	9.5 Q	--	--	22.0	--	11.2
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.6 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	8.3 Q	--	--	23.8	--	10.4
4) Average annual salary	$	--	--	--	10,400 Q	--	9,700	11,400	10,900 Q	12,200	12,500	10,100
Male	$	--	--	--	--	--	12,500	11,900	--	15,000	16,400 Q	13,200
Female	$	--	--	--	10,400 Q	--	9,000	11,100	10,400 Q	10,300	10,300	9,300
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	25.5	18.7 Q	--	29.6	17.8 Q	25.1
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	--	--	--	41.1	62.7	--	36.0	31.7 Q	40.1

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[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 132. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Mass communications

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	--	--	--	--	--	478	44	19 Q	188	78	827
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	285	20	--	136	61	527
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	191	22	--	51	16 Q	294
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	4.1	2.2 Q	5.5	3.5	3.2
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	93.4	89.4	100.0 O	93.3	91.2	93.3
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	97.7	100.0	100.0 Q	98.6	91.0	97.5
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	98.5	100.0	--	98.0	91.1	97.6
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	96.3	100.0	--	100.0	90.5 Q	97.1
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	24.5 Q	23.8 Q	--	12.5 Q	17.6 O	20.7
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8 Q
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8 O
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	6.9 Q	8.4 Q	--	3.4 Q	5.2 Q	6.3
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2 Q	5.6 Q
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.2 Q
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	--	--	--	--	--	402	39	--	181	60	713
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	257	17	--	129	45	470
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	145	20	--	51	14 Q	238
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	--	--	--	--	50.1	52.2	--	57.9	59.8	53.4
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	42.7 Q	60.7 O	--	58.6	58.8	50.0
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	62.6 Q	50.0 O	--	55.9 O	62.7 Q	59.7
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	21.5 Q	18.8 Q	--	--	16.4 O	16.3
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	25.7 Q	--	--	--	--	17.4
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.7 Q
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	--	--	35.4	32.6	--	46.1	25.0 O	37.2
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	35.7 Q	--	--	42.6	20.5 O	36.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.5 Q	--	38.7
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	20.7 Q	18.8 Q	--	18.6	--	19.0
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	26.4 O	--	--	10.8 Q	--	19.6
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.7 Q	--	17.3 Q
4) Average annual salary	$	--	--	--	--	--	10,600	10,600	--	14,700	12,800	11,300
Male	$	--	--	--	--	--	11,500	10,900	--	15,800	13,600	12,700
Female	$	--	--	--	--	--	9,500	10,400	--	11,100	10,100 Q	9,800
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	36.2	29.2	--	22.2	20.7 Q	29.8
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	--	--	--	42.3	45.3	--	43.1	41.4	42.2

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 133. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Medical and dental services

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	279	47	361	266	64 Q	4,014	416	434	826	731	7,624
Male	No.	34	--	--	5 Q	--	303	18	--	36	47	470
Female	No.	243	47	353	260	64 Q	3,709	397	427	785	679	7,121
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	59.9	40.5	53.5	71.5	20.5 Q	24.9	39.1	49.4	24.2	32.4	29.0
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	96.2	94.2	96.9	97.4	--	93.1	93.3	94.2	88.4	81.5	91.8
2) June 1978	%	97.1	91.9	96.6	97.9	92.7 Q	96.4	96.7	95.0	92.3	91.0	95.2
Male	%	100.0	--	--	100.0 Q	--	99.5	93.4	--	100.0	93.4	98.8
Female	%	96.7	91.9	96.5	97.8	92.7 Q	96.1	96.9	94.9	91.9	90.8	95.0
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	20.6	23.5	27.5	24.2	--	41.3	32.9	33.2	21.2	20.2	34.2
2) June 1978	%	6.4	--	4.4	3.5	--	6.6	3.8	6.0 Q	4.2	7.3	6.1
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	7.3	--	4.6	3.6	--	6.7	4.0	6.1 Q	4.5	6.8	6.2
IV) Job search[2]	Months	5.5	--	3.4	3.0	--	4.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.7	4.2
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5 Q	3.4 Q
Female	Months	5.6	--	3.2	3.0	--	4.6	3.4	3.0	3.6	2.5	4.2
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	246	39	317	235	--	3,195	366	342	676	564	6,163
Male	No.	33	--	--	5 Q	--	284	14	--	36	36	434
Female	No.	211	39	308	229	--	2,909	351	334	636	524	5,699
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	89.3	89.4	89.5	92.3	--	85.0	85.4	91.0	90.3	89.5	87.0
Male	%	88.1	--	--	100.0 Q	--	81.5	83.0	--	82.8 Q	77.2	81.3
Female	%	89.5	89.4	89.9	92.1	--	85.3	85.5	92.1	90.8	90.4	87.3
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	1.7 Q	--	2.4 Q	--	3.3
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	1.8 Q	--	2.5 Q	--	3.1
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	3.4	--	7.1	3.7	6.2
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	2.8 Q	--	5.7	3.5	5.7
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	13.0	--	14.1	14.0	--	9.5	10.2	9.3 Q	13.9	15.2	11.1
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8 Q
Female	%	13.2	--	14.1	14.4	--	8.9	10.3	9.5 Q	13.9	15.5	10.9
4) Average annual salary	$	11,600	11,400	11,700	11,400	--	13,000	12,800	12,900	12,900	14,100	12,900
Male	$	15,300	--	--	11,400 Q	--	13,900	13,200	--	13,300	15,000	13,900
Female	$	11,500	11,400	11,600	11,400	--	13,000	12,800	12,900	12,900	14,000	12,800
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	19.3	20.5 Q	23.2	26.3	--	24.9	22.9	22.5	27.9	21.6	24.5
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	37.2	20.5 Q	24.6	28.1	--	44.6	39.3	21.8	35.4	36.9	39.3

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[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 134. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Primary industries

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	29	11	47	52	--	558	--	46	215	183	1,183
Male	No.	24	5 Q	41	48	--	496	--	41 Q	179	163	1,034
Female	No.	--	5 Q	--	--	--	60 Q	--	--	35	16 Q	141
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	6.2	9.5	7.0	14.0	--	3.5	--	5.2	6.3	8.1	4.5
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	--	97.0	--	100.0	93.1	97.6	96.7
2) June 1978	%	95.3	90.2 Q	100.0	100.0	--	98.2	--	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.5
Male	%	94.1	--	100.0	100.0	--	98.9	--	100.0 Q	98.0	100.0	98.9
Female	%	100.0 Q	100.0 Q	--	--	--	92.6 Q	--	--	96.9	100.0 Q	96.0
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	43.4	--	--	--	--	11.9 Q	--	--	8.5 Q	15.8	12.5
2) June 1978	%	46.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2 Q	7.2
Male	%	37.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3 Q	6.8
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Job search[2]	Months	11.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9 Q	7.3
Male	Months	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5 Q	7.5
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	15	10	46	47	--	505	--	38 Q	199	157	1,055
Male	No.	14	--	40	45	--	454	--	32 Q	170	140	934
Female	No.	--	5 Q	--	--	--	50 Q	--	--	29	13 Q	114
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	44.8 Q	61.0 Q	64.6	63.5	--	53.8	--	76.5 Q	53.7	66.9	58.8
Male	%	--	--	65.3	63.9	--	55.7	--	83.2 Q	55.7	66.3	60.2
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.5 Q	77.6 Q	49.1 Q
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	19.7 Q	--	--	14.8 Q	9.7 Q	15.2
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	17.5 Q	--	--	13.6 Q	10.8 Q	13.9
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	23.6	--	36.4	--	--	23.3	22.9	28.4
Male	%	--	--	--	24.9	--	35.1	--	--	26.7	21.8	28.7
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3 Q
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	19.1	--	19.3 Q	--	--	13.1 Q	11.7 Q	16.1
Male	%	--	--	--	20.1	--	20.4 Q	--	--	14.6 Q	10.8 Q	16.0
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4) Average annual salary	$	11,600	12,300	10,700	10,800	--	12,600	--	13,700 Q	13,600	15,300	13,200
Male	$	11,600	--	10,500	10,900	--	12,900	--	13,900 Q	14,500	15,500	13,500
Female	$	--	12,500 Q	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,600 Q	12,700 Q	9,900
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	22.1 Q	11.9 Q	--	25.6	--	--	26.9	30.4	24.6
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	22.4 Q	17.7	--	25.3	--	--	16.8	34.7	25.3

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 135. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Secretarial arts and science

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	25	13	21	7 Q	--	1,828	38	--	159	37	2,188
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	No.	25	13	20	7 Q	--	1,813	37	--	153	37	2,155
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	5.4	11.2	3.1	1.9 Q	--	11.3	3.6	--	4.7	1.6	8.3
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	91.7	100.0	94.9	100.0 Q	--	93.7	87.7	--	91.4	89.6	93.4
2) June 1978	%	95.8	100.0	89.3	100.0 Q	--	96.3	96.8	--	96.2	93.1	96.1
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	95.8	100.0	88.6	100.0 Q	--	96.2	96.7	--	96.1	93.1	96.0
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	85.8 Q	--	21.2	--	--	15.1 Q	--	20.4
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	5.8 Q	--	--	--	--	5.6
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	5.8 Q	--	--	--	--	5.4
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	4.3 Q	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	5.1
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	Months	--	--	--	4.3 Q	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	5.2
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	23	13	19	6 Q	--	1,566	35	--	145	30	1,880
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	No.	23	13	18	6 Q	--	1,551	34	--	139	30	1,853
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	81.0	66.7 Q	94.0	100.0 Q	--	65.1	92.8	--	85.1	53.3 Q	67.6
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	81.0	66.7 Q	93.5	100.0 Q	--	65.1	96.5	--	86.6	53.3 Q	67.8
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	8.0
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	8.0
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	--	--	42.4	32.2	--	37.1	64.7	40.9
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	42.7	29.5 Q	--	36.5	64.7	41.0
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	8.5
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	--	--	8.0
4) Average annual salary	$	9,400	9,300	9,100	14,500 Q	--	8,900	9,600	--	9,700	11,200	9,100
Male	$	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	$	9,400	9,300	9,100	14,500 Q	--	8,900	9,700	--	9,700	11,200	9,100
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	32.9	--	--	13.7 Q	--	30.3
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	45.5	--	--	--	--	28.1	27.8 Q	--	15.4 Q	46.2 Q	27.4

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 136. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Technologies

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	83	12	145	18	57 Q	2,357	183	164	739	390	4,273
Male	No.	81	11	138	16	--	2,119	173	147	677	342	3,852
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	232	7 Q	--	58	44	407
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	17.8	10.3	21.5	4.8	18.3 Q	14.6	17.2	18.7	21.6	17.3	16.3
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	100.0	100.0	98.1	94.3	100.0 Q	95.4	95.3	95.6	95.5	93.9	95.4
2) June 1978	%	96.3	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0 Q	98.2	99.3	98.6	97.7	98.6	98.3
Male	%	98.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	--	98.7	99.2	98.4	97.9	99.2	98.7
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	93.9	100.0 Q	--	94.9	94.0	94.5
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	26.5	--	22.9	32.7 Q	--	23.9	12.9	--	12.3	29.3	21.2
2) June 1978	%	8.2 Q	--	9.0 Q	--	--	4.9 Q	3.9 Q	--	4.1	4.7	5.2
Male	%	8.2 Q	--	8.6 Q	--	--	4.9 Q	4.2 Q	--	3.7 Q	4.9 Q	4.9
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Job search[2]	Months	7.3	--	10.1	2.8 Q	--	4.7	5.1	--	4.4	3.5	5.0
Male	Months	7.3	--	10.1	2.8 Q	--	4.7	5.1	--	4.5	3.4	4.9
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	5.0 Q	--	--	--	4.3 Q	5.7
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	71	12	130	18	52 Q	2,151	172	146	683	352	3,899
Male	No.	71	11	123	16	--	1,951	163	136	632	309	3,548
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	196	7 Q	--	46	38	338
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	52.9	47.4 Q	62.3	39.6 Q	--	51.4	61.7	66.5	55.9	60.1	54.7
Male	%	52.9	42.4 Q	61.5	38.2 Q	--	52.6	60.1	63.5	56.2	60.5	55.2
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	40.0 Q	100.0 Q	--	49.6 Q	53.9	49.5
B) Not related	%	15.4	--	8.4 Q	--	--	14.2	6.1 Q	--	8.2	9.2	11.7
Male	%	15.4	--	8.8 Q	--	--	14.5	6.5 Q	--	7.7	8.6	11.8
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.9 Q
2) Underemployment	%	18.3	--	21.1	--	--	31.7	12.8	33.4	28.8	29.1	28.9
Male	%	18.3	--	22.2	--	--	32.3	12.0	33.8	27.4	29.9	29.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	25.7 Q	--	--	47.9 Q	21.5 Q	27.0
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	10.0 Q	--	9.6 Q	25.8 Q	--	13.2	13.0	14.8 Q	14.5	12.4	13.2
Male	%	10.0 Q	--	9.1 Q	--	--	13.2	13.0	16.2 Q	13.5	11.5	13.1
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0 Q
4) Average annual salary	$	13,600	12,100	13,300	13,400	--	13,300	13,900	14,200	15,200	14,900	13,800
Male	$	13,600	12,300	13,400	13,700	--	13,500	14,100	14,100	15,300	15,100	14,000
Female	$	--	--	--	--	--	11,000	11,000 Q	--	14,000	11,900	11,200
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	33.2	54.2 Q	22.3	27.4 Q	--	27.0	18.1	13.4 Q	23.0	22.0	24.9
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	23.8	--	27.4	30.5 Q	--	42.5	42.9	17.3 Q	42.0	42.0	40.3

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[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

Table 137. Provincial comparison of college graduates
Field of study -- Transportation

	Unit	Province[1]										
		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
I) Total in 1978 survey	No.	6 Q	--	--	--	--	191	--	--	38	42	290
Male	No.	6 Q	--	--	--	--	159	--	--	38	40	256
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33 Q
(As % of all college graduates surveyed in province)	%	1.3 Q	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.1	1.9	1.1
II) Labour force (As % of total in 1978 survey)												
1) One month after graduation	%	100.0 Q	--	--	--	--	97.0	--	--	92.0	96.8	96.5
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	97.6	--	--	100.0	96.9	97.6
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	97.2	--	--	100.0	96.8	97.3
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0 Q
III) Unemployment (As % of labour force)												
1) One month after graduation	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.1 Q	27.0
2) June 1978	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Job search[2]	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.0 Q	6.9 Q
Male	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.0 Q	7.3 Q
Female	Months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	--	--	--	--	--	175	--	--	28	36	250
Male	No.	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	--	28	36	218
Female	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31 Q
1) Relationship of job to field of study												
A) Direct	%	--	--	--	--	--	53.5 Q	--	--	47.6 Q	66.6	53.8
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	59.1 Q	--	--	47.6 Q	66.6	57.4
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B) Not related	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5 Q
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.0 Q
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2) Underemployment	%	--	--	--	--	--	54.2 Q	--	--	--	66.6	52.7
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	53.4 Q	--	--	--	66.6	51.9
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4) Average annual salary	$	--	--	--	--	--	12,500	--	--	15,500	15,100	13,600
Male	$	--	--	--	--	--	13,000	--	--	15,500	15,100	14,000
Female	$	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5) Regret choice of field of study	%	--	--	--	--	--	42.6 Q	--	--	--	--	38.7
6) Planning postsecondary enrolment in next two years	%	--	--	--	--	--	39.5 Q	--	--	--	44.3 Q	39.2

[1] Province where graduate was interviewed. It was not necessarily the same as where the graduate studied.

[2] Average time out of work and looking for job in two years since graduation -- refers only to graduates who were looking for a job one month after graduation.

Note: Sum of provinces may not add to national total, because not all respondents were identified by province.

SECTION VIII

OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

Throughout most of this report, the graduates have been identified primarily in relation to their field of study. In Section VI up to 10 occupations and 6 industries most common in each field of study were identified. In this section, however, the breakdown is according to the 21 occupations and 7 industries in which the majority were employed regardless of field of study. More details about these occupations and industries, or about others not analysed here, are available on request.

In June 1978, two years after graduation, 89% of the graduates surveyed, representing 82,200, had found jobs (this included those who had accepted a job to start in the future). They were dispersed among a variety of occupations and industries.

Occupations

About three-quarters of the graduates' jobs fell into 21 broad occupation groups. These are (in alphabetical order):

Occupation group	Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations Code (C.C.D.O.)	Shown for:	
		Univ.	Coll.
Architects and engineers (professional and non-professional)	214	x	x
Architecture and engineering technologists, surveyors, draughting occupations	216		x
Artists, designers, photographers	331		x
Construction workers	878		x
Electric/powerline installers and repairers	873		x

Occupation group	Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations Code (C.C.D.O.)	Shown for: Univ.	Shown for: Coll.
Elementary—secondary school teachers and related occupations	273	x	x
Finance and statistics clerks	413	x	x
General office clerks	419	x	x
Lawyers and other law occupations	234	x	
Management support	117	x	x
Mathematicians, statisticians, computer scientists	218	x	x
Mechanics	858		x
Nurses, therapists	313	x	x
Pharmacists, dietitians, optometrists, medical and dental technologists	315	x	x
Physical scientists and technicians	211	x	
Physicians, dentists, veterinarians	311	x	
Salespeople (commodities)	513	x	x
Senior and middle managers	113	x	x
Social, welfare, and community service workers	233	x	x
Stenographers and typists	411	x	x
Vocational, community college, and specialized teachers	279	x	

Since the remaining graduates who obtained work (about 20,700) had jobs that did not fit in any of the above categories, their employment situation is summarized separately under "other occupations."

The tables in this section contain standardized information on 16 different occupation groups for university graduates, 17 for college graduates, and 2 for occupations not specified in other tables. Since data for university and college graduates are provided separately, most of the 21 occupations appear twice.

In studying these tables, readers should remember that the broad occupation groups include many related or similar types of work, which are not obvious from the title alone. Appendix A gives a further breakdown of the occupations that are covered by the C.C.D.O. code number at the top of each table.

Chart 8 shows the eight major occupation groups (C.C.D.O. 2-digit classifications) in which most male and female graduates found full-time employment. As in the past, the largest number of university graduates, especially women, were in teaching and related jobs; the second largest group worked in administration, management, and similar occupations, where males predominated. Service occupations accounted for the smallest number of university graduates — fewer than 3%.

Of the college graduates, more women (45%) worked full-time in medicine and health than in any other occupation category; the next most numerous group (23%) had clerical jobs. The rest were scattered throughout a variety of other occupations.

The largest identifiable group of college men, about 22%, were employed in occupations in natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics. Almost 12% had managerial or administrative jobs. More than 35% did not fit into any of the major categories in Chart 8. However, 7% were in product fabricating, assembling, and repairing; another 7% in construction trades, and 5% in farming, horticulture, and animal husbandry.

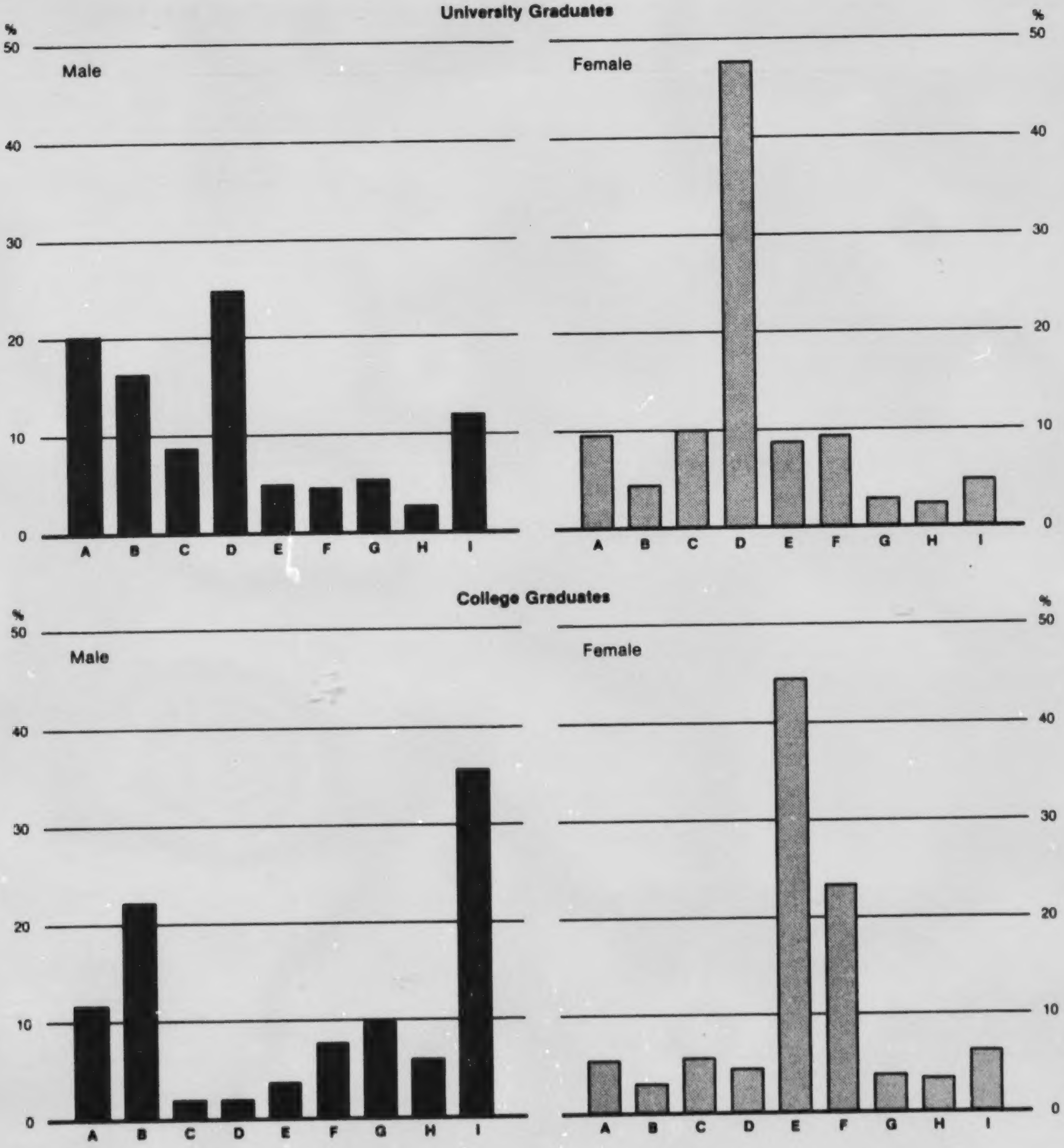
University graduates (Tables 138 to 154)

The university graduates with the best employment outcomes were physicians, dentists, lawyers, engineers, computer scientists, teachers, managers, and pharmacists (and those in related jobs). About half of the graduates fell into these categories.

Roughly one-third were in occupations with the least favourable standing, such as clerical, typing, or sales, or had jobs that did not fit into any of the 16 university occupation categories listed.

Chart — 8

Percentage Distribution Among Major Occupational Groups of Graduates Employed Full-time, June 1978



Legend

Major occupational group

A	Managerial, administrative and related
B	Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics
C	Social sciences and related
D	Teaching and related
E	Medicine and health
F	Clerical and related
G	Sales
H	Service
I	Not specified above

Full–time positions

Graduates most likely to be working full–time (97%) were computer scientists, managers, and engineers. At the lower end of the scale were salespeople and vocational and community college teachers, only 87% of whom had full–time jobs.

Relationship of job to field of study

About 90% of physicians and dentists and at least two–thirds of those in law or nursing occupations had jobs directly related to their field of study, in contrast to the 60% of general office clerks and stenographers, whose jobs were completely unrelated to their education.

Underemployment

The largest percentage of graduates who felt underemployed were typists or stenographers (87%), general office clerks (78%), and finance and statistics clerks (57%). Least affected by underemployment were doctors, lawyers, and engineers.

Job satisfaction

The groups suffering most from underemployment were also the least satisfied with their jobs. Lawyers, computer scientists, and elementary–secondary school teachers liked their jobs the most.

Average annual salary

Physicians and dentists had the highest average salary at $18,700, even though some were still interns with relatively low earnings. They were followed by architects and engineers ($18,200), and managers ($17,200). Again, university graduates who ended up in clerical jobs were the least fortunate: stenographers' and typists' earnings were lowest at $9,600;

general office clerks were paid $10,700, and finance and statistics clerks, $11,700.

Male graduates who became physicians, dentists, or veterinarians earned the highest average salaries — $21,200. Managers were the second best—paid group of men with $18,600, followed by engineers with $18,400. General clerks received the lowest salaries ($11,100), then finance clerks ($13,100), and male nurses ($14,000).

The highest salaries paid to female university graduates ($16,000) were earned by vocational and community college teachers, followed by computer scientists and mathematicians, physicians, and dentists ($15,800), and elementary—secondary school teachers ($15,400). At the lower end of the hierarchy, stenographers, typists, and finance, and statistics clerks were earning just $9,600.

With only one exception, in the same occupations men earned more than women, the difference ranging from 0.6% for vocational teachers to 54% for sales work. Nurses and therapists were the exception: women were paid $14,700, or 5% more than the men ($14,000).

Teachers and physical scientists were happiest on the whole with their pay, while clerks and typists were the least satisfied.

Regret choice of field of study

As might be expected, university graduates in satifying job situations were least likely to wish they had studied something else. On the other hand, regrets were high (about 40%) among clerks.

TABLE 138. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 113

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	2,959	1,058	4,017	2,797	1,214
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	5.8	14.9	6.9	8.8	4.7
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	97.3	96.5	97.1	98.4	94.0
A) PERMANENT	%	82.2	89.1	84.0	85.6	80.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	11.6	4.5	9.7	8.7	12.1
2) PART-TIME	%	2.0 Q	--	1.7 Q	--	4.2 Q
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	2,879	1,021	3,900	2,753	1,141
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	26.4	50.1	32.6	35.1	26.9
B) PARTIAL	%	51.5	45.5	50.0	49.0	52.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	22.1	4.4 Q	17.4	15.9	20.6
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	68.9	80.3	71.9	72.2	71.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	38.7	10.0	31.2	28.3	37.9
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.1	6.9	10.0	8.7	13.1
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	19.2	15.8	18.3	17.4	20.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,300	16,200	10,800	11,800	9,400
B) AVERAGE	$	15,300	27,000+	17,200	18,600	15,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	25,200	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	24,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	20.8	14.7	19.2	19.1	19.6
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.8	14.8	25.2	22.3	32.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	45.1	20.6	38.7	40.8	33.5
B) OTHER REASONS	%	11.0	10.2	10.8	9.0	15.1
TOTAL	%	56.1	30.8	49.5	49.8	48.6

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 139. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 117

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	3,353	447	3,800	2,874	918
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	6.6	6.3	6.5	9.0	3.5
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	94.5	97.0	94.8	96.1	91.0
A) PERMANENT	%	83.0	91.1	83.9	87.5	73.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	10.3	--	9.6	7.2	16.8
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	3.7	--	3.4	3.1 Q	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	3,168	434	3.602	2.761	835
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	38.9	36.4	38.6	41.4	29.5
B) PARTIAL	%	45.3	54.1	46.4	46.0	47.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	15.8	9.5 Q	15.0	12.6	23.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	75.8	73.8	75.6	76.8	72.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	31.3	11.1	28.9	26.7	36.6
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.6	12.4	11.7	10.3	16.2
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.6	16.2	21.8	19.7	28.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,000	13,200	10,100	10,800	8,700
B) AVERAGE	$	14,000	20,100	14,500	15,000	12,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,200	27,000+	20,900	21,600	18,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	27.3	23.8	26.9	24.1	35.8
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.8	14.9	27.1	24.8	34.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	40.4	19.8	37.9	37.4	39.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.8	8.3 Q	7.0	6.6	8.1 Q
TOTAL	%	47.2	28.1	44.9	44.0	47.5

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 140. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 211

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	586	220	805	608	197
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.1	3.1	1.4	1.9	0.8
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	92.7	93.9	93.0	93.7	91.0
A) PERMANENT	%	68.9	64.4	67.6	68.3	65.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	23.5	26.4	24.3	23.9	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	543	206	749	569	180
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.7	42.3 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	45.9	51.2	47.4	48.6	43.5 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	10.7 Q	--	9.3 Q	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	82.7	74.3	80.4	77.4	89.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	18.9 Q	--	14.4 Q	12.8 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.4 Q	10.9 Q	10.5 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.3	33.1	28.1	28.1	28.2 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,500	12,200	6,900	6,400	10,400
B) AVERAGE	$	14,900	17,700	15,400	15,900	13,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,700	25,600	21,600	22,200	20,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	15.1 Q	19.1 Q	16.1 Q	14.2 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	31.0	28.1	30.2	26.6	41.7 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	39.0	17.4 Q	33.1	34.3	29.1 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	10.9 Q	9.2 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	47.5	28.3	42.3	42.1	42.6 Q

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 141. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 214

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	2,120	489	2,609	2,364	241
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	4.1	6.9	4.5	7.4	0.9
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	96.3	98.8	96.8	97.0	94.5
A) PERMANENT	%	84.4	87.4	85.0	86.0	74.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	9.5	7.7 Q	9.2	8.3	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	2,042	483	2,525	2,293	228
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	53.2	48.3	52.2	55.4	--
B) PARTIAL	%	40.6	44.2	41.3	37.8	75.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	6.3	7.5 Q	6.5	6.7	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	83.4	76.8	82.1	81.6	87.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	15.2	--	12.8	12.2	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.9	--	10.4	10.9	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	19.4	13.9	18.3	18.2	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,700	16,500	13,000	13,400	10,200
B) AVERAGE	$	17,500	21,600	18,200	18,400	14,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,700	27,000+	24,200	24,700	19,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	19.8	18.8	19.6	20.7	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	17.5	17.2	17.5	16.6	26.7 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	38.6	21.8	35.4	33.7	53.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.7	8.1 Q	7.0	7.0	--
TOTAL	%	45.3	29.9	42.4	40.7	59.5

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 142. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 218

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,175	269	1,444	1,083	358
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.3	3.8	2.5	3.4	1.4
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	98.6	92.5	97.4	98.5	94.2
A) PERMANENT	%	87.1	84.9	86.6	88.7	80.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	9.1 Q	--	8.7	8.4 Q	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,158	249	1,407	1,067	338
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	39.7	29.2	37.8	39.9	31.2 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	52.4	57.6	53.4	49.9	64.1
C) NOT RELATED	%	7.9 Q	13.2 Q	8.8	10.1 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	78.4	81.0	78.9	82.1	69.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	30.2	8.8 Q	26.4	22.8	38.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	5.9 Q	--	5.4 Q	6.7 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	14.2	10.5 Q	13.5	14.5	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,800	14,700	11,100	11,200	11,000
B) AVERAGE	$	15,500	19,200	16,100	16,100	15,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	19,200	25,400	21,800	22,600	19,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.8	15.6 Q	17.4	20.4	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.1	19.2	23.2	23.5	22.6 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	34.0	19.2	31.4	30.9	33.1 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.2 Q	8.2 Q	9.0	9.0 Q	--
TOTAL	%	43.2	27.4	40.4	39.9	42.2

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 143. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 233

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,314	304	1,618	589	1,026
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.6	4.3	2.8	1.8	3.9
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	91.8	95.2	92.4	90.5	93.5
A) PERMANENT	%	74.6	85.8	76.7	75.7	77.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	16.9	9.4 Q	15.5	14.8 Q	16.0
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	6.3 Q	--	5.2 Q	--	5.5 Q
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,207	289	1,496	533	959
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	37.2	64.5	42.4	37.0	45.6
B) PARTIAL	%	51.6	33.6	48.2	53.7	44.9
C) NOT RELATED	%	11.2	--	9.4	--	9.5 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	88.7	86.7	88.3	85.5	89.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	29.6	--	24.2	20.9 Q	26.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	8.6 Q	17.9	10.4	--	11.6 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.5	19.9	21.2	24.8	19.3
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,600	14,500	9,200	9,700	8,900
B) AVERAGE	$	13,400	17,500	14,100	14,700	13,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,400	21,400	19,500	19,900	18,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	28.0	26.0	27.6	21.1 Q	31.4
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	26.1	17.4	24.4	29.7	21.6
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	46.3	22.4	41.6	43.1	41.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.3 Q	9.7 Q	6.9 Q	10.2 Q	--
TOTAL	%	52.6	32.1	48.5	53.3	46.1

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 144. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- LAWYERS AND OTHER LAW OCCUPATIONS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 234

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,693	47	1,739	1,287	450
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	3.3	0.7	3.0	4.0	1.7
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	96.1	94.2 Q	96.1	95.9	96.4
A) PERMANENT	%	54.4	61.6 Q	54.6	56.0	50.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	19.4	--	19.7	13.7	37.1
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,627	44 Q	1,671	1,235	434
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	69.3	--	68.0	73.5	55.6
B) PARTIAL	%	22.5	52.1 Q	23.6	19.3	33.1
C) NOT RELATED	%	8.2 Q	--	8.4 Q	7.2 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.8	74.4 Q	87.5	88.2	85.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	9.9	--	10.0	9.2 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.4	46.8 Q	27.1	22.1	38.4
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,000	7,500 Q	7,900	8,100	7,200
B) AVERAGE	$	16,100	14,900 Q	16,100	16,600	14,700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	23,100	25,000 Q	23,300	24,300	20,300
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	22.3	--	22.4	20.5	26.9 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	7.0 Q	--	7.6	8.6 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	22.6	--	23.1	17.9	38.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.4 Q	--	6.4 Q	6.0 Q	--
TOTAL	%	29.0	48.2 Q	29.5	23.9	45.6

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 145. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 273

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	16,184	959	17,142	6,392	10,701
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	31.7	13.5	29.4	20.0	41.0
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.3	94.8	90.6	93.4	88.9
A) PERMANENT	%	75.6	87.3	76.3	79.9	74.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.4	6.9	14.0	13.2	14.5
2) PART-TIME	%	7.0	4.1 Q	6.8	4.8	8.0
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	1.5	---	1.4	0.8 Q	1.8
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	14,619	909	15,527	5,973	9,516
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	55.5	48.0	55.1	54.6	55.3
B) PARTIAL	%	33.9	46.4	34.6	36.6	33.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	10.6	5.6	10.3	8.8	11.3
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.0	86.1	86.9	84.2	88.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	33.3	21.4	32.6	31.1	33.6
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	6.2	8.0	6.3	5.4	6.8
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	16.2	11.7	15.9	14.2	16.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,500	16,000	12,500	13,300	12,300
B) AVERAGE	$	15,600	23,000	15,800	16,800	15,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	22,400	27,000+	23,200	24,300	22,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	10.4	6.8	10.2	12.9	8.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	20.9	16.3	20.6	20.5	20.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	44.1	22.8	42.9	49.5	38.7
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.5	11.1	9.6	7.4	11.0
TOTAL	%	53.6	33.9	52.5	56.9	49.7

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 146. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- VOCATIONAL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AND SPECIALIZED TEACHERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 279

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	2,173	296	2,469	919	1,544
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.9	5.9
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	87.2	88.5	87.3	90.3	85.5
A) PERMANENT	%	73.9	79.6	74.6	80.0	71.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	12.3	7.8 Q	11.8	9.5 Q	13.3
2) PART-TIME	%	9.5	--	9.2	5.6 Q	11.4
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	2.5 Q	--	2.7 Q	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,894	262	2,156	830	1,320
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	47.0	42.2	46.4	44.3	48.0
B) PARTIAL	%	40.1	50.7	41.4	42.0	40.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	12.8	--	12.1	13.7 Q	11.2
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	82.5	81.2	82.3	84.0	81.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	29.5	13.2 Q	27.5	25.3	28.9
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	9.8	8.6 Q	9.7	12.7 Q	7.8 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.5	11.3 Q	20.2	19.1	20.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,900	15,000	11,400	11,000	11,600
B) AVERAGE	$	15,700	22,200	16,000	16,100	16,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	24,200	27,000+	24,700	25,600	24,400
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	13.3	10.6 Q	13.0	18.3	9.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	22.5	20.6	22.2	24.0	21.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	44.2	26.1	42.0	46.3	39.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	11.4	13.4 Q	11.6	7.6 Q	14.2
TOTAL	%	55.6	39.5	53.6	53.9	53.5

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 147. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 311

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,316	67	1.383	1,093	284
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.6	0.9	2.4	3.4	1.1
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	92.5	90.3	92.4	93.1	89.6
A) PERMANENT	%	23.1	55.9 Q	24.8	24.9	24.6 Q
B) TEMPORARY	%	35.0	--	33.9	30.5	46.2
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	5.9 Q	--	5.7 Q	5.0 Q	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,218	61	1.279	1,018	255
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	91.1	71.1 Q	89.9	89.1	92.2
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	6.4 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.9	96.0	93.1	91.5	99.0
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	7.3 Q	--	6.9 Q	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	6.6 Q	--	6.5 Q	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	45.0	--	43.2	45.1	36.4 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	12,800	12,800	12,800	13,300	12,200
B) AVERAGE	$	18.300	19,800	18,700	21,200	15,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.7	--	23.7	24.0	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	7.9 Q	--	7.9 Q	8.8 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	30.2	35.4 Q	30.4	28.8	37.7 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	7.9 Q	--	7.8 Q	6.8 Q	--
TOTAL	%	38.1	40.8 Q	38.2	35.6	49.4

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 148. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- NURSES, THERAPISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 313

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1.345	46	1.391	170	1.216
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.5	4.7
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	89.3	97.2 Q	89.5	85.6	90.0
A) PERMANENT	%	80.9	79.8 Q	80.8	53.4 Q	84.5
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.0 Q	--	7.2 Q	--	5.1 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	7.8 Q	--	7.6 Q	--	7.8 Q
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1.201	45	1.246	145	1.095
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	68.0	59.2 Q	67.7	--	72.2
B) PARTIAL	%	27.0	--	27.2	60.4 Q	23.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	5.0 Q	--	5.1 Q	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.0	97.0 Q	92.2	84.8	93.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	34.7	--	33.8	48.5 Q	32.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	15.4	--	15.0	--	14.5
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.8	--	28.0	59.9 Q	24.4
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	11.700	14.000 Q	11.700	9.100	12.100
B) AVERAGE	$	14,500	18.000 Q	14.600	14.000	14.700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,500	24.700 Q	17.700	17.000	17.800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	22.6	--	22.7	40.2 Q	20.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	16.9	--	17.0	--	17.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	34.3	--	34.4	51.0 Q	32.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.4 Q	--	8.5 Q	--	8.0 Q
TOTAL	%	42.7	50.4 Q	42.9	63.8 Q	40.4

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 149. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 315

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,009	77	1,086	343	736
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.8
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.9	89.1	90.8	91.0	90.6
A) PERMANENT	%	75.0	70.2	74.6	69.2	77.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	14.6	--	14.7	19.0 Q	12.2 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	6.1 Q	--	5.9 Q	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	918	69	986	313	667
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	61.9	31.7 Q	59.8	52.2	62.7
B) PARTIAL	%	29.6	64.3 Q	32.0	39.0 Q	29.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	8.5 Q	--	8.2 Q	--	8.0 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	88.1	73.7	87.1	86.7	87.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	23.4	--	22.4	20.5 Q	23.5
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	13.1 Q	--	12.8	--	12.1 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.2	--	27.0	33.0 Q	23.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,800	11,000	7,800	10,100	7,500
B) AVERAGE	$	14,600	16,500	14,800	15,200	14,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,500	27,000+	20,900	22,200	19,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.9	--	18.1	--	20.7
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	20.9	--	21.4	20.8 Q	21.9
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	35.1	29.4 Q	34.7	39.3	32.9
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.1 Q	--	6.4 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	41.2	39.5 Q	41.1	44.7	39.5

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 150. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 411

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	556	21 Q	578	--	557
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.1	0.3 Q	1.0	--	2.1
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	92.7	--	92.4	--	92.1
A) PERMANENT	%	66.9	--	67.5	--	66.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	25.8	--	24.9	--	25.3
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	515	--	534	--	513
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	15.5 Q	--	15.4 Q	--	15.1 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	26.4	--	26.8	--	25.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	58.1	--	57.7	--	59.6
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	68.5	--	69.6	--	68.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	87.4	--	86.6	--	87.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	38.3	--	38.4	--	39.8
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	38.8	--	38.7	--	39.8
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7.100	--	7.100	--	7,300
B) AVERAGE	$	9,600	--	9.600	--	9,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	12,700	--	12.900	--	12.800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	35.8	--	35.4	--	36.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	45.6	--	44.5	--	46.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	45.2	--	44.1	--	45.5
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	50.0	--	49.3	--	50.9

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 151. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 413

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,186	51	1,237	578	648
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.8	2.5
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	88.2	94.7	88.5	93.2	84.7
A) PERMANENT	%	74.0	69.5 Q	73.8	79.1	69.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	13.6	--	13.8	12.7 Q	14.7 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	8.7 Q	--	8.6 Q	--	14.2 Q
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,046	49	1,095	539	549
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	24.1	--	24.2	34.6	14.5 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	35.4	--	35.0	29.6	40.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	40.5	46.6 Q	40.7	35.8	44.7
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	72.2	87.8 Q	72.8	76.9	68.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	58.2	--	57.2	42.7	71.4
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	26.4	--	26.5	21.2 Q	31.4
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	27.2	--	27.7	20.4 Q	34.6
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,100	6,400 Q	8,100	9,700	7,400
B) AVERAGE	$	11,600	13,600 Q	11,700	13,100	9,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	16,600	20,400 Q	16,700	17,600	14,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	34.7	51.7 Q	35.4	28.3	42.1
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	39.5	--	38.0	30.3	46.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	44.1	--	43.7	42.6	45.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.9 Q	--	6.4 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	50.0	51.3 Q	50.1	49.8	51.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 152. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 419

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,042	36 Q	1,078	413	665
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.0	0.5 Q	1.9	1.3	2.5
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	94.0	100.0 Q	94.2	91.9	95.7
A) PERMANENT	%	66.3	64.8 Q	66.2	49.5	76.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	26.6	--	26.8	39.4	19.0
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	980	36 Q	1,016	379	636
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	6.2 Q	--	6.6 Q	--	--
B) PARTIAL	%	33.6	--	33.9	33.5	34.1
C) NOT RELATED	%	60.2	--	59.5	56.9	61.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	75.0	84.9 Q	75.3	70.3	78.4
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	79.6	--	78.1	75.3	79.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	43.6	--	43.3	37.0	47.2
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	44.7	--	44.9	56.7	37.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,200	7,800 Q	8,200	8,600	8,100
B) AVERAGE	$	10,600	13,400 Q	10,700	11,100	10,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	13,800	23,100 Q	14,000	16,600	13,300
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	22.5	--	22.2	19.1 Q	24.0
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	40.2	--	40.7	42.5	39.6
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	48.5	--	47.6	45.5	48.9
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	5.4 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	53.6	--	53.0	46.8	56.7

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 153. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 513

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,615	94	1.708	1.198	507
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	3.2	1.3	2.9	3.8	1.9
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	84.5	86.4	84.6	89.4	73.2
A) PERMANENT	%	67.5	67.1	67.4	71.5	57.8
B) TEMPORARY	%	8.2	--	8.3	7.3 Q	10.7 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	13.3	--	13.3	7.7 Q	26.8
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,365	81	1.446	1.071	371
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	9.8 Q	--	10.2	10.5 Q	--
B) PARTIAL	%	46.3	46.7 Q	46.3	50.5	34.1 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	43.9	36.8 Q	43.5	39.0	56.5
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	65.4	73.4	65.8	64.0	71.8
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	50.3	35.2 Q	49.5	43.3	67.3
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	16.1	--	16.5	12.1 Q	29.2 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.9	31.9 Q	26.3	25.7	27.1 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7.700	11,700	7.700	8.900	6.500
B) AVERAGE	$	13.600	19.500	13.900	15.100	9.800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	23.400	27.000+	24.400	25.700	17.200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.1	--	18.2	12.4 Q	35.1 Q
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	37.0	27.5 Q	36.5	33.4	44.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	39.0	--	37.5	33.3	49.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.6 Q	--	6.3 Q	4.9 Q	--
TOTAL	%	45.6	--	43.8	38.2	59.0

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 154. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 UNIVERSITY GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- OTHER OCCUPATIONS OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES (1)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (2)	UNIT	TYPE OF DEGREE		TOTAL DEGREES	TOTAL BY SEX	
		BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S OR PHD		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (3)	NO.	11.502	2.626	14.126	9.203	4,834
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	22.5	36.9	24.3	28.8	18.5
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (4)	%	87.1	86.0	86.9	88.2	84.8
A) PERMANENT	%	56.6	67.6	58.7	58.5	59.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	24.7	15.4	23.0	23.3	22.6
2) PART-TIME	%	7.7	9.3	8.0	6.8	10.2
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.8
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	10,022	2,259	12,279	8,122	4,098
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	19.3	54.0	25.8	26.7	24.1
B) PARTIAL	%	41.7	38.3	41.1	37.7	47.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	39.0	7.7	33.1	35.6	28.4
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	73.7	83.7	75.6	73.6	79.6
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	52.5	8.1	44.1	45.8	40.9
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	20.8	11.3	19.0	20.4	16.4
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	40.8	21.1	37.1	36.2	38.7
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,500	10,900	7,800	8,600	6,600
B) AVERAGE	$	13.000	18.800	13.800	14.800	12.000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,100	27,000+	22,400	24,100	18,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.5	21.2	23.1	20.7	27.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	33.2	17.7	30.4	30.3	30.5
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	42.7	23.6	39.2	37.4	42.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.6	6.9	8.3	7.8	9.2
TOTAL	%	51.3	30.5	47.5	45.2	51.6

(1) MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS, NOT SHOWN ON PREVIOUS PAGES.

(2) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(3) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(4) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

College graduates (Tables 155 to 172)

College graduates with the most positive job experiences were technicians and technologists, nurses, and computer workers. The fewest advantages were generally found in construction work, occupations in photography, fine and commercial art, sales, electric power installation, and clerical jobs.

Full-time positions

The highest proportion of full-time jobs (at least 97%) were in nonprofessional engineering and architecture occupations, computer science, and management. In most occupations, the percentage of full-time workers ranged from 90% to 97%, except for teaching and nursing, where only 85% and 87%, respectively, worked full-time.

Relationship of job to field of study

Medical technicians, nurses, and elementary-secondary teachers were most likely to report a direct relationship between their jobs and education (about 90%). The largest proportions with completely unrelated jobs were in construction (33%), general clerical work (29%), and sales (22%).

Underemployment

Underemployment was highest in sales (58%). More than half of electrical powerline installers and construction workers were also underemployed. But for school teachers, nurses, and other health workers, underemployment was below 8%.

Job satisfaction

Satisfaction was highest with computer, health, and management jobs. Construction workers, artists, designers, photographers, and workers in other than the 21 occupation categories listed were unhappiest with their jobs.

Average annual salary

Women's salaries fell behind men's in every type of work, although it varied by occupation. Male nurses' and therapists' salaries were only 9% higher. In elementary and secondary teaching, however, men were making around 80% more than women. The main reason was that nearly 60% of the men taught in secondary schools, probably vocational subjects, while more than 90% of the women were teachers' aides, elementary teachers at the kindergarten or preschool level, or daycare workers.

The highest earnings for men ($16,100) went to teachers in elementary and secondary schools. Nonprofessional engineering and architectural technologists ranked second, averaging $15,200, and electrical powerline installers, third, at $14,900. The lowest–paid college men were artists, designers, and photographers ($11,000), general clerks ($11,700), and finance clerks and social and community service workers ($12,600).

The best–paid female college graduates earned an average $13,200 and worked in data processing and science and mathematics. Nurses and therapists followed closely with $13,000. Lowest–paid were the women in sales, who made an average $8,500.

Satisfaction with salary was greater in occupations with higher salaries, and vice versa.

Regret choice of field of study

The lowest proportions of graduates who regretted their educational choice were in teaching and related jobs or medical technicians: 15% and 16%, respectively. On the other hand, about a third of general clerks, construction workers, and finance clerks wished they had studied something else.

TABLE 155. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 113

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	730	257	967	534	429
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	3.7	5.4	4.0	5.5	3.0
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	96.4	96.7	96.5	98.7	93.7
A) PERMANENT	%	87.2	83.7	86.4	86.4	86.3
B) TEMPORARY	%	5.5 Q	9.4 Q	6.5 Q	7.8 Q	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	704	229	933	527	402
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	60.6	45.0	56.8	48.2	68.0
B) PARTIAL	%	33.3	48.2	36.9	43.7	28.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	6.1 Q	--	6.3 Q	8.1 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	91.0	82.8	89.0	86.6	92.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	29.0	17.2	26.1	29.1	22.7
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	8.4 Q	9.2 Q	8.6	7.7 Q	9.6 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.3	19.2	20.8	16.5	26.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,100	9,400	8,300	10.300	7.400
B) AVERAGE	$	12,300	13,500	12,600	14.000	10.700
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,200	17,600	17,900	20,100	13,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	32.1	25.4	30.5	23.4	39.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.7	30.3	26.1	26.9	25.3
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	45.6	45.6	45.6	47.0	44.0
B) OTHER REASONS	%	4.9 Q	--	5.3 Q	6.8 Q	--
TOTAL	%	50.5	52.3	50.9	53.8	47.5

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 156. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL OFFICERS, ETC.)

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 117

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	502	192	694	436	253
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.6	4.3	2.9	4.5	1.8
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	98.0	95.3	97.2	97.7	96.4
A) PERMANENT	%	85.4	85.3	85.3	88.2	80.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	9.0 Q	10.0 Q	9.3 Q	--	14.4 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	492	183	675	426	243
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	62.2	69.7	64.2	61.9	68.0
B) PARTIAL	%	34.5	23.6	31.5	35.1	25.6 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.3	91.1	92.0	94.0	88.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	23.2	15.3 Q	21.0	21.9	19.4 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.9 Q	--	9.6 Q	9.9 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.1	22.2	22.1	20.8	24.4 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,300	9,600	9,400	11,000	8,700
B) AVERAGE	$	13,300	12,800	13,100	13,900	10,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,900	16,700	17,700	18,300	16,000
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	26.5	25.2	26.1	23.5	31.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	22.9	19.5	22.0	21.2	22.1 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	42.2	58.6	46.7	48.7	43.7
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	47.2	61.1	51.0	52.7	48.6

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 157. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS (NON-PROFESSIONAL)

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 214

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	214	127	341	321	--
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.2	2.9	1.4	3.3	--
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	97.2	100.0	98.2	98.1	--
A) PERMANENT	%	88.1	91.3	89.2	88.6	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	208	127	335	315	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	52.9	67.2	58.4	58.4	--
B) PARTIAL	%	37.9	26.3 Q	33.4	34.5	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	79.0	80.1	79.5	79.7	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	26.7 Q	--	17.6 Q	16.7 Q	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	12.9 Q	13.0 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.6 Q	24.2 Q	23.2	23.5	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,800	10,500	10,700	11,300	--
B) AVERAGE	$	15,100	14,900	15,000	15,200	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,400	19,300	20,300	20,500	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	18.1 Q	17.7 Q	18.0 Q	18.0 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.7 Q	24.5 Q	27.1	24.8	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	32.4	53.9	40.6	39.4	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	41.2	57.1	47.3	46.2	--

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 158. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLGISTS, DRAUGHTING OCCUPATIONS, SURVEYORS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 216

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	969	316	1,285	1,171	106
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	5.0	7.2	5.4	12.0	0.8
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	96.5	95.3	95.5	95.8	92.2
A) PERMANENT	%	87.9	84.1	86.3	87.0	81.0
B) TEMPORARY	%	7.3	10.6 Q	8.1	7.9	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	926	301	1,227	1,121	98
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	67.3	68.9	67.7	68.8	55.8 Q
B) PARTIAL	%	30.2	25.9	29.1	28.4	36.6 Q
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	3.2 Q	2.8 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	92.4	90.2	91.8	92.5	86.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	16.5	6.8 Q	14.1	14.4	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	8.4	12.6	9.5	9.7	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	17.5	18.2	17.7	18.2	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,200	10,600	10,300	10,500	8,800
B) AVERAGE	$	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,600	11,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,900	18,100	18,000	18,000	15,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	26.0	11.9	22.6	22.7	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	19.9	22.8	20.6	20.8	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	34.0	40.2	35.5	34.9	43.8 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	3.3 Q	3.4 Q	--
TOTAL	%	36.8	45.1	38.8	38.3	46.1 Q

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 159. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- MATHEMATICIANS, STATISTICIANS, COMPUTER SCIENTISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 218

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	295	172	466	318	144
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.5	3.9	1.9	3.3	1.0
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	97.4	97.4	97.4	98.6	94.6
A) PERMANENT	%	92.8	96.1	94.0	95.1	91.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	287	167	454	314	136
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	87.5	87.2	87.4	86.2	89.9
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	9.2 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	85.4	92.0	87.8	90.0	82.3
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	24.3	--	18.3	13.7 Q	27.4 Q
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.7	14.7 Q	21.7	21.1	23.6 Q
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,600	12,200	10,900	11,500	10,000
B) AVERAGE	$	13,700	14,900	14,300	14,700	13,200
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	17,400	17,700	17,500	17,900	16,100
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	17.9 Q	13.4 Q	16.2	16.1 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	18.4 Q	15.9 Q	17.5	18.0 Q	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	36.5	51.2	41.9	43.1	39.5 Q
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	37.9	59.3	45.8	48.7	39.5 Q

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 160. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 233

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	533	23 Q	556	130	422
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.7	0.5 Q	2.3	1.3	3.0
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	91.4	69.9 Q	90.5	90.6	90.8
A) PERMANENT	%	82.1	--	81.1	84.3	80.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	9.3 Q	--	9.4 Q	--	10.4 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	6.0 Q	--	6.5 Q	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	487	16 Q	503	117	383
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	74.5	--	73.0	83.3	69.7
B) PARTIAL	%	24.3	--	24.9	--	28.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	94.8	--	94.0	90.7	95.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	8.0 Q	--	9.1 Q	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.0 Q	--	10.6 Q	--	11.4 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	24.5	--	25.1	--	27.8
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	8,000	--	8,000	8,300	7,900
B) AVERAGE	$	11,200	--	11,200	12,600	10,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,500	--	14,400	15,800	13,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	39.3	--	38.2	46.2 Q	36.0
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.0	--	29.3	26.9 Q	29.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	45.6	--	45.1	46.7 Q	44.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.2 Q	--	6.0 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	51.8	--	51.1	50.9 Q	51.4

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 161. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 273

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	465	--	477	51 Q	426
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.4	--	2.0	0.5 Q	3.0
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	84.4	--	84.8	97.3 Q	83.3
A) PERMANENT	%	76.3	--	76.3	81.8 Q	75.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PART-TIME	%	11.2 Q	--	10.9 Q	--	12.2 Q
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	392	--	404	--	355
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	90.7	--	88.9	82.2 Q	89.8
B) PARTIAL	%	--	--	8.7 Q	--	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	97.7	--	97.0	91.1 Q	97.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	--	--	--	--	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.2	--	26.4	--	27.1
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,100	--	6,100	10,100 Q	6,000
B) AVERAGE	$	8,800	--	8,900	16,100 Q	8,600
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,700	--	15,000	26,600 Q	11,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	39.7	--	38.8	--	41.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	13.8 Q	--	14.7 Q	--	15.6 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	45.4	--	46.6	62.2 Q	44.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	8.4 Q	--	8.2 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	53.8	--	54.8	84.5 Q	50.6

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 162. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- NURSES, THERAPISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 313

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	4,396	762	5,157	173	4,961
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	22.5	17.2	21.5	1.8	35.2
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	86.9	88.9	87.2	100.0	86.7
A) PERMANENT	%	83.6	84.4	83.7	97.1	83.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	2.8	4.4 Q	3.1	--	3.0
2) PART-TIME	%	10.4	6.2	9.8	--	10.1
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	2.1	4.4 Q	2.4	--	2.5
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	3,818	677	4,495	173	4,301
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	87.5	94.6	88.6	78.0	89.0
B) PARTIAL	%	11.5	5.4	10.5	--	10.3
C) NOT RELATED	%	1.1 Q	--	0.9 Q	--	0.7 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	96.2	94.6	96.0	98.4	95.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	2.8	--	2.6	--	2.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.1	10.9	11.1	20.9 Q	10.7
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	20.7	24.8	21.3	23.1 Q	21.2
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,500	11,600	10,600	10,900	10,600
B) AVERAGE	$	12,900	13,400	13,000	14,200	13,000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,500	15,700	15,600	17,500	15,500
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.7	33.1	25.1	30.9 Q	24.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	24.9	24.2	24.8	17.6 Q	25.2
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	34.0	28.7	33.2	53.9	32.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	5.0	4.7 Q	5.0	--	5.1
TOTAL	%	39.0	33.4	38.2	55.4	37.4

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 163. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- PHARMACISTS, DIETITIANS, OPTOMETRISTS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 315

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1.209	337	1.546	184	1.358
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	6.2	7.6	6.5	1.9	9.6
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	91.5	95.6	92.4	95.7	91.9
A) PERMANENT	%	88.2	92.3	89.1	89.6	89.1
B) TEMPORARY	%	2.9 Q	--	2.5 Q	--	2.7 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	4.9 Q	--	4.4	--	4.7 Q
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	2.6 Q	--	2.4 Q	--	2.5 Q
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,106	323	1.428	176	1,248
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	92.3	90.4	91.9	92.5	91.8
B) PARTIAL	%	5.3 Q	7.0 Q	5.7	--	5.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	2.4 Q	--	2.7 Q
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	96.3	97.1	96.5	98.6	96.2
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	8.8	--	7.5	--	7.8
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	8.6	--	7.3	--	7.6
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	19.2	8.7 Q	16.9	--	17.5
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,500	10,500	7,800	11,800	7,600
B) AVERAGE	$	12.100	13.400	12,400	14.200	12.100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	15,200	16,300	15,500	17,500	15,200
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.0 Q	24.2
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	16.6	14.5	16.1	--	16.2
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	32.2	40.5	34.1	52.7	31.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	7.6	6.8 Q	7.4	--	7.9
TOTAL	%	39.8	47.3	41.5	57.1	39.3

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 164. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 231

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	312	243	555	245	310
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.6	5.5	2.3	2.5	2.2
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	96.0	86.6	91.9	90.9	92.7
A) PERMANENT	%	84.2	73.1	79.3	76.4	81.7
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	9.5 Q	5.7 Q	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	299	210	510	223	287
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	69.4	71.8	70.4	76.8	65.7
B) PARTIAL	%	25.5	24.9	25.3	22.1 Q	27.5
C) NOT RELATED	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	93.9	93.2	93.6	91.6	95.1
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	26.4	15.4 Q	22.0	--	28.4
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	18.8 Q	17.3 Q	18.2	26.2 Q	12.4 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	33.1	18.1 Q	27.1	27.1 Q	27.1
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,800	7,900	7,100	9,000	6,500
B) AVERAGE	$	10,400	10,700	10,500	11,000	9,900
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	14,500	14,500	14,500	16,300	13,600
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	44.3	30.8	38.8	35.4	41.3
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	23.8	22.7	23.4	24.9 Q	22.2 Q
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	30.1	42.0	35.0	31.4	37.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	9.0 Q	6.6 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	35.1	51.0	41.6	40.3	42.7

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 165. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

—OCCUPATION GROUP— STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 411

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	1,555	55	1,610	--	1,596
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	8.0	1.2	6.7	--	11.3
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	95.6	71.9	94.8	--	95.0
A) PERMANENT	%	91.0	69.2	90.3	--	90.4
B) TEMPORARY	%	4.2	--	4.2	--	4.2
2) PART-TIME	%	2.7 Q	--	3.4 Q	--	3.2 Q
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	1,486	40	1,525	--	1,516
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	71.4	53.2 Q	70.9	--	71.1
B) PARTIAL	%	19.6	--	19.9	--	19.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	8.9	--	9.2	--	9.1
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	89.7	100.0	90.0	--	89.9
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	39.4	61.3 Q	40.0	--	40.0
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	10.0	--	9.9	--	9.7
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	18.9	--	18.9	--	18.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,600	7,100	6,700	--	6,700
B) AVERAGE	$	9,100	9,800	9,100	--	9,100
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	11,700	10,900	11,700	--	11,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.8	--	22.0	--	21.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.1	--	26.9	--	26.8
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	23.5	--	23.5	--	23.4
B) OTHER REASONS	%	4.7	--	4.6	--	4.7
TOTAL	%	28.2	--	28.1	--	28.1

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 166. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- FINANCE AND STATISTICS CLERKS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 413

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	788	236	1.025	299	722
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	4.0	5.4	4.3	3.1	5.1
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.7	87.3	89.9	94.3	88.0
A) PERMANENT	%	83.6	83.5	83.6	84.2	83.2
B) TEMPORARY	%	6.3 Q	--	5.5 Q	--	4.6 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	7.6 Q	8.0 Q	7.7	--	10.2
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	715	206	921	282	636
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	44.2	50.9	45.7	53.9	42.2
B) PARTIAL	%	31.0	36.7	32.3	35.2	30.8
C) NOT RELATED	%	24.9	12.4 Q	22.1	--	26.9
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	85.7	87.9	86.2	89.9	84.5
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	50.4	39.2	47.9	33.2	54.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	15.4	17.2 Q	15.8	20.8 Q	13.3
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	26.3	18.3	24.5	26.9	23.3
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6.600	8.300	7,000	8,500	6.400
B) AVERAGE	$	9.200	12,000	9,700	12,600	9.000
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	13.800	15.600	14.500	15.700	11.700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	23.3	16.2 Q	21.7	15.6 Q	23.9
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	37.0	17.1	32.5	19.8 Q	38.0
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	29.0	40.8	31.6	40.8	27.5
B) OTHER REASONS	%	4.3 Q	--	4.1 Q	--	--
TOTAL	%	33.3	44.0	35.7	47.9	30.3

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 167. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 419

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	498	107	605	127	476
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.3	3.4
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	94.9	97.9	95.4	94.2	95.7
A) PERMANENT	%	83.3	76.7	82.1	77.5	83.3
B) TEMPORARY	%	9.5 Q	16.7 Q	10.8	--	10.3 Q
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	473	105	578	120	456
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	44.0	37.7	42.9	43.6 Q	42.9
B) PARTIAL	%	27.6	31.7 Q	28.4	30.8 Q	27.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	28.4	30.6 Q	28.8	--	29.8
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	81.9	90.0	83.4	81.9	83.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	49.3	48.5	49.2	38.4 Q	51.7
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	11.6 Q	--	11.9	--	12.8 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	21.8	37.2	24.5	27.0 Q	24.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,100	7,000
B) AVERAGE	$	10,000	10,500	10,000	11,700	9,800
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	13,600	14,900	13,800	15,900	13,000
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	29.3	36.9	30.7	--	32.4
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	32.0	47.6	34.8	32.7 Q	35.1
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	30.9	51.2	34.6	55.9	29.2
B) OTHER REASONS	%	9.6 Q	--	9.8 Q	--	11.2 Q
TOTAL	%	40.5	62.1	44.4	60.8	40.4

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 168. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- SALESPEOPLE (COMMODITIES)

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 513

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	835	299	1,133	677	454
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	4.3	6.8	4.7	6.9	3.2
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	90.4	93.6	91.3	94.6	86.2
A) PERMANENT	%	82.7	86.5	83.7	86.1	80.0
B) TEMPORARY	%	4.4 Q	--	3.5 Q	--	--
2) PART-TIME	%	7.9	5.6 Q	7.3	--	11.6 Q
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	755	280	1,034	641	391
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	42.7	37.6	41.4	43.6	37.8
B) PARTIAL	%	34.2	41.9	36.2	40.7	29.0
C) NOT RELATED	%	23.0	20.5	22.4	15.6	33.2
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	77.2	80.2	78.0	79.3	75.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	59.9	54.0	58.4	46.5	77.2
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	14.0	15.7	14.5	13.4	16.3 Q
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	23.3	20.3	22.5	17.6	30.0
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	6,500	6,700	6,600	8,200	6,000
B) AVERAGE	$	10,800	13,100	11,600	13,900	8,500
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,100	19,600	19,000	21,100	12,700
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	33.6	27.2	31.9	24.5	43.8
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	28.4	32.0	29.4	24.9	36.7
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	29.5	35.7	31.2	32.8	28.3
B) OTHER REASONS	%	6.7 Q	--	6.4	5.7 Q	--
TOTAL	%	36.2	41.2	37.6	38.5	35.8

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 169. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- MECHANICS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 858

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	277	35	312	312	--
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.4	0.8	1.3	3.2	--
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	96.2	100.0	96.6	96.6	--
A) PERMANENT	%	90.8	87.0 Q	90.3	90.3	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	267	35	302	302	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	50.8	--	47.8	47.8	--
B) PARTIAL	%	35.3	55.9 Q	37.6	37.6	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	13.9 Q	--	14.6 Q	14.6 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	88.3	74.1 Q	86.6	86.6	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	47.3	--	44.8	44.8	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	--	--	--	--	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	22.6 Q	--	22.1	22.1	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,700	11,300	9,700	9,700	--
B) AVERAGE	$	14,000	13,700	13,900	13,900	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,600	21,300	19,500	19,500	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	21.6 Q	--	23.4	23.4	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	30.4	--	30.2	30.2	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	41.1	--	39.3	39.3	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	45.9	50.5 Q	46.4	46.4	--

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 170. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- ELECTRIC POWERLINE INSTALLERS AND REPAIRERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 873

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	299	47	346	338	--
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.5	1.1	1.4	3.5	--
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	96.5	100.0	97.0	96.9	--
A) PERMANENT	%	87.5	90.9	88.0	89.1	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	--	--	--	--	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	288	47	335	327	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	43.3	--	40.5	41.5	--
B) PARTIAL	%	40.6	58.4 Q	43.1	41.7	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	16.1 Q	--	16.5 Q	16.9 Q	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	86.2	87.1	86.3	86.0	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	53.3	57.5 Q	53.9	54.3	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	16.0 Q	--	13.7 Q	13.1 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	16.9 Q	--	16.3 Q	16.7 Q	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	9,900	11,300	10,200	10,200	--
B) AVERAGE	$	14,900	14,400	14,800	14,900	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	20,000	19,900	20,000	20,000	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	16.2 Q	--	14.8 Q	14.2 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.3	--	26.7	27.3	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	30.7	36.2 Q	31.5	32.3	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	37.5	44.5 Q	38.5	39.5	--

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 171. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

C.C.D.O. GROUP CODE 878

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (1)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (2)	NO.	284	55	338	333	--
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	1.5	1.2	1.4	3.4	--
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (3)	%	95.3	93.3	95.0	94.9	--
A) PERMANENT	%	70.2	49.7 Q	66.9	66.4	--
B) TEMPORARY	%	17.1 Q	--	18.1 Q	18.4 Q	--
2) PART-TIME	%	--	--	--	--	--
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	--	--	--	--	--
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	270	51	321	316	--
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	32.2	59.1 Q	36.0	36.6	--
B) PARTIAL	%	31.4	--	31.2	31.7	--
C) NOT RELATED	%	36.3	--	32.9	31.7	--
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	78.6	78.4	78.5	79.8	--
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	54.8	--	51.4	50.6	--
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	21.9 Q	--	22.5 Q	21.1 Q	--
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	30.9	52.7 Q	34.0	32.8	--
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	10,100	8,800	10,100	10,200	--
B) AVERAGE	$	14,000	13,100	13,700	13,800	--
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	21,600	16,000	21,300	21,400	--
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	16.7 Q	--	19.5 Q	18.1 Q	--
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	33.8	34.3 Q	33.9	34.4	--
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	40.6	49.1 Q	42.0	42.6	--
B) OTHER REASONS	%	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	%	43.4	61.2 Q	46.3	46.9	--

(1) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(2) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(3) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

TABLE 172. OCCUPATION GROUPS OF 1976 COLLEGE GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN JUNE 1978

--OCCUPATION GROUP-- OTHER OCCUPATIONS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES (1)

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE AFTER GRADUATION (2)	UNIT	TYPE OF DIPLOMA		TOTAL DIPLOMAS	TOTAL BY SEX	
		COLLEGE 1-2 YR	COLLEGE 3-4 YR		MALE	FEMALE
I) TOTAL 1976 GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION GROUP (3)	NO.	5,392	1,164	6,555	4,130	2,397
(AS % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SURVEY)	%	27.6	26.3	27.3	42.2	17.0
II) EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JUNE 1978						
1) FULL-TIME (4)	%	91.6	91.1	91.6	94.5	86.4
A) PERMANENT	%	74.1	76.7	74.7	74.1	75.6
B) TEMPORARY	%	11.5	11.0	11.4	12.9	8.4
2) PART-TIME	%	5.3	6.0	5.4	3.0	9.7
3) ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION	%	2.6	1.9 Q	2.4	2.0	3.3
III) EMPLOYED FULL-TIME (JUNE 1978)	NO.	4,942	1,060	6,001	3,902	2,071
1) RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY						
A) DIRECT	%	55.2	47.8	53.9	52.8	55.6
B) PARTIAL	%	23.8	32.8	25.5	26.6	23.4
C) NOT RELATED	%	21.0	19.4	20.7	20.6	21.0
2) PERCENT WHO CONSIDER RELATIONSHIP OF JOB TO FIELD OF STUDY IMPORTANT	%	87.8	83.9	87.1	87.4	86.7
3) UNDEREMPLOYMENT	%	36.7	27.3	35.0	35.6	34.1
4) DISSATISFIED WITH JOB	%	16.6	17.4	16.7	17.8	14.9
5) LEAVING JOB WITHIN 3 MONTHS	%	25.8	28.2	26.2	27.3	23.9
6) ANNUAL SALARY						
A) 10% EARNED LESS THAN	$	7,600	7,600	7,600	8,700	6,600
B) AVERAGE	$	12,200	12,900	12,400	13,400	10,400
C) 10% EARNED MORE THAN	$	18,100	17,900	18,000	19,500	14,800
7) DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY	%	25.1	21.9	24.5	22.3	28.5
8) REGRET CHOICE OF FIELD OF STUDY	%	27.9	27.7	27.9	26.5	30.4
9) PLANNING POSTSECONDARY ENROLMENT IN NEXT 2 YEARS						
A) FOR CAREER PROSPECTS	%	32.0	39.5	33.4	32.9	33.8
B) OTHER REASONS	%	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.1	6.2
TOTAL	%	36.9	44.3	38.3	37.0	40.0

(1) MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS, NOT SHOWN ON PREVIOUS PAGES.

(2) SEE SECTION II FOR EXPLANATIONS.

(3) INCLUDES THOSE WHO HAD ACCEPTED A FUTURE JOB IN THIS OCCUPATION.

(4) INCLUDES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHOSE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

Clerical and sales occupations (Table 173)

Graduates from both types of institutions in clerical or sales occupations had much higher than average underemployment, greater job dissatisfaction, more regrets about their education choices, among the lowest average salaries, and above average dissatisfaction with those salaries. These negative outcomes were particularly prevalent among university graduates in such jobs.

Table 173 demonstrates that a larger proportion of college than university graduates were clerks or salespeople. This is to be expected, since some college programs are applicable to this type of work (e.g., secretarial arts and science).

Of the university graduates employed full-time, more than 9% from business, fine and applied arts, and humanities were in clerical occupations (most of the business graduates were bookkeepers or accounting clerks). The largest proportions of university graduates in sales came from general (no specialization) and business programs. The business graduates tended to be sales supervisors (commodities), insurance salesmen, or commercial travellers selling commodities on a wholesale basis. Graduates of the other fields were apt to be sales supervisors or sales clerks.

At the college level, a high proportion of secretarial graduates were in clerical or sales positions, and nearly 20% of data processing and computer science graduates were in clerical work (the majority as electronic data processing equipment operators).

Those whose training prepared them for such careers tended to be happier than those who found themselves in jobs not related to their field of study.

Table 173. Full–time employment in clerical and sales occupations by major field of study

Field of study	Clerical occupations (C.C.D.O. code 41)	Sales[1] occupations (C.C.D.O. code 51)
	(Percent)[2]	
University graduates		
Business, management, and commerce	11.5	9.2
Education	3.1	1.6
Fine and applied arts	9.9	--
Humanities	12.3	4.0
Social sciences	7.4	5.7
Agriculture and biological sciences	8.3	5.1
Engineering and applied science	--	3.0
Health professions	--	--
Mathematics and physical sciences	3.8	4.3
General (no specialization)	3.5^{Q}	11.2
Total university (all fields of study)	6.8	4.3
College graduates		
Business, management and commerce	28.7	22.2
Community service and social welfare	10.8	5.2
Data processing and computer science	19.1	--
Fine, applied and performing arts	12.4	12.5
General arts and science, education, law	17.0	6.3
Mass communications	11.5	9.7
Medical and dental services	2.7	0.6^{Q}
Primary industries	3.7^{Q}	5.9
Secretarial arts and science	85.7	1.9^{Q}
Technologies	3.4	5.7
Transportation	14.8	--
Total college (all fields of study)	16.6	6.4

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[1] Excludes occupations in sales management.

[2] As a percent of full–time workers in a field of study.

Industries (Tables 174 and 175)

Perhaps to the job hunter, the type of industry is of less concern than the actual work, salary, location, and so on. Yet it is worth looking at the survey results for various industries, since they reveal some striking differences.

More than 57,000 (70% of those with jobs) worked in seven industries:

1. Communications
2. Education and related services
3. Federal administration
4. Health and welfare services
5. Provincial administration
6. Retail trade
7. Services to business management

Separate tables for university and college graduates show only selected indicators. Further details are available on request.

Results depend on the occupations that dominated in any industry. For example, the major occupations of postsecondary graduates in health and welfare services were nurses, physicians, and laboratory technicians. Underemployment in these occupations was low, so consequently, it was also in health and welfare as a whole.

By contrast, the retail trade industry employed far more sales clerks and cashiers than managers. Since a large proportion of postsecondary graduates who were sales clerks considered themselves underemployed, underemployment was high in retail trade.

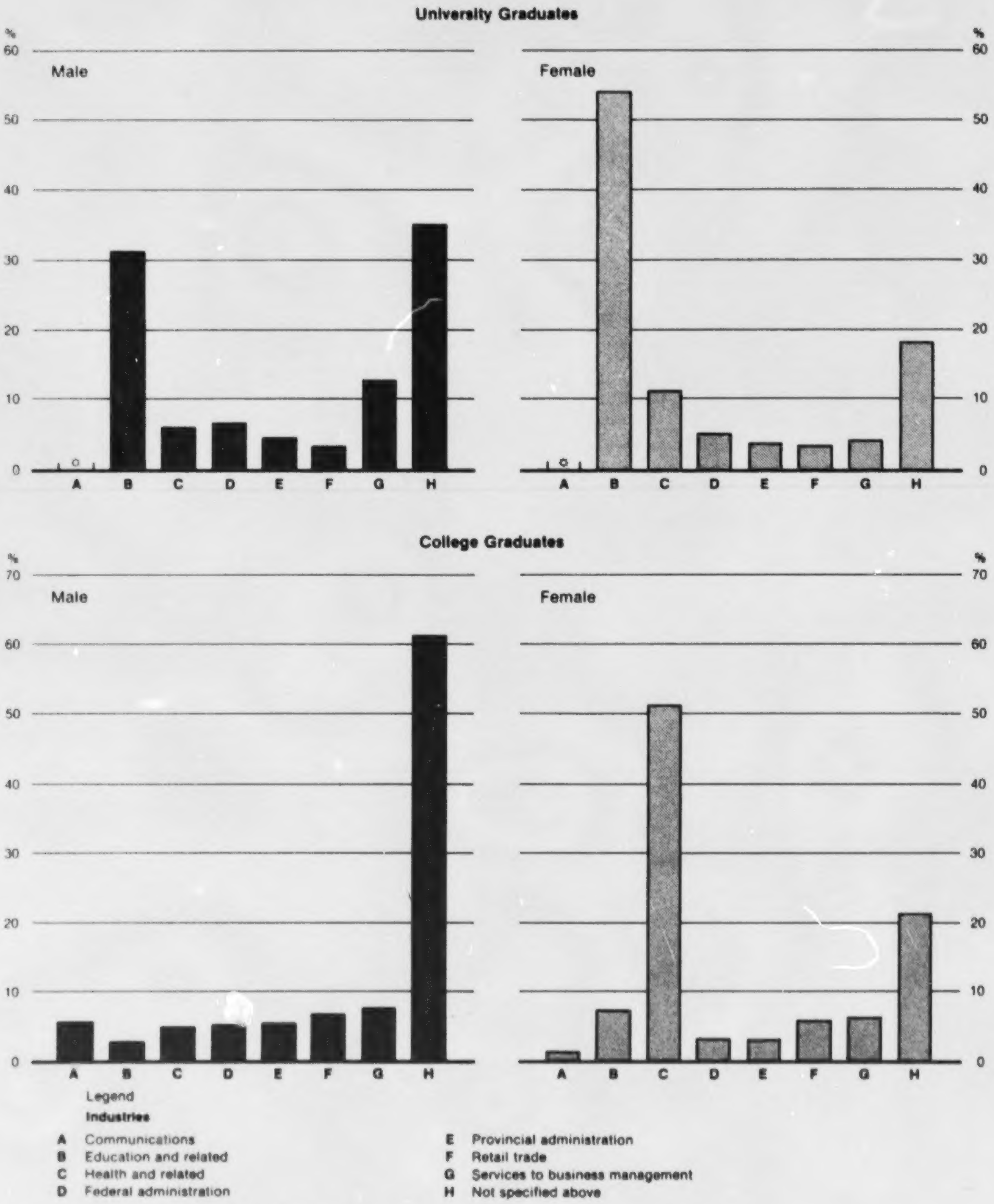
University graduates (Table 174)

The education industry treated the 1976 university graduates best, and retail trade, worst.

Nearly 42% of all employed university graduates worked in education. They received the highest salary, 5% more than in any of the other industries listed. Here the gap between male and female earnings was smallest: 10%.

Chart — 9

Percentage Distribution of Graduates Among Industries, June 1978



° Few university graduates were employed in the communications industry.

The proportions of graduates in jobs unrelated to their training, unhappy with jobs or salaries, or planning to leave their positions within three months were low. The only statistic which might be construed as less favourable is that just 89% worked full-time, the second lowest percentage among the selected industries.

Since education was the leading employer, some supplementary information has been assembled. Chart 10 shows the percentage distribution of the 1976 graduates working full-time in the various occupations within the industry. Most of them, about 15,500, taught in elementary or secondary schools. That number may seem high, with recent talk of declining enrolment. In fact, this figure is not such a surprise because:

1. These teachers graduated in the spring of 1976 and had two years to find a job.
2. Many of the graduates were not newly-hired, but had been working as teachers while they studied part-time to complete their degrees.
3. Even with a decline in the number of teachers recruited right after graduation during the 1970s, more than 10,000 a year were still hired annually before 1976. (Recruitment of new teachers had peaked in 1969 at close to 30,000.)[1]

Nonetheless it seems inevitable that opportunities for new teachers will diminish for some time to come.

After education, services to business management offered graduates the most advantages, with high full-time employment, very few temporary jobs, and the lowest underemployment. Yet, although these graduates' average salary was second highest, they were the most dissatisfied with their pay.

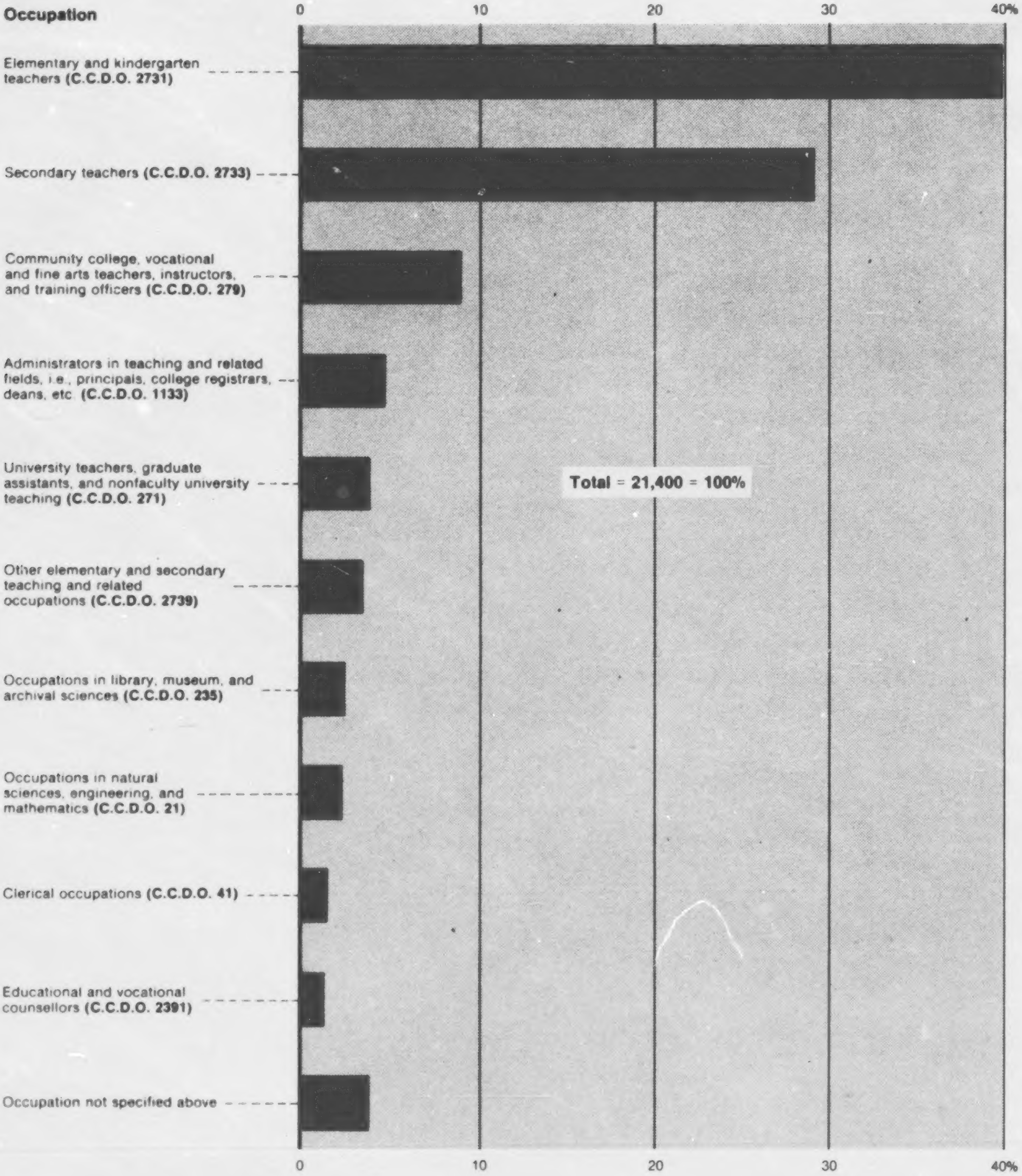
Health and welfare services had the highest proportion of graduates in jobs directly related to their field. Underemployment was second lowest on the list, but so was average salary, partly because of the many women working as nurses and other lower-paid personnel, and partly because of the period of internship, which kept doctors' salaries down.

---

[1] Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division, Out of School - Into the Labour Force, Catalogue 81-570E (Ottawa, 1978), 60.

Chart — 10

Occupational Distribution of University Graduates Employed Full-time in the Education Industry, June 1978



Of those with federal government jobs, 96% were working full-time, the highest proportion of all industries, but a larger share of these positions were temporary. Some temporary employees must have been hired for fairly long periods, since this was the only category where temporary workers outnumbered those expecting to leave their jobs within three months. Even with significant underemployment (41%), salaries were second highest, along with services to business management. Men, however, earned 25% more than women. This salary difference between male and female university graduates was greater than in any other industry.

Provincial government offered a higher proportion of jobs related to graduates' studies than the federal administration, and underemployment was lower. Although average salaries were slightly less, the difference between the sexes was only 11%, much below that in the federal government.

Graduates working in retail trade encountered the most frustrating employment experiences. Just one-quarter had jobs directly related to their education, while 38% had to settle for completely unrelated work. Underemployment at 52% was the highest among the industries, as was job dissatisfaction. Confirming this discontent, 30% intended to leave within three months, even though only 12% of the positions were temporary. The average salary of $12,600 was the lowest, $2,600 below the national average.

Table 174. Industry groups of 1976 university graduates employed in June 1978

	Unit	Health and welfare services	Education and related services	Services to business management	Federal administration	Provincial administration	Retail trade	Other industries	Total all industries
I) Total graduates[1] in this industry group	No.	4,891	24,142	5,236	3,429	2,520	1,959	16,049	58,304
Male	No.	1,941	9,957	4,135	2,116	1,511	1,053	11,209	31,949
Female	No.	2,930	14,115	1,077	1,312	999	898	4,764	26,110
(As % of employed graduates[1] in survey)	%	8.4	41.5	9.0	5.9	4.3	3.4	27.6	100.0
Male	%	6.1	31.2	13.0	6.6	4.7	3.3	35.1	100.0
Female	%	11.2	54.1	4.1	5.0	3.8	3.4	18.3	100.0
II) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	4,402	21,383	4,954	3,262	2,367	1,668	14,872	52,923
Male	No.	1,754	9,036	3,930	1,988	1,411	936	10,553	29,624
Female	No.	2,628	12,290	1,013	1,260	946	724	4,270	23,135
1) Relationship of job to field of study									
A) Direct	%	57.5	52.8	54.4	26.8	36.9	24.6	24.6	42.2
Male	%	57.1	53.5	56.4	31.1	35.0	18.8	27.5	41.3
Female	%	57.6	52.4	47.3	20.2	34.0	31.3	17.2	43.3
B) Not related	%	10.7	10.4	13.2	24.4	18.4	37.5	32.4	18.8
Male	%	7.7	9.1	11.1	22.3	16.1	39.1	30.9	19.2
Female	%	12.3	11.4	20.2	27.6	21.7	35.9	35.7	18.4
2) Underemployment	%	27.9	29.8	18.6	41.0	32.0	52.2	44.8	34.3
Male	%	17.8	26.3	17.1	37.7	31.2	53.6	40.9	31.8
Female	%	33.3	32.3	23.9	46.2	33.2	50.9	53.7	37.3
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	13.6	7.2	10.2	15.0	15.9	23.7	18.0	12.4
Male	%	9.0	6.6	10.1	12.3	15.6	22.0	17.2	12.2
Female	%	16.1	7.6	10.9	19.5	16.2	26.0	20.1	12.5
4) Leaving job within 3 months	%	32.0	18.3	21.0	32.9	32.3	30.3	28.8	24.4
Male	%	37.0	17.5	19.2	26.8	32.6	29.9	28.6	24.4
Female	%	29.2	18.8	27.8	42.5	31.7	30.4	29.5	24.4
5) Temporary employment	%	20.6	17.4	11.3	33.8	29.7	12.2	14.4	17.6
Male	%	25.1	17.7	9.1	26.8	37.9	12.6	14.4	16.8
Female	%	17.2	17.2	19.6	45.3	31.2	11.6	14.0	18.7
6) Average annual salary	$	14,800	15,800	15,000	15,000	14,800	12,600	14,500	15,200
Male	$	16,300	16,800	15,300	16,200	15,600	13,300	15,700	15,900
Female	$	14,100	15,300	13,300	12,900	14,000	11,200	11,800	14,400
7) Dissatisfied with salary	%	27.7	12.1	28.1	19.2	20.1	25.5	21.6	18.6
Male	%	22.7	14.5	27.5	17.0	20.2	19.3	19.6	18.9
Female	%	30.4	10.3	30.5	22.8	19.7	33.1	26.5	18.2

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[1] Includes those who had accepted a future job in this industry.

College graduates (Table 175)

Some of the best labour market experiences for the 1976 college graduates were in health and welfare services. As with university graduates, retail trade provided the worst.

Of the graduates employed in health and welfare services, more than three-quarters were nurses or medical and other health technicians and technologists. Hardly any were in completely unrelated jobs, and only 6% were underemployed. Pay was above the national average, and as the small number of men earned only 5% more than women, the difference was less than in other industries.

After health and welfare, services to business management employed the most college graduates, about 7%. Except for relatively low salaries, their situation was better than average.

The percentage working full-time (85%) was lowest in education. These college graduates were happiest with their jobs, but not with their salaries - a sore point for 32% of them. They had good reason to complain: their average pay of $9,800 was lowest among the selected industries, $2,500 less than the overall average.

Most college graduates working for the federal government had full-time jobs (96%), but nearly 30% of them were temporary. Generally, federal employees' work experiences were less satisfying than average. Underemployment stood at 35%, and 17% were in jobs that had nothing to do with their college program. Job satisfaction was relatively low, but a higher proportion than in other industries were happy with salaries, which were slightly above the national average.

College graduates working for provincial governments were better off than average, and certainly better off than federal workers in most respects. Only 9% had jobs unrelated to their educational program. One-quarter were underemployed, about average. Salaries were second highest, and although men earned 16% more than women, this discrepancy was much less than in most other industries.

The 6% of college graduates who worked in retail trade were the least fortunate. Fewer than half their jobs were directly related to their education, and 58% were underemployed. Job dissatisfaction was highest of all (16%). One-quarter planned to leave in three months, even though only 4% of the jobs were temporary. They earned an average of just $10,000, second lowest, and the 46% difference between the women's $8,400 and the men's $12,300 was the widest gap in any industry. This inferior standing can be explained by the fact that two-thirds of these graduates worked in low-paid sales and clerical jobs, most of which were held by women.

Only 3% of the college graduates worked in the communications industry, the smallest of the industries examined, 95% in full-time jobs. Just half had jobs directly related to their college program, and 37% were underemployed. But they received the highest average salary, and in most other respects, fared better than average.

Table 175. Industry groups of 1976 college graduates employed in June 1978

	Unit	Health and welfare services	Education and related services	Services to business management	Federal administration	Provincial administration	Retail trade	Communications	Other industries	Total all industries
I) Total graduates in this industry group[1]	No.	7,754	1,317	1,657	976	965	1,514	741	9,041	23,999
Male	No.	485	286	764	513	520	672	558	5,985	9,800
Female	No.	7,235	1,031	887	457	444	835	182	3,016	14,092
(As % of employed graduates[1] in survey)	%	32.4	5.5	6.9	4.1	4.0	6.3	3.1	37.7	100.0
Male	%	5.0	2.9	7.8	5.2	5.3	6.9	5.7	61.2	100.0
Female	%	51.4	7.3	6.3	3.2	3.1	5.9	1.3	21.4	100.0
II) Employed full-time, June 1978	No.	6,886	1,116	1,546	933	916	1,324	705	8,554	21,984
Male	No.	479	256	728	483	488	620	532	5,748	9,334
Female	No.	6,377	859	812	444	426	697	172	2,766	12,555
1) Relationship of job to field of study										
A) Direct	%	86.9	76.3	78.9	51.2	69.1	47.4	50.3	51.7	66.6
Male	%	79.0	64.8	76.3	58.8	66.5	49.0	53.3	52.2	56.9
Female	%	87.5	79.7	81.0	43.3	72.4	46.0	41.1	50.5	73.5
B) Not related	%	1.8	6.9	5.2	17.1	8.7	26.4	16.4	17.3	11.1
Male	%	–	17.3^{Q}	6.6^{Q}	11.9^{Q}	7.2^{Q}	21.3	10.9^{Q}	15.8	13.8
Female	%	1.7	3.7^{Q}	4.1^{Q}	22.8	10.1^{Q}	31.0	33.3^{Q}	20.4	9.1
2) Underemployment	%	5.9	13.6	22.5	34.9	25.6	57.9	37.4	36.5	25.3
Male	%	12.9^{Q}	13.1^{Q}	15.9	35.9	27.0	53.7	33.2	32.2	30.7
Female	%	5.4	13.8	28.2	33.5	23.7	61.5	50.0	45.2	21.4
3) Dissatisfied with job	%	10.6	9.4	10.8	15.5	11.5	16.3	10.5	14.2	12.5
Male	%	13.6^{Q}	–	10.5	16.7	12.7^{Q}	18.9	11.7^{Q}	14.8	14.3
Female	%	10.4	9.1	11.0	14.5	9.8^{Q}	13.8	–	13.1	11.2
4) Leaving job within 3 months	%	21.0	23.4	22.7	23.7	24.1	25.3	16.3	23.8	22.7
Male	%	18.8	28.6	24.5	21.8	27.5	24.5	16.9	23.6	23.3
Female	%	21.2	21.9	21.3	25.6	19.9	26.0	--	24.1	22.2
5) Temporary employment	%	3.5	9.9	4.9	30.2	25.4	4.7^{Q}	4.7^{Q}	6.9	7.4
Male	%	--	16.0^{Q}	7.1^{Q}	29.8	37.7	5.2^{Q}	--	7.4	9.8
Female	%	3.5	8.1	--	30.6	11.3^{Q}	4.4^{Q}	--	6.0	5.6
6) Average annual salary	$	12,600	9,800	10,900	12,400	12,800	10,000	13,700	12,600	12,300
Male	$	13,100	13,000	13,100	13,600	13,500	12,300	14,700	13,900	13,600
Female	$	12,500	9,100	9,400	11,000	11,600	8,400	10,600	9,800	11,300
7) Dissatisfied with salary	%	26.3	31.9	29.0	18.1	19.5	32.9	18.2	24.0	25.4
Male	%	30.4	29.2	25.9	18.3	23.3	28.0	15.4	21.3	22.4
Female	%	26.0	32.7	31.8	17.8	14.8^{Q}	36.3	26.9^{Q}	29.4	27.4

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[1] Includes those who had accepted a future job in this industry.

SECTION IX

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Introduction

Far more data were collected in the survey than could be analysed in this report. The questionnaire in Appendix C suggests the multitude of cross-tabulations that are possible.

The object of this section is to show some of the characteristics of graduates not covered in the earlier parts of the study:

- interprovincial movement and movement out of Canada
- self-employment
- part-time workers
- job search methods
- age
- work experience before graduation
- marital status
- enrolment status before graduation

Distributions of graduates by age, work experience, marital status, and enrolment status are given in Tables 188 to 191. Tables similar in format to the standard tables of Sections IV and VI, are available for each of the above characteristics.[1]

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[1] Address requests to:
Projections Section,
Education, Science and Culture Division
Statistics Canada,
16A, Coats Building,
Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
Telephone: (613) 995-9685

Movement of Graduates (Tables 176 to 180)

Interprovincial

Interprovincial movement of graduates during the 1976–1978 period can be determined by comparing the province where they graduated in 1976 with the province where they lived in 1978. This does not necessarily indicate a change of permanent residence. Students often go to another province to attend a postsecondary institution, particularly in the Maritimes, where movement among the three provinces is encouraged for specialized programs. Therefore, interprovincial mobility after graduation includes many students returning home, and can be misleading. The absence of Quebec from the survey means that migration to other provinces is underestimated.

University Graduates (Tables 177 and 179)

Between 1976 and 1978, almost 11% of the 1976 university graduates changed province. Alberta and British Columbia were the major gainers, with the total number of graduates increasing by approximately 11%. All other areas were net losers (taking the Maritimes as one area, but excluding Newfoundland, which gained 110 graduates or 8% of its 1976 total). This roughly resembles migration patterns for the entire population, in that Alberta and British Columbia experienced the largest increase from interprovincial movement during that period. However, Saskatchewan and the Maritimes gained total population (while losing graduates), and Newfoundland lost total population (but gained graduates).

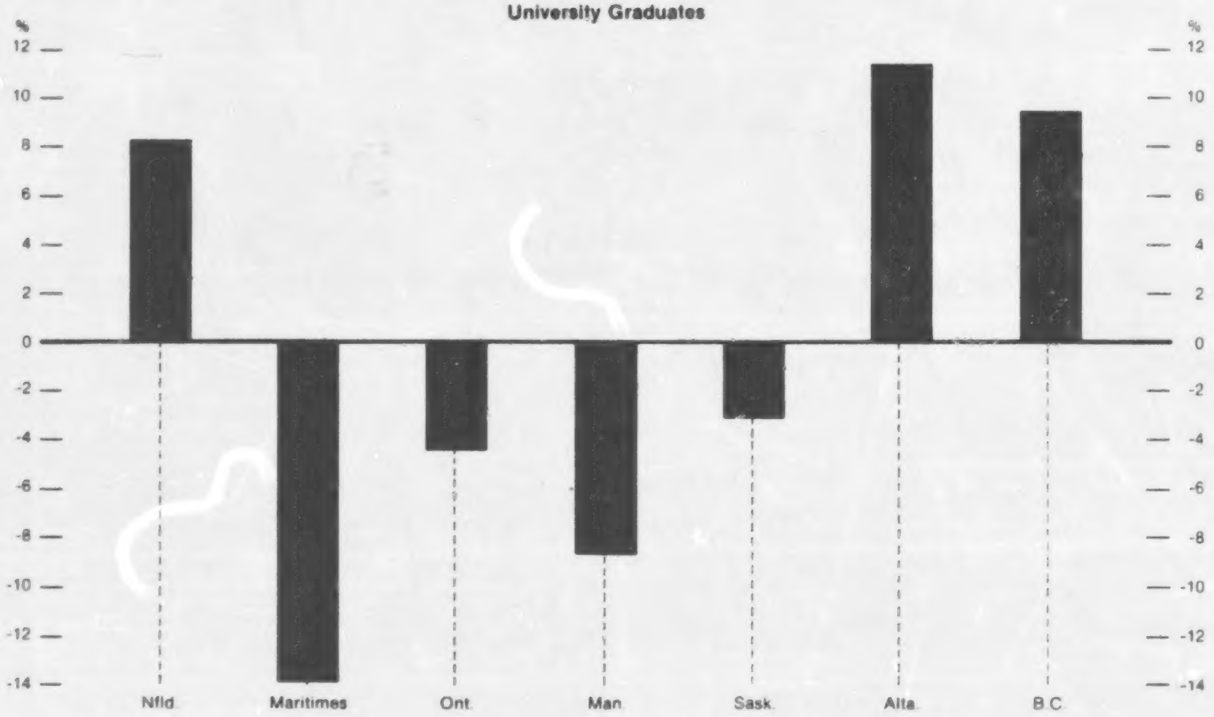
By field of study, engineering and agriculture and biological science graduates were most likely to move, as 15% changed locale (Table 179). Education graduates were least mobile (about 8% changed province).

For Alberta, the largest percentage influx was engineering graduates (a 42% gain); for the Maritimes and Manitoba, the largest percentage loss was in the same discipline (–32%).

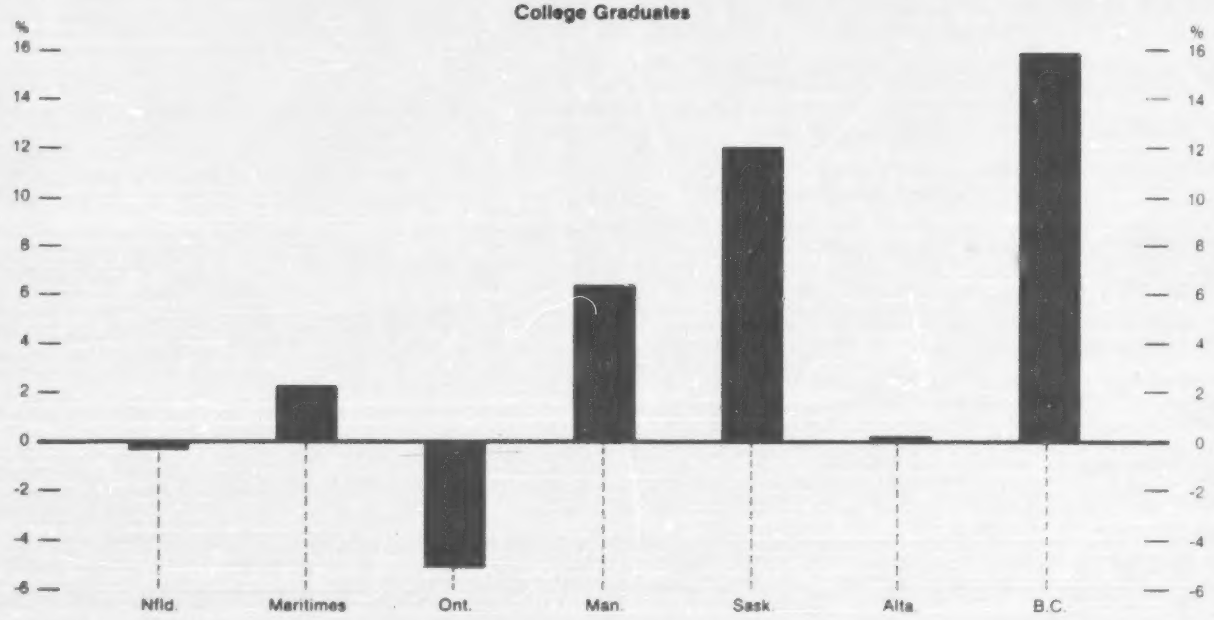
Chart — 11

Interprovincial Movement of Graduates

(Net percentage change between 1976 and 1978[1])



University Graduates



College Graduates

[1] A comparison of the province of graduation in 1976 and the province of residence in 1978. For some, the province of graduation may not have been their permanent residence, so this is not necessarily a true picture of migration.

College Graduates (Tables 178 and 180)

College graduates were less mobile than university graduates: 7% changed province between 1976 and 1978. The pattern of their movement was substantially different, as only Ontario had a significant net loss; most other areas made gains of varying degree (Chart 11). Ontario's net loss was 864 or 5% of its 1976 graduates. While British Columbia's gain of 310 was the largest number, New Brunswick had the greatest percentage increase (17%).

Graduates in the primary industries were most apt to move, as 12% changed province. Secretarial science graduates were the least mobile: only 3% changed province. The largest loss from Ontario was in the technologies (−172), and the largest gain in British Columbia was in medical and dental services (90).

Out of Canada

As well as interprovincial migration, information is also available on graduates who went to another country. The following data refer to 1976 graduates who were traced to a 1978 residence outside Canada. Since foreign students were not included in the survey, these figures exclude those who returned to their home country. No data are available on movement into Canada of those who graduated outside the country in 1976.

Table 176. 1976 Canadian Graduates Residing Outside Canada in 1978, by Province

	University graduates		College graduates	
	Number	As % of total[1]	Number	As % of total[1]
Newfoundland	34	2.5%	9	1.9%
Prince Edward Island	14	5.2	4	2.9
Nova Scotia	278	6.5	22	3.0
New Brunswick	118	4.3	10	3.1
Ontario	1,715	4.2	762	4.3
Manitoba	238	5.6	38	3.6
Saskatchewan	68	2.3	18	2.2
Alberta	506	7.8	72	2.1
British Columbia	367	7.1	60	3.0
Nine provinces	3,338	4.8	995	3.7

[1] As percent of all graduates whose 1978 residence was known. The residence of 933 university and 482 college graduates was not known. Since some probably lived outside Canada, the numbers in the table may be somewhat underestimated.

The table shows that university graduates were more likely to leave Canada than college graduates: 4.8% versus 3.7%. British Columbia and Alberta lost the largest proportion of university graduates to other countries (7.1% and 7.8%, respectively) with Saskatchewan and Newfoundland losing the smallest (approximately 2.4%). Ontario lost the largest proportion of college graduates (4.3%), and Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the smallest (approximately 2.1%).

Table 177. Interprovincial movement of 1976 university graduates
(A comparison of province of education and province of residence two years after graduation)

Province	Graduates from provincial universities in 1976[1]	Movement to other provinces	Movement from other provinces	Net loss (–) or gain (+)	Graduates resident in 1978
	Number				
Newfoundland	1,348	102	212	+110 (+8.2%)	1,458
Prince Edward Island	254	66	166	+100 (+39.4%)	354
Nova Scotia	3,992	1,207	295	–912 (–22.8%)	3,080
New Brunswick	2,608	616	475	–141 (–5.4%)	2,467
Maritimes	6,854	1,889	936	–953 (–13.9%)	5,901
Quebec[2]	..	..	1,698	..	..
Ontario	39,582	2,809	1,073	–1,736 (–4.4%)	37,846
Manitoba	3,977	631	289	–342 (–8.6%)	3,635
Saskatchewan	2,943	480	389	–91 (–3.1%)	2,852
Alberta	6,008	611	1,300	+689 (+11.5%)	6,697
British Columbia	4,836	411	941	+530 (+11.0%)	5,366
Territories	–	–	95	+95	–
Total	65,548	6,933	6,933	...	65,548

[1] Includes only graduates resident in Canada in 1978.

[2] No data are available for Quebec graduates, since they did not participate in the survey.
( ) – indicates the number as a percent of graduates in first column.

Table 178. Interprovincial movement of 1976 college graduates
(A comparison of province of education and province of residence two years after graduation)

	Graduates from provincial colleges in 1976[1]	Movement to other provinces	Movement from other provinces	Net loss (–) or gain (+)	Graduates resident in 1978
	Number				
Newfoundland	475	26	25	–1 (–0.2%)	474
Prince Edward Island	133	38	26	–12 (–9.0%)	121
Nova Scotia	702	93	76	–17 (–2.4%)	685
New Brunswick	323	42	97	+55 (+17.0%)	378
Maritimes	1,158	173	199	+26 (+2.2%)	1,184
Quebec[2]	..	..	322	..	..
Ontario	16,984	933	69	–864 (–5.1%)	16,120
Manitoba	1,011	95	159	+64 (+6.3%)	1,075
Saskatchewan	792	103	198	+95 (+12.0%)	887
Alberta	3,403	403	409	+6 (+0.1%)	3,409
British Columbia	1,945	108	418	+310 (+15.9%)	2,255
Territories	–	–	43	+43	43
Total	25,768	1,841	1,842	...	25,769

[1] Includes only graduates resident in Canada in 1978.

[2] No data are available for Quebec graduates, since they did not participate in the survey.
( ) – indicates the number as a percent of graduates in first column.

Table 179. Interprovincial movement of 1976 university graduates by province and major field of study

		Business, management and commerce	Education	Fine and applied arts	Humanities	Social sciences	Agriculture and biological sciences	Engineering and applied sciences	Health professions	Mathematics and the physical sciences	General (no specialization)	Unknown field of study (university)	Total university (all fields of study)
Newfoundland	A. Number	+24	+12	+14	+7	+54	+23	+3	−17	−9	–	−2	+109
	B. % change	+40.0	+3.3	–	+2.5	+19.9	+30.7	+5.5	−12.1	−7.1	–	−50.0	+8.2
Maritimes	A. Number	−148	−182	−33	−131	−175	−60	−116	−39	−83	+16	−10	−961
	B. % change	−18.5	−11.0	−24.8	−11.2	−13.8	−9.9	−32.1	−11.9	−19.4	+12.4	−17.2	−3.9
Ontario	A. Number	−71	−197	−58	−219	−748	−321	−39	+20	−5	−76	−3	−1,717
	B. % change	−2.6	−3.0	−4.4	−3.0	−6.2	−11.3	−1.9	+1.4	−0.2	−13.0	−0.6	−4.4
Manitoba	A. Number	−57	−3	−27	−36	−63	−38	−65	−7	−36	–	−12	−344
	B. % change	−18.2	−0.5	−18.1	−6.4	−5.4	−9.8	−32.2	−2.7	−12.2	–	−10.2	−8.6
Saskatchewan	A. Number	−34	+15	+9	+26	−35	−18	−30	−4	−13	–	−4	−88
	B. % change	−14.5	+2.3	+9.7	+7.1	−5.5	−4.8	−17.5	−1.7	−6.9	–	−16.0	−3.1
Alberta	A. Number	+91	+30	−4	+75	+181	+129	+155	−32	+57	+13	−1	+694
	B. % change	+16.5	+1.6	−1.9	+15.9	+16.4	+23.7	+41.7	−6.4	+17.1	+40.6	−0.7	+11.5
British Columbia	A. Number	+28	+92	+41	+68	+148	+110	+14	+13	−11	+11	+17	+531
	B. % change	+7.9	+8.9	+20.5	+10.3	+14.7	+17.6	+4.3	+3.9	−2.9	+550.0	+60.7	+11.0
Percent of 1976 graduates residing in different province in 1978		12.5	7.6	11.7	9.0	10.3	15.0	15.2	10.3	11.2	12.3	11.7	10.6

Note: Row A – Net change in number of 1976 graduates in province, determined by comparing number graduating in province in 1976 with number residing in province in 1978.

Row B – Net change as percent of number graduating in province in 1976.

Table 180. Interprovincial movement of 1976 college graduates by province and major field of study

Province		Business, management and commerce	Community service & social welfare	Data processing & computer science	Fine, applied & performing arts	General arts and science, education, law	Mass communication	Medical & dental services	Primary industries	Secretarial arts and science	Technologies	Transportation	Unknown field of study (college)	Total college (all fields of study)
Newfoundland	A. Number	–	–	–	–	–	–	–1	+4	+1	–3	–	–2	–1
	B. % change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–0.3	+14.8	+3.7	–3.3	–	–40.0	–0.2
Maritimes	A. Number	+7	+8	+7	+1	+6	–	–18	–2	+3	+7	–	+3	+22
	B. % change	+16.3	+18.2	+36.8	+10.0	+120.0	–	–2.6	–1.8	+7.1	+3.9	–	+25.0	+2.2
Ontario	A. Number	–88	–106	–33	–87	–113	–14	–125	–41	–46	–172	–6	–34	–865
	B. % change	–4.1	–6.1	–9.1	–8.4	–7.6	–2.8	–2.9	–6.7	–2.4	–6.6	–3.0	–7.3	–5.1
Manitoba	A. Number	–12	+9	+3	+14	+20	+9	–8	–	+3	+13	–	+11	+62
	B. % change	–6.8	+11.5	+5.7	+233.3	+90.9	+25.7	–1.9	–	+8.3	+7.4	–	+64.7	+6.3
Saskatchewan	A. Number	+2	+26	–1	+10	–	+19	+22	–6	–2	+31	–	–8	+93
	B. % change	+3.2	+66.7	–8.3	+500.0	–	...	+5.2	–11.5	–28.6	+23.0	–	–34.8	+12.0
Alberta	A. Number	+37	–9	+11	–8	–4	–39	–32	+4	–2	+46	–4	+11	+11
	B. % change	+10.7	–2.7	+15.3	–5.3	–1.5	–17.1	–3.7	+1.9	–1.2	+6.5	–9.5	+13.9	+0.2
British Columbia	A. Number	+15	+36	+7	+31	+39	+23	+90	+24	+22	+10	+7	+9	+313
	B. % change	+5.2	+21.2	+18.4	+28.4	+75.0	+37.0	+13.5	+14.2	+146.7	+2.5	+20.0	+26.5	+15.9
Percent of 1976 graduates residing in different province in 1978		5.6	7.6	9.4	9.7	8.0	10.0	5.9	12.5	3.4	8.4	6.3	9.7	7.1

Note: Row A – Net change in number of 1976 graduates in prvoince, determined by comparing number graduating in province in 1976 with number residing in province in 1978.

Row B – Net change as percent of number graduating in province in 1976.

Self-employed graduates (Tables 181 and 182)

Only a small proportion of university and college graduates working full-time were self-employed (a much higher proportion of men than women[1]). Generally, the self-employed men had higher average earnings and fewer regrets about their field of study than college or university graduates in general. This observation is not unexpected for self-employed university graduates, because the majority came from fields with favourable labour market outcomes (i.e., law, dentistry, medicine, business). Self-employed college graduates, on the other hand, were from fields that fared about average or worse than average.

Further examination of earnings in the nine most frequent university and five most frequent college fields revealed that in all but three cases (law, fine and applied arts, mathematics), the self-employed tended to make more than their counterparts who were working for someone else. Their earnings, however, varied over a wider range, and reflected the greater risk and potential of self-employment.

Self-employed women, especially college graduates, fared poorly with regard to earnings. Not only did they make far less than their male counterparts, but they also earned less than the averages for university and college women.

Some of this difference may be explained by the occupations they selected. For example, 48% of the self-employed college women were in low-paying sales, service, artistic, literary, and performing arts occupations. In contrast, only 26% of the self-employed male graduates had such jobs.

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[1] Most self-employed graduates were men with bachelor's degrees.

Table 181. Self-employed university graduates

	Unit	Type of degree		Total degrees	Total by sex	
		Bachelor's	Master's or Ph.D.		Male	Female
I) Full-time workers self-employed	No.	1,796	166	1,962	1,674	274
(As % of full-time workers)	%	3.9	2.5	3.7	5.7	1.2
1) Annual employment-related earnings						
A) 10% earned less than	$	7,700	10,000	7,800	8,400	3,000
B) Average	$	19,000	19,700	19,200	20,200	13,400
C) 10% earned more than	$	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+	27,000+
2) Regret choice of field of study	%	16.0	17.2 Q	16.1	15.4	19.9 Q
3) Planning postsecondary enrolment in the next two years						
A) For career prospects	%	19.5	17.9 Q	19.3	17.3	31.6 Q
B) Other reasons	%	10.4	--	10.2	10.5	--
Total	%	29.9	26.4	29.5	27.8	39.7

	% of full-time workers self-employed	% distribution of self-employed among fields
II) Most frequent fields of study		
1) Law	26.5	20.0
2) Dentistry	83.1	12.5
3) Agriculture and miscellaneous biological sciences	12.2	9.0
4) Medicine	18.3	7.8
5) Business, management and commerce	3.2	7.6
6) History	3.2 Q	3.6 Q
7) Fine and applied arts	5.2 Q	3.5 Q
8) Teacher training	0.7 Q	3.2 Q
9) Mathematics	3.0 Q	3.1 Q
Fields of study not specified above	1.9	29.7

Table 182. Self-employed college graduates

	Unit	Type of diploma		Total diplomas	Total by sex	
		College 1–2 yr.	College 3–4 yr.		Male	Female
I) Full-time workers self-employed	No.	446	112	558	440	114
(As % of full-time workers)	%	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.7	0.9
1) Annual employment-related earnings						
A) 10% earned less than	$	4,800	6,100	5,100	6,100	1,700 Q
B) Average	$	14,400	13,100	14,100	15,000	7,500 Q
C) 10% earned more than	$	27,000+	21,000	27,000+	27,000+	16,000 Q
2) Regret choice of field of study	%	19.7	31.5 Q	22.1	22.3	--
3) Planning postsecondary enrolment in the next two years						
A) For career prospects	%	19.7	15.6 Q	18.9	19.3	--
B) Other reasons	%	--	15.5 Q	--	7.8 Q	--
Total	%	26.3	31.1	27.3	27.1	29.3 Q

	% of full-time workers self-employed	% distribution of self-employed among fields
II) Most frequent fields of study		
1) Primary industries	16.2	30.6
2) Business, management and commerce	2.1 Q	10.4 Q
3) General arts and science, education, law	3.4 Q	8.8 Q
4) Miscellaneous engineering and related technologies	2.7 Q	8.2 Q
5) Mass communications	4.3 Q	5.6 Q
Fields of study not specified above	1.4	36.4

Part–time employment (Tables 183 to 186)

Few graduates had part–time jobs in June 1978. Women were more likely to be employed part–time than men, and married women more likely than their single counterparts (the reverse was true of married men). Family responsibilities often prevent married women from accepting full–time jobs.

Further investigation of supplementary data revealed that despite the small proportion working part–time in June 1978, in the two years since graduation, 18% of the university and 16% of the college graduates had done so at least one month; the average was nine months. However, 44% of the former and 60% of the latter would have preferred full–time work had they been able to find it. The proportion of university graduates was lower because more of them continued their education after obtaining their degree (e.g., at the master's level[1]), so a full–time job would not have been practical. Because many who were working part–time would have preferred a full–time job, they tended to be less happy with their situation.

College graduates employed part–time fared less well than those working full–time in every respect except underemployment, which was lower among married graduates. This can be explained by the high proportion of nurses, whose underemployment rate was low. More than 50% of the married college graduates working part–time were nurses, compared with just 24% of married full–time workers.

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[1] Of those employed part–time in October 1977, approximately 30% of the college and 55% of the university graduates were enrolled at a postsecondary institution.

Table 183 . Single university graduates employed part-time, June 1978

Employment picture after graduation	Unit	Type of degree		Total degrees	Total by sex	
		Bachelor's	Master's or Ph.D.		Male	Female
Employed part-time, June 1978	No.	1,613	154	1,766	812	934
(As % of all single graduates)	%	5.4	5.9	5.4	4.6	6.3
1) Relationship of job to field of study						
A) Direct	%	35.7	52.1	37.1	43.1	32.8
B) Partial	%	29.3	33.8	29.7	27.0	32.3
C) Not related	%	35.0	14.1 Q	33.2	29.9	34.8
2) Percent who consider relationship of job to field of study important	%	83.6	81.1	83.4	79.9	87.4
3) Underemployment	%	44.9	--	41.6	37.0	45.1
4) Dissatisfied with job	%	25.1	21.8 Q	24.8	18.4	29.3
5) Leaving job within 3 months	%	63.3	60.0	63.0	61.8	63.2
6) Annual salary						
A) 10% earned less than	$	2,800	2,200	2,700	3,400	2,200
B) Average	$	8,600	7,000	8,500	8,700	8,300
C) 10% earned more than	$	15,000	16,800	15,100	16,800	14,000
7) Dissatisfied with salary	%	21.4	23.1 Q	21.5	21.2	21.9
8) Regret choice of field of study	%	36.9	16.8 Q	35.1	31.8	38.3
9) Planning postsecondary enrolment in the next two years						
A) For career prospects	%	49.1	57.7	49.9	50.9	49.7
B) Other reasons	%	5.4 Q	--	5.7 Q	7.8 Q	--
Total	%	54.5	66.6	55.6	58.7	53.8

Table 184 . Single college graduates employed part-time, June 1978

Employment picture after graduation	Unit	Type of diploma		Total diplomas	Total by sex	
		College 1–2 yr.	College 3–4 yr.		Male	Female
Employed part-time, June 1978	No.	493	96	588	165	422
(As % of all single graduates)	%	3.8	3.4	3.8	2.5	4.6
1) Relationship of job to field of study						
A) Direct	%	57.5	39.2 Q	55.0	30.5 Q	64.3
B) Partial	%	13.3 Q	27.8 Q	15.3	32.9 Q	8.9 Q
C) Not related	%	29.2	33.0 Q	29.7	36.7 Q	26.8
2) Percent who consider relationship of job to field of study important	%	89.2	82.4	88.1	78.4	91.8
3) Underemployment	%	34.8	34.7 Q	34.7	47.5	29.8
4) Dissatisfied with job	%	20.3	36.9 Q	22.6	--	26.3
5) Leaving job within 3 months	%	52.0	68.6	54.2	56.5	53.1
6) Annual salary						
A) 10% earned less than	$	2,800	1,100	2,200	2,600	2,200
B) Average	$	6,900	7,100	6,900	8,000	6,600
C) 10% earned more than	$	13,500	15,700	13,700	15,100	12,900
7) Dissatisfied with salary	%	22.4	24.6 Q	22.7	27.3 Q	21.1
8) Regret choice of field of study	%	38.4	38.8	38.4	40.1	37.5
9) Planning postsecondary enrolment in the next two years						
A) For career prospects	%	43.2	39.0	42.5	48.2	40.4
B) Other reasons	%	--	--	--	--	--
Total	%	47.2	43.2	46.6	54.4	43.6

Table 185. Married university graduates employed part-time, June 1978

Employment picture after graduation	Unit	Type of degree		Total degrees	Total by sex	
		Bachelor's	Master's or Ph.D.		Male	Female
Employed part-time, June 1978	No.	1,229	208	1,437	423	1,011
(As % of all married graduates)	%	4.7	4.0	4.6	2.4	7.3
1) Relationship of job to field of study						
A) Direct	%	35.0	48.8	37.0	23.2 Q	42.7
B) Partial	%	41.3	44.1	41.7	51.7	37.5
C) Not related	%	23.7	--	21.3	25.1 Q	19.8
2) Percent who consider relationship of job to field of study important	%	80.2	90.7	81.7	76.8	83.6
3) Underemployment	%	40.3	10.6 Q	36.0	29.5 Q	38.6
4) Dissatisfied with job	%	19.7	11.3 Q	18.5	20.6 Q	17.7
5) Leaving job within 3 months	%	44.5	38.9	43.7	62.0	36.2
6) Annual salary						
A) 10% earned less than	$	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
B) Average	$	7,700	7,900	7,700	7,200	7,900
C) 10% earned more than	$	15,200	21,900	15,700	15,100	15,700
7) Dissatisfied with salary	%	26.9	33.1	27.8	31.9	26.0
8) Regret choice of field of study	%	30.8	21.3 Q	29.4	28.3 Q	30.0
9) Planning postsecondary enrolment in the next two years						
A) For career prospects	%	42.8	42.8	42.8	58.2	36.5
B) Other reasons	%	7.4 Q	--	7.2 Q	--	7.6 Q
Total	%	50.2	48.7	50.0	63.8	44.1

Table 186. Married college graduates employed part-time, June 1978

Employment picture after graduation	Unit	Type of diploma		Total diplomas	Total by sex	
		College 1–2 yr.	College 3–4 yr.		Male	Female
Employed part-time, June 1978	No.	586	105	691	53 Q	637
(As % of all married graduates)	%	7.4	5.3	7.0	1.4 Q	10.5
1) Relationship of job to field of study						
A) Direct	%	76.6	55.2	73.6	--	75.9
B) Partial	%	13.1	23.1 Q	14.6	--	15.1
C) Not related	%	10.2 Q	21.7 Q	11.9	--	9.0 Q
2) Percent who consider relationship of job to field of study important	%	92.9	83.7	91.5	75.7 Q	92.8
3) Underemployment	%	13.1	29.5 Q	15.5	--	13.6
4) Dissatisfied with job	%	18.4	--	17.4	--	16.0
5) Leaving job within 3 months	%	35.6	25.1 Q	34.1	--	31.7
6) Annual salary						
A) 10% earned less than	$	2,900	2,100	2,700	3,900	2,600
B) Average	$	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,900	6,800
C) 10% earned more than	$	14,000	13,300	13,800	10,900	13,800
7) Dissatisfied with salary	%	24.4	22.1 Q	24.1	--	22.8
8) Regret choice of field of study	%	25.3	31.7 Q	26.3	--	25.2
9) Planning postsecondary enrolment in the next two years						
A) For career prospects	%	31.7	18.5 Q	29.7	--	27.6
B) Other reasons	%	--	--	5.2 Q	--	5.2 Q
Total	%	36.1	28.0 Q	34.9	60.9 Q	32.8

Success Rate of Job Search Methods (Table 187)

When they were looking for work, both college and university graduates were most likely to apply directly to employers, and they found this technique to be the most effective. More than half the graduates (64% college; 56% university) used this method, and in over 70% of the cases, an offer of employment resulted.

The old saying, "It's not what you know, but who you know," seemed to be borne out by the graduates' experience. About a third of them sought the aid of friends or relatives, and for more than 60% a job offer was forthcoming.

College graduates were more inclined than university graduates to look for assistance from their alma mater. Nearly 30% approached their college placement office, and more than 60% of them received a job offer. A smaller proportion of university graduates (27%) followed this route, and it proved successful for only 44%. Thirty-five percent of the college graduates asked a former instructor for help, but only 24% of the university graduates did so. Both groups, however, were quite successful — job offers ensued for 55% of them.

The least efficacious method was a public employment agency. More than a third of all graduates tried it, but just 36% of the college and 33% of the university graduates were offered work. A reason for this relatively poor performance is that manpower offices encourage graduates to use other methods since just a fraction of highly qualified job openings are posted with the agency.

Table 187. Success rate of job search methods

Job search method	College graduates		University graduates	
	Percent of all job-seekers who used this method	Success rate*	Percent of all job-seekers who used this method	Success rate*
Direct application to employer	63.5	73.1	56.3	72.3
Direct application to previous employer	32.1	68.7	35.6	72.4
Friends or relatives	32.4	64.5	30.5	62.7
College or university placement office	29.4	60.5	26.7	44.4
Instructor	35.0	55.2	24.4	55.4
Newspaper advertisement	41.6	50.8	38.8	51.5
Private employment agency	12.8	48.8	12.3	38.7
Professional association or union	11.3	39.7	14.1	39.7
Public employment agency	37.6	36.1	34.8	33.2

*Percent of job—seekers who received an offer of employment.

Selected characteristics of graduates (Tables 188 to 191)

Only the basic distributions of university and college graduates by age, work experience, marital status, and enrolment status are shown in this subsection. Much more information about graduates with particular characteristics and their employment outcomes is available on request.

Table 188. Age in June 1978, two years after graduation

	15–24	25–29	30–34	35+	Total
	Percent				
University	27.0	49.1	11.8	12.1	100.0
Male	21.7	54.3	14.1	9.9	100.0
Female	33.2	43.1	9.2	14.6	100.0
Bachelor's degree	30.6	50.2	9.5	9.8	100.0
Master's or Ph.D. degree	1.6	41.9	28.3	28.2	100.0
College	72.8	20.0	3.4	3.8	100.0
Male	62.1	31.1	4.3	2.5	100.0
Female	80.1	12.5	2.8	4.6	100.0
1–2 year college diploma	75.3	17.3	3.3	4.1	100.0
3–4 year college diploma	62.3	31.6	3.6	2.5	100.0

Table 189. Years of work experience before graduation

	Less than 1 year[1]	1–2 years	3 or more years	Total
	Percent			
University	53.2	10.8	36.0	100.0
Male	51.2	11.7	37.2	100.0
Female	55.6	9.7	34.6	100.0
Bachelor's degree	56.5	10.7	32.8	100.0
Master's or Ph.D. degree	29.4	11.8	58.8	100.0
College	64.0	16.3	19.7	100.0
Male	54.0	19.0	27.1	100.0
Female	70.8	14.5	14.7	100.0
1–2 year college diploma	63.1	16.9	20.0	100.0
3–4 year college diploma	67.5	14.0	18.5	100.0

[1] Graduates who worked for one year or longer, but never in a full–time job lasting more than six months were classified as having less than a year's work experience before graduation.

Table 190. Marital status in June 1978, two years after graduation

	Single	Married	Widowed, separated, divorced	Total
	Percent			
University	49.6	47.7	2.7	100.0
Male	49.5	49.1	1.4	100.0
Female	49.7	46.0	4.3	100.0
Bachelor's degree	52.1	45.4	2.5	100.0
Master's or Ph.D. degree	32.0	63.7	4.2	100.0
College	60.2	37.8	2.0	100.0
Male	62.9	35.9	1.1	100.0
Female	58.4	39.0	2.6	100.0
1–2 year college diploma	60.7	37.2	2.1	100.0
3–4 year college diploma	57.9	40.5	1.6	100.0

Table 191. Full–time/part–time enrolment status before graduation in 1976

	Full–time	Part–time	Total
	Percent		
University[1]	78.1	21.9	100.0
Male	80.2	19.8	100.0
Female	75.5	24.5	100.0
Bachelor's degree	80.3	19.7	100.0
Master's or Ph.D. degree	62.3	37.7	100.0
College[1]	97.5	2.5	100.0
Male	96.8	3.2	100.0
Female	98.0	2.0	100.0
1–2 year college diploma	97.5	2.5	100.0
3–4 year college diploma	97.5	2.5	100.0

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[1] Excludes graduates of continuing education and vocational programs.

APPENDIX A

C.C.D.O. Codes

(Canadian Classification Dictionary of Occupation Codes)

The following table is a complete list of two–, three–, and four–digit C.C.D.O. occupation names, taken directly from Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations – Annual Guide 1978/79, published by Employment and Immigration Canada. In earlier sections of this report, a paraphrased version of the 3–digit groupings was used. For the most detailed breakdown of occupations (7–digit), readers should refer to Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations 1971, Volumes 1 and 2, which identify and describe each occupation.

MAJOR GROUP 11 – MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

111 OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS UNIQUE TO GOVERNMENT

1111	Members of Legislative Bodies
1113	Government Administrators
1115	Postal Management Occupations
1116	Inspectors and Regulatory Officers, Government
1119	Officials and Administrators Unique to Government, n.e.c.

113/114 OTHER MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

1130	General Managers and Other Senior Officials
1131	Management Occupations: Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics
1132	Management Occupations, Social Sciences and Related Fields
1133	Administrators in Teaching and Related Fields
1134	Administrators in Medicine and Health
1135	Financial Management Occupations
1136	Personnel and Industrial Relations Management Occupations
1137	Sales and Advertising Management Occupations
1141	Purchasing Management Occupations
1142	Services Management Occupations
1143	Production Management Occupations
1145	Management Occupations, Construction Operations
1147	Management Occupations, Transport and Communications Operations
1149	Other Managers and Administrators, n.e.c.

117 OCCUPATIONS RELATED TO MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1171	Accountants, Auditors and Other Financial Officers
1173	Organization and Methods Analysts
1174	Personnel and Related Officers
1175	Purchasing Officers and Buyers, Except Wholesale and Retail Trade
1176	Inspectors and Regulatory Officers, Non-Government
1179	Occupations Related to Management and Administration, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 21 – OCCUPATIONS IN NATURAL SCIENCES, ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS

211 OCCUPATIONS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCES

2111	Chemists
2112	Geologists and Related Occupations
2113	Physicists
2114	Meteorologists
2117	Physical Sciences Technologists and Technicians
2119	Occupations in Physical Sciences, n.e.c.

213 OCCUPATIONS IN LIFE SCIENCES

2131	Agriculturists and Related Scientists
2133	Biologists and Related Scientists
2135	Life Sciences Technologists and Technicians
2139	Occupations in Life Sciences, n.e.c.

214/215 ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

2141	Architects
2142	Chemical Engineers
2143	Civil Engineers
2144	Electrical Engineers
2145	Industrial Engineers
2147	Mechanical Engineers
2151	Metallurgical Engineers
2153	Mining Engineers
2154	Petroleum Engineers
2155	Aerospace Engineers
2157	Nuclear Engineers
2159	Architects and Engineers, n.e.c.

216 OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

2160 Supervisors, Other Occupations in Architecture and Engineering
2161 Surveyors
2163 Draughting Occupations
2165 Architectural and Engineering Technologists and Technicians
2169 Other Occupations in Architecture and Engineering, n.e.c.

218 OCCUPATIONS IN MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND RELATED FIELDS

2181 Mathematicians, Statisticians and Actuaries
2183 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers and Related Occupations
2189 Occupations in Mathematics, Statistics, Systems Analysis and Related Fields, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 23 – OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RELATED FIELDS

231 OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

2311 Economists
2313 Sociologists, Anthropologists and Related Social Scientists
2315 Psychologists
2319 Occupations in Social Sciences, n.e.c.

233 OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL WORK AND RELATED FIELDS

2331 Social Workers
2333 Occupations in Welfare and Community Services
2339 Occupations in Social Work and Related Fields, n.e.c.

234 OCCUPATIONS IN LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE

2341 Judges and Magistrates
2343 Lawyers and Notaries
2349 Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence, n.e.c.

235 OCCUPATIONS IN LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVAL SCIENCES

2350 Supervisors: Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences
2351 Librarians and Archivists
2353 Technicians in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences
2359 Occupations in Library, Museum and Archival Sciences, n.e.c.

239 OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RELATED FIELDS

2391 Educational and Vocational Counsellors
2399 Other Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 25 – OCCUPATIONS IN RELIGION

251 OCCUPATIONS IN RELIGION

2511 Ministers of Religion
2519 Occupations in Religion, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 27 – TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

271 UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

2711 University Teachers
2719 University Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

273 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

2731 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers
2733 Secondary School Teachers
2739 Elementary and Secondary School Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

279 OTHER TEACHING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

2791 Community College and Vocational School Teachers
2792 Fine Arts Teachers
2793 Post-Secondary School Teachers, n.e.c.
2795 Teachers of Exceptional Students, n.e.c.
2797 Instructors and Training Officers, n.e.c.
2799 Other Teaching and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 31 – OCCUPATIONS IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH

311 HEALTH DIAGNOSING AND TREATING OCCUPATIONS

3111 Physicians and Surgeons
3113 Dentists
3115 Veterinarians
3117 Osteopaths and Chiropractors
3119 Health Diagnosing and Treating Occupations, n.e.c.

313 NURSING, THERAPY AND RELATED ASSISTING OCCUPATIONS

3130 Supervisors, Nursing Occupations
3131 Nurses, Graduate, Except Supervisors
3133 Nurses-in-Training
3134 Nursing Assistants
3135 Nursing Attendants
3137 Physiotherapists, Occupational and Other Therapists
3139 Nursing, Therapy and Related Assisting Occupations, n.e.c.

315 OTHER OCCUPATIONS IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH

3151	Pharmacists
3152	Dieticians and Nutritionists
3153	Optometrists
3154	Dispensing Opticians
3155	Radiological Technologists and Technicians
3156	Medical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians
3157	Dental Hygienists, Assistants and Technicians
3159	Other Occupations in Medicine and Health, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 33 – ARTISTIC, LITERARY, PERFORMING ARTS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

331 OCCUPATIONS IN FINE AND COMMERCIAL ART, PHOTOGRAPHY AND RELATED FIELDS

3311	Painters, Sculptors and Related Artists
3313	Product and Interior Designers
3314	Advertising and Illustrating Artists
3315	Photographers and Camera Operators
3319	Occupations in Fine and Commercial Art, Photography and Related Fields, n.e.c.

333 OCCUPATIONS IN PERFORMING AND AUDIOVISUAL ARTS

3330	Producers and Directors, Performing and Audiovisual Arts
3332	Musicians
3333	Choreographers and Dancers
3335	Acting Occupations
3337	Radio and Television Announcers
3339	Occupations in Performing and Audiovisual Arts, n.e.c.

335 OCCUPATIONS IN WRITING

3351 Writers and Editors, Publication
3353 Writers and Editors: Radio, Television, Theatre and Motion Pictures
3355 Translators and Interpreters
3359 Occupations in Writing, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 37 – OCCUPATIONS IN SPORT AND RECREATION

371 OCCUPATIONS IN SPORT AND RECREATION

3710 Coaches, Trainers, Instructors and Managers, Sport and Recreation
3711 Referees and Related Officials
3713 Athletes
3715 Attendants, Sport and Recreation
3719 Occupations in Sport and Recreation, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 41 – CLERICAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

411 STENOGRAPHIC AND TYPING OCCUPATIONS

4110 Supervisors, Stenographic and Typing Occupations
4111 Secretaries and Stenographers
4113 Typists and Clerk–Typists

413 BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNT-RECORDING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

4130 Supervisors, Bookkeeping, Account–Recording and Related Occupations
4131 Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks
4133 Tellers and Cashiers
4135 Insurance, Bank and Other Finance Clerks
4137 Statistical Clerks
4139 Bookkeeping, Account–Recording and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

414 OFFICE MACHINE AND ELECTRONIC DATA—PROCESSING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

4140	Supervisors, Office Machine and Electronic Data—Processing Equipment Operators
4141	Office Machine Operators
4143	Electronic Data—Processing Equipment Operators

415 MATERIAL RECORDING, SCHEDULING AND DISTRIBUTING OCCUPATIONS

4150	Supervisors: Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations
4151	Production Clerks
4153	Shipping and Receiving Clerks
4155	Stock Clerks and Related Occupations
4157	Weighers
4159	Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Occupations, n.e.c.

416 LIBRARY, FILE AND CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

4160	Supervisors: Library, File and Correspondence Clerks and Related Occupations
4161	Library and File Clerks
4169	Library, File and Correspondence Clerks and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

417 RECEPTION, INFORMATION, MAIL AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION OCCUPATIONS

4170	Supervisors: Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations
4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks
4172	Mail Carriers
4173	Mail and Postal Clerks
4175	Telephone Operators
4177	Messengers
4179	Reception, Information, Mail and Message Distribution Occupations, n.e.c.

419 OTHER CLERICAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

4190	Supervisors, Other Clerical and Related Occupations
4191	Collectors
4192	Adjusters, Claim
4193	Travel Clerks, Ticket, Station and Freight Agents
4194	Hotel Clerks
4195	Personnel Clerks
4197	General Office Clerks
4199	Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 51 — SALES OCCUPATIONS

513/514 SALES OCCUPATIONS, COMMODITIES

5130	Supervisors: Sales Occupations, Commodities
5131	Technical Sales Occupations and Related Advisers
5133	Commercial Travellers
5135	Sales Workers, Commodities, n.e.c.
5137	Sales Clerks, Commodities
5141	Street Vendors and Door-to-Door Sales Occupations
5143	Newspaper Carriers and Vendors
5145	Service Station Attendants
5149	Sales Occupations, Commodities, n.e.c.

517 SALES OCCUPATIONS, SERVICES

5170	Supervisors: Sales Occupations, Services
5171	Insurance Sales Occupations and Agents
5172	Real Estate Sales Occupations
5173	Sales Agents and Traders, Securities
5174	Advertising Sales Occupations
5177	Business Services Sales Occupations
5179	Sales Occupations: Services, n.e.c.

519 OTHER SALES OCCUPATIONS

5190 Supervisors, Other Sales Occupations
5191 Buyers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
5193 Route Drivers
5199 Other Sales Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 61 — SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

611 PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

6111 Fire—Fighting Occupations
6112 Police Officers and Detectives, Government
6113 Police Agents and Investigators, Private
6115 Guards and Related Security Occupations
6116 Commissioned Officers, Armed Forces
6117 Other Ranks, Armed Forces
6119 Protective Service Occupations, n.e.c.

612 FOOD AND BEVERAGE PREPARATION AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

6120 Supervisors, Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations
6121 Chefs and Cooks
6123 Bartenders
6125 Food and Beverage Serving Occupations
6129 Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations, n.e.c.

613 OCCUPATIONS IN LODGING AND OTHER ACCOMMODATION

6130 Supervisors, Occupations in Lodging and Other Accommodation
6133 Lodging Cleaners, Except Private Household
6135 Sleeping—Car and Baggage Porters
6139 Occupations in Lodging and Other Accommodation, n.e.c.

614 PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

6141	Funeral Directors, Embalmers and Related Occupations
6142	Housekeepers, Servants and Related Occupations
6143	Barbers, Hairdressers and Related Occupations
6144	Guides
6145	Travel and Related Attendants, Except Food and Beverage
6147	Child–Care Occupations
6149	Personal Service Occupations, n.e.c.

616 APPAREL AND FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

6160	Supervisors, Apparel and Furnishings Service Occupations
6161	Laundering Occupations
6163	Dry–Cleaning Occupations
6165	Pressing Occupations
6169	Apparel and Furnishings Service Occupations, n.e.c.

619 OTHER SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

6190	Supervisor, Other Service Occupations
6191	Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners
6193	Elevator–Operating Occupations
6198	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Services
6199	Other Service Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 71 – FARMING, HORTICULTURAL AND ANIMAL–HUSBANDRY OCCUPATIONS

711 FARMERS

7111	General Farmers
7113	Animal Farmers
7115	Crop Farmers

713 FARM MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS

7131	Farm Management Occupations

718/719 OTHER FARMING, HORTICULTURAL AND ANIMAL-HUSBANDRY OCCUPATIONS

7180	Foremen/women, Other Farming, Horticultural and Animal-Husbandry Occupations
7181	General Workers, Farm
7183	Field Crop and Vegetable-Growing Workers
7185	Orchard, Vineyard and Related Tree- and Shrub-Crop Workers
7187	Livestock Workers
7191	Dairy Workers, Farm
7193	Poultry Workers, Farm
7195	Nursery and Related Workers
7197	Farm-Machinery Operators and Custom Operators
7198	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Farming, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry
7199	Other Farming, Horticultural and Animal-Husbandry Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 73 – FISHING, TRAPPING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

731 FISHING, TRAPPING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

7311	Captains and Other Officers, Fishing Vessels
7313	Net, Trap and Line Fishing Occupations
7315	Trapping and Related Occupations
7319	Fishing, Trapping and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 75 – FORESTRY AND LOGGING OCCUPATIONS

751 FORESTRY AND LOGGING OCCUPATIONS

7510	Foremen/women, Forestry and Logging Occupations
7511	Forestry Conservation Occupations
7513	Timber Cutting and Related Occupations
7516	Log Inspecting, Grading, Scaling and Related Occupations
7517	Log Hoisting, Sorting, Moving and Related Occupations
7518	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Forestry and Logging
7519	Forestry and Logging Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 77 – MINING AND QUARRYING INCLUDING OIL AND GAS FIELD OCCUPATIONS

771 MINING AND QUARRYING INCLUDING OIL AND GAS FIELD OCCUPATIONS

7710	Foremen/women, Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Field Occupations
7711	Rotary Well–Drilling and Related Occupations
7713	Other Rock and Soil Drilling Occupations
7715	Blasting Occupations
7717	Mining and Quarrying: Cutting, Handling and Loading Occupations
7718	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Fields
7719	Mining and Quarrying including Oil and Gas Field Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 81/82 – PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

811 MINERAL ORE TREATING OCCUPATIONS

8110 Foremen/women, Mineral Ore Treating Occupations
8111 Crushing and Grinding Occupations, Mineral Ores
8113 Mixing, Separating, Filtering and Related Occupations, Mineral Ores
8115 Melting and Roasting Occupations, Mineral Ores
8116 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations, Mineral Ore Treating
8118 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Mineral Ore Treating
8119 Mineral Ore Treating Occupations, n.e.c.

813/814 METAL PROCESSING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

8130 Foremen/women, Metal Processing and Related Occupations
8131 Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Occupations
8133 Metal Heat–Treating Occupations
8135 Metal Rolling Occupations
8137 Moulding, Coremaking and Metal Casting Occupations
8141 Metal Extruding and Drawing Occupations
8143 Plating, Metal Spraying and Related Occupations
8146 Inspecting, Testing, Grading, and Sampling Occupations, Metal Processing
8148 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Metal Processing
8149 Metal Processing and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

815 CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PROCESSING, FORMING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

8150 Foremen/women, Clay, Glass and Stone Processing, Forming and Related Occupations

8151 Furnace and Kiln Workers: Clay, Glass and Stone

8153 Separating, Crushing, Grinding and Mixing Occupations: Clay, Glass and Stone

8155 Forming Occupations: Clay, Glass and Stone

8156 Inspecting, Testing and Grading Occupations: Clay, Glass and Stone Processing and Forming

8158 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Clay, Glass and Stone Processing and Forming

8159 Clay, Glass and Stone Processing, Forming and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

816/817 CHEMICALS, PETROLEUM, RUBBER, PLASTIC AND RELATED MATERIALS PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

8160 Foremen/women, Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing Occupations

8161 Mixing and Blending Occupations, Chemicals and Related Materials

8163 Filtering, Straining and Separating Occupations, Chemicals and Related Materials

8165 Distilling, Subliming and Carbonizing Occupations, Chemicals and Related Materials

8167 Roasting, Cooking and Drying Occupations, Chemicals and Related Materials

8171 Crushing and Grinding Occupations, Chemicals and Related Materials

8173 Coating and Calendering Occupations, Chemicals and Related Materials

8176 Inspecting, Testing and Sampling Occupations: Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing

8178 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing

8179 Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Plastic and Related Materials Processing Occupations, n.e.c.

821/822 FOOD, BEVERAGE AND RELATED PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

8210 Foremen/women, Food, Beverage and Related Processing Occupations

8211 Flour and Grain Milling Occupations

8213 Baking, Confectionary Making and Related Occupations

8215 Slaughtering and Meat Cutting, Canning, Curing and Packing Occupations

8217 Fish Canning, Curing and Packing Occupations

8221 Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Preserving and Packing Occupations

8223 Milk Processing and Related Occupations

8225 Sugar Processing and Related Occupations

8226 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations: Food, Beverage and Related Processing

8227 Beverage Processing Occupations

8228 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Food, Beverage and Related Processing

8229 Food, Beverage and Related Processing Occupations, n.e.c.

823 WOOD PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PAPER PULP

8230 Foremen/women, Wood Processing Occupations, Except Paper Pulp

8231 Sawmill Sawyers and Related Occupations

8233 Plywood Making and Related Occupations

8235 Wood Treating Occupations

8236 Inspecting, Testing and Grading Occupations: Wood Processing, Except Paper Pulp

8238 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Wood Processing, Except Paper Pulp

8239 Wood Processing Occupations, Except Paper Pulp, n.e.c.

825 PULP AND PAPERMAKING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

8250 Foremen/women, Pulp and Papermaking and Related Occupations

8251 Cellulose Pulp Preparing Occupations

8253 Papermaking and Finishing Occupations

8256 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations, Pulp and Papermaking

8258 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Pulp and Papermaking

8259 Pulp and Papermaking and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

826/827 TEXTILE PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

8260	Foremen/women, Textile Processing Occupations
8261	Textile Fibre Preparing Occupations
8263	Textile Spinning and Twisting Occupations
8265	Textile Winding and Reeling Occupations
8267	Textile Weaving Occupations
8271	Knitting Occupations
8273	Textile Bleaching and Dyeing Occupations
8275	Textile Finishing and Calendering Occupations
8276	Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations, Textile Processing
8278	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Textile Processing
8279	Textile Processing Occupations, n.e.c.

829 OTHER PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

8290	Foremen/women, Other Processing Occupations
8293	Tobacco Processing Occupations
8295	Hide and Pelt Processing Occupations
8296	Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations, Processing, n.e.c.
8298	Occupations in Labouring and Elemental Work, Other Processing
8299	Other Processing Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 83 – MACHINING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

831 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATIONS

8310	Foremen/women, Metal Machining Occupations
8311	Tool- and Die–Making Occupations
8313	Machinist and Machine–Tool Setting–Up Occupations
8315	Machine–Tool Operating Occupations
8316	Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Metal Machining
8319	Metal Machining Occupations, n.e.c.

833 METAL SHAPING AND FORMING OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT MACHINING

8330 Foremen/women, Metal Shaping and Forming Occupations, Except Machining

8331 Forging Occupations

8333 Sheet-Metal Workers

8334 Metalworking-Machine Operators, n.e.c.

8335 Welding and Flame Cutting Occupations

8336 Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Metal Shaping and Forming, Except Machining

8337 Boilermakers, Platers and Structural-Metal Workers

8339 Metal Shaping and Forming Occupations, Except Machining, n.e.c.

835 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS

8350 Foremen/women, Wood Machining Occupations

8351 Wood Patternmaking Occupations

8353 Wood Sawing and Related Occupations, Except Sawmill

8355 Planing, Turning, Shaping and Related Wood Machining Occupations

8356 Inspecting Occupations, Wood Machining

8357 Wood Sanding Occupations

8359 Wood Machining Occupations, n.e.c.

837 CLAY, GLASS, STONE AND RELATED MATERIALS MACHINING OCCUPATIONS

8370 Foremen/women, Clay, Glass, Stone and Related Materials Machining Occupations

8371 Cutting and Shaping Occupations: Clay, Glass, Stone and Related Materials

8373 Abrading and Polishing Occupations: Clay, Glass, Stone and Related Materials

8376 Inspecting Occupations: Clay, Glass, Stone and Related Materials Machining

8379 Clay, Glass, Stone and Related Materials Machining Occupations, n.e.c.

839 OTHER MACHINING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

8390 Foremen/women, Other Machining and Related Occupations

8391 Engravers, Etchers and Related Occupations

8393 Filing, Grinding, Buffing, Cleaning and Polishing Occupations, n.e.c.

8395 Patternmakers and Mouldmakers, n.e.c.

8396 Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Machining, n.e.c.

8399 Other Machining and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 85 – PRODUCT FABRICATING, ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OCCUPATIONS

851/852 FABRICATING AND ASSEMBLING OCCUPATIONS, METAL PRODUCTS, N.E.C.

8510 Foremen/women, Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, Metal Products, n.e.c.

8511 Engine and Related Equipment Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, n.e.c.

8513 Motor Vehicle Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, n.e.c.

8515 Aircraft Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, n.e.c.

8523 Industrial, Farm, Construction and Other Mechanized Equipment and Machinery Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, n.e.c.

8525 Business and Commercial Machines Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, n.e.c.

8526 Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Fabricating and Assembling Metal Products, n.e.c.

8527 Precision Instruments and Related Equipment Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, n.e.c.

8528 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Fabricating and Assembling Metal Products, n.e.c.

8529 Other Fabricating and Assembling Occupations, Metal Products, n.e.c.

853 FABRICATING, ASSEMBLING, INSTALLING AND REPAIRING OCCUPATIONS: ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

8530 Foremen/women, Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Occupations, Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment

8531 Electrical Equipment Fabricating and Assembling Occupations

8533 Electrical and Related Equipment Installing and Repairing Occupations, n.e.c.

8534 Electronic Equipment Fabricating and Assembling Occupations

8535 Electronic and Related Equipment Installing and Repairing Occupations, n.e.c.

8536 Inspecting and Testing Occupations: Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment

8537 Radio and Television Service Repairers

8538 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment

8539 Fabricating, Assembling, Installing and Repairing Occupations: Electrical, Electronic and Related Equipment, n.e.c.

854 FABRICATING, ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OCCUPATIONS, WOOD PRODUCTS

8540 Foremen/women, Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations, Wood Products

8541 Cabinet and Wood Furniture Makers

8546 Inspecting and Grading Occupations: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, Wood Products

8548 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, Wood Products

8549 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations, Wood Products, n.e.c.

855/856 FABRICATING, ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OCCUPATIONS: TEXTILE, FUR AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

8550 Foremen/women, Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations: Textile, Fur and Leather Products

8551 Patternmaking, Marking and Cutting Occupations: Textile, Fur and Leather Products

8553 Tailors and Dressmakers

8555 Furriers

8557 Milliners, Hat and Cap Makers

8561 Shoemaking and Repairing Occupations

8562 Upholsterers

8563 Sewing Machine Operators, Textile and Similar Materials

8566 Inspecting, Grading and Sampling Occupations: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, Textile, Fur and Leather Products

8568 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, Textile, Fur and Leather Products

8569 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations: Textile, Fur and Leather Products, n.e.c.

857 FABRICATING, ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OCCUPATIONS, RUBBER, PLASTIC AND RELATED PRODUCTS

8570 Foremen/women, Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations, Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

8571 Bonding and Cementing Occupations, Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

8573 Moulding Occupations, Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

8575 Cutting and Finishing Occupations, Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

8576 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

8578 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, Rubber, Plastic and Related Products

8579 Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations, Rubber, Plastic and Related Products, n.e.c.

858 MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

8580 Foremen/women, Mechanics and Repairers, Except Electrical

8581 Motor—Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers

8582 Aircraft Mechanics and Repairers

8583 Rail Transport Equipment Mechanics and Repairers

8584 Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repairers

8585 Business and Commercial Machine Mechanics and Repairers

8586 Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Equipment Repair, n.e.c.

8587 Watch and Clock Repairers

8588 Precision—Instrument Mechanics and Repairers

8589 Mechanics and Repairers, Except Electrical, n.e.c.

859 OTHER PRODUCT FABRICATING, ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OCCUPATIONS

8590 Foremen/women, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations

8591 Jewellery and Silverware Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations

8592 Marine Craft Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing

8593 Paper Product Fabricating and Assembling Occupations

8595 Painting and Decorating Occupations, Except Construction

8596 Inspecting, Testing and Grading Occupations: Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, n.e.c.

8598 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing, n.e.c.

8599 Other Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 87 – CONSTRUCTION TRADES OCCUPATIONS

871 EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

8710 Foremen/women, Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Occupations

8711 Excavating, Grading and Related Occupations

8713 Paving, Surfacing and Related Occupations

8715 Railway Section and Track Workers

8718 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Excavating, Grading, and Paving

8719 Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

873 ELECTRICAL POWER, LIGHTING AND WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT ERECTING, INSTALLING AND REPAIRING OCCUPATIONS

8730	Foremen/women, Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing Occupations
8731	Electrical Power Line Workers and Related Occupations
8733	Construction Electricians and Repair Workers
8735	Wire Communications and Related Equipment Installing and Repairing Occupations
8736	Inspecting and Testing Occupations: Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing
8738	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing
8739	Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing Occupations, n.e.c.

878/879 OTHER CONSTRUCTION TRADES OCCUPATIONS

8780	Foremen/women, Other Construction Trades Occupations
8781	Carpenters and Related Occupations
8782	Brick and Stone Masons and Tile Setters
8783	Concrete Finishing and Related Occupations
8784	Plasterers and Related Occupations
8785	Painters, Paperhangers and Related Occupations
8786	Insulating Occupations, Construction
8787	Roofing, Waterproofing and Related Occupations
8791	Pipefitting, Plumbing and Related Occupations, n.e.c.
8793	Structural—Metal Erectors
8795	Glaziers
8796	Inspecting and Testing Occupations, Construction, except Electrical
8798	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Other Construction Trades
8799	Other Construction Trades Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 91 - TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

911 AIR TRANSPORT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

9110	Foremen/women, Air Transport Operating Occupations
9111	Air Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers
9113	Air Transport Operating Support Occupations
9119	Air Transport Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

913 RAILWAY TRANSPORT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

9130	Foremen/women, Railway Transport Operating Occupations
9131	Locomotive Operating Occupations
9133	Conductors and Brake Workers, Railway
9135	Railway Transport Operating Support Occupations
9139	Railway Transport Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

915 WATER TRANSPORT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

9151	Deck Officers
9153	Engineer Officers, Ship
9155	Deck Crew, Ship
9157	Engine and Boiler-Room Crew, Ship
9159	Water Transport Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

917 MOTOR TRANSPORT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

9170	Foremen/women, Motor Transport Operating Occupations
9171	Bus Drivers
9173	Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs
9175	Truck Drivers
9179	Motor Transport Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

919 OTHER TRANSPORT AND RELATED EQUIPMENT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

9190 Foremen/women, Other Transport and Related Equipment Operating Occupations
9191 Subway and Street Railway Operating Occupations
9193 Rail Vehicle Operators, Except Rail Transport
9199 Other Transport and Related Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 93 – MATERIAL–HANDLING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

931 MATERIAL–HANDLING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

9310 Foremen/women, Material–Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c.
9311 Hoisting Occupations, n.e.c.
9313 Longshore Workers, Stevedores and Freight Handlers
9315 Material–Handling Equipment Operators, n.e.c.
9317 Packaging Occupations, n.e.c.
9318 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Material–Handling, n.e.c.
9319 Other Material–Handling and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 95 – OTHER CRAFTS AND EQUIPMENT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS

951 PRINTING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

9510 Foremen/women, Printing and Related Occupations
9511 Typesetting and Composing Occupations
9512 Printing Press Occupations
9513 Stereotyping and Electrotyping Occupations
9514 Printing–Engraving, Except Photoengraving Occupations
9515 Photoengraving and Related Occupations
9517 Bookbinding and Related Occupations
9518 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, Printing and Related Activities
9519 Printing and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

953 STATIONARY ENGINE AND UTILITIES EQUIPMENT OPERATING AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

9530 Foremen/women, Stationary Engine and Utilities Equipment Operating and Related Occupations

9531 Power Station Operators

9533 Stationary Engine and Auxiliary Equipment Operating and Maintaining Occupations

9535 Water and Sanitation Utilities Equipment Operating Occupations

9537 Pumping and Pipeline Equipment Operating Occupations

9539 Stationary Engine and Utilities Equipment Operating and Related Occupations, n.e.c.

955 ELECTRONIC AND RELATED COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

9550 Foremen/women, Electronic and Related Communications Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

9551 Radio and Television Broadcasting Equipment Operators

9553 Telegraph Operators

9555 Sound and Video Recording and Reproduction Equipment Operators

9557 Motion—Picture Projectionists

9559 Electronic and Related Communications Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

959 OTHER CRAFTS AND EQUIPMENT OPERATING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

9590 Foremen/women, Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

9591 Photographic Processing Occupations

9599 Miscellaneous Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations, n.e.c.

MAJOR GROUP 99 – OCCUPATIONS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

991 OCCUPATIONS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

9910 Supervisors and Foremen/women, n.e.c.

9916 Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations, n.e.c.

9918 Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work, n.e.c.

9919 Other Occupations, n.e.c.

APPENDIX B

S.I.C. Codes

(Standard Industrial Classification Codes)

The following table is a complete list of industrial groups and classes taken directly from Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Revised 1970, (Catalogue 12—501), published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In earlier sections of this report, the major industrial groups' names were used. For a description of each industry, readers should refer to the above—mentioned manual.

LIST OF GROUPS AND CLASSES

Ind.
No.

DIVISION 1 – AGRICULTURE

MAJOR GROUP 1 – EXPERIMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FARMS

001 Experimental and University Farms
003 Institutional Farms

MAJOR GROUP 2 – FARMS (EXCEPT EXPERIMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FARMS)

011 Livestock and Livestock Combination Farms
013 Field Crop and Field Crop Combination Farms
015 Fruit and Vegetable Farms
017 Other Crop and Livestock Combination Farms
019 Miscellaneous Specialty Farms

MAJOR GROUP 3 – SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO AGRICULTURE

021 Services Incidental to Agriculture

DIVISION 2 – FORESTRY

MAJOR GROUP 1 – LOGGING

031 Logging

MAJOR GROUP 2 – FORESTRY SERVICES

039 Forestry Services

Ind.
No.

DIVISION 3 – FISHING AND TRAPPING

MAJOR GROUP 1 – FISHING

041	Fishing

MAJOR GROUP 2 – FISHERY SERVICES

045	Fishery Services

MAJOR GROUP 3 – HUNTING AND TRAPPING

047	Hunting and Trapping

DIVISION 4 – MINES (INCLUDING MILLING), QUARRIES AND OIL WELLS

MAJOR GROUP 1 – METAL MINES

051	Placer Gold Mines
052	Gold Quartz Mines
057	Uranium Mines
058	Iron Mines
059	Miscellaneous Metal Mines

MAJOR GROUP 2 – MINERAL FUELS

061	Coal Mines
064	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

Ind.
No.

MAJOR GROUP 3 — NON-METAL MINES (EXCEPT COAL MINES)

071	Asbestos Mines
072	Peat Extraction
073	Gypsum Mines
079	Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mines

MAJOR GROUP 4 — QUARRIES AND SAND PITS

083	Stone Quarries
087	Sand Pits or Quarries

MAJOR GROUP 5 — SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO MINING

096	Contract Drilling for Petroleum
098	Other Contract Drilling
099	Miscellaneous Services Incidental to Mining

DIVISION 5 — MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MAJOR GROUP 1 — FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES

101	Meat and Poultry Products Industries
102	Fish Products Industry
103	Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries
104	Dairy Products Industry
105	Flour and Breakfast Cereal Products Industry
106	Feed Industry
107	Bakery Products Industries
108	Miscellaneous Food Industries
109	Beverage Industries

Ind. No.	
	MAJOR GROUP 2 — TOBACCO PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
151	Leaf Tobacco Processors
153	Tobacco Products Manufacturers
	MAJOR GROUP 3 — RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
162	Rubber Products Industries
165	Plastics Fabricating Industry, n.e.s.
	MAJOR GROUP 4 — LEATHER INDUSTRIES
172	Leather Tanneries
174	Shoe Factories
175	Leather Glove Factories
179	Luggage, Handbag and Small Leather Goods Manufacturers
	MAJOR GROUP 5 — TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
181	Cotton Yarn and Cloth Mills
182	Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills
183	Man-made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth Mills
184	Cordage and Twine Industry
185	Felt and Fibre Processing Mills
186	Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry
187	Canvas Products, and Cotton and Jute Bags Industries
188	Automobile Fabric Accessories Industry
189	Miscellaneous Textile Industries
	MAJOR GROUP 6 — KNITTING MILLS
231	Hosiery Mills
239	Knitting Mills (except Hosiery Mills)

Ind. No.	
	MAJOR GROUP 7 — CLOTHING INDUSTRIES
243	Men's Clothing Industries
244	Women's Clothing Industries
245	Children's Clothing Industry
246	Fur Goods Industry
248	Foundation Garment Industry
249	Miscellaneous Clothing Industries
	MAJOR GROUP 8 — WOOD INDUSTRIES
251	Sawmills, Planing Mills and Shingle Mills
252	Veneer and Plywood Mills
254	Sash, Door and Other Millwork Plants
256	Wooden Box Factories
258	Coffin and Casket Industry
259	Miscellaneous Wood Industries
	MAJOR GROUP 9 — FURNITURE AND FIXTURE INDUSTRIES
261	Household Furniture Manufacturers
264	Office Furniture Manufacturers
266	Miscellaneous Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturers
268	Electric Lamp and Shade Manufacturers
	MAJOR GROUP 10 — PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
271	Pulp and Paper Mills
272	Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers
273	Paper Box and Bag Manufacturers
274	Miscellaneous Paper Converters

Ind. No.	
	MAJOR GROUP 11 — PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
286	Commercial Printing
287	Platemaking, Typesetting and Trade Bindery Industry
288	Publishing Only
289	Publishing and Printing
	MAJOR GROUP 12 — Primary Metal Industries
291	Iron and Steel Mills
292	Steel Pipe and Tube Mills
294	Iron Foundries
295	Smelting and Refining
296	Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding
297	Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding
298	Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, n.e.s.
	MAJOR GROUP 13 — METAL FABRICATING INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES)
301	Boiler and Plate Works
302	Fabricated Structural Metal Industry
303	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Industry
304	Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry
305	Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers
306	Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers
307	Heating Equipment Manufacturers
308	Machine Shops
309	Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries
	MAJOR GROUP 14 — MACHINERY INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY)
311	Agricultural Implement Industry
315	Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers
316	Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Manufacturers
318	Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers

Ind. No.	
	MAJOR GROUP 15 – TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES
321	Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Manufacturers
323	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers
324	Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers
325	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers
326	Railroad Rolling Stock Industry
327	Shipbuilding and Repair
328	Boatbuilding and Repair
329	Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers
	MAJOR GROUP 16 – ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
331	Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances
332	Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric and Non-Electric)
333	Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures
334	Manufacturers of Household Radio and Television Receivers
335	Communications Equipment Manufacturers
336	Manufacturers of Electrical Industrial Equipment
338	Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable
339	Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products
	MAJOR GROUP 17 – NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
351	Clay Products Manufacturers
352	Cement Manufacturers
353	Stone Products Manufacturers
354	Concrete Products Manufacturers
355	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers
356	Glass and Glass Products Manufacturers
357	Abrasives Manufacturers
358	Lime Manufacturers
359	Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries

Ind. No.	
	MAJOR GROUP 18 – PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
365	Petroleum Refineries
369	Miscellaneous Petroleum and Coal Products Industries
	MAJOR GROUP 19 – CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
372	Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers
373	Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins
374	Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines
375	Paint and Varnish Manufacturers
376	Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds
377	Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations
378	Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals
379	Miscellaneous Chemical Industries
	MAJOR GROUP 20 – MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
391	Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries
392	Jewellery and Silverware Industry
393	Sporting Goods and Toy Industries
397	Signs and Displays Industry
399	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, n.e.s.

DIVISION 6 – CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

	MAJOR GROUP 1 – GENERAL CONTRACTORS
404	Building Construction
406	Highway, Bridge and Street Construction
409	Other Construction

Ind.
No.

MAJOR GROUP 2 – SPECIAL–TRADE CONTRACTORS

421	Special–Trade Contractors

DIVISION 7 – TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND OTHER UTILITIES

MAJOR GROUP 1 – TRANSPORTATION

501	Air Transport
502	Services Incidental to Air Transport
503	Railway Transport
504	Water Transport
505	Services Incidental to Water Transport
506	Moving and Storage, Used Goods, Uncrated
507	Other Truck Transport
508	Bus Transport, Interurban and Rural
509	Urban Transit Systems
512	Taxicab Operations
515	Pipeline Transport
516	Highway and Bridge Maintenance
517	Miscellaneous Services Incidental to Transport
519	Other Transportation

MAJOR GROUP 2 – STORAGE

524	Grain Elevators
527	Other Storage and Warehousing

Ind.
No.

MAJOR GROUP 3 — COMMUNICATIONS

543	Radio and Television Broadcasting
544	Telephone Systems
545	Telegraph and Cable Systems
548	Post Office

MAJOR GROUP 4 — ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES

572	Electric Power
574	Gas Distribution
576	Water Systems
579	Other Utilities

DIVISION 8 — TRADE

MAJOR GROUP 1 — WHOLESALE TRADE

602	Wholesalers of Farm Products
606	Wholesalers of Coal and Coke
608	Wholesalers of Petroleum Products
611	Wholesalers of Paper and Paper Products
612	Wholesalers of General Merchandise
614	Wholesalers of Food
615	Wholesalers of Tobacco Products
616	Wholesalers of Drugs and Toilet Preparations
617	Wholesalers of Apparel and Dry Goods
618	Wholesalers of Household Furniture and Furnishings
619	Wholesalers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories
621	Wholesalers of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies
622	Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment
623	Wholesalers of Machinery and Equipment, n.e.s.
624	Wholesalers of Hardware, Plumbing and Heating Equipment

Ind. No.	
625	Wholesalers of Metal and Metal Products, n.e.s.
626	Wholesalers of Lumber and Building Materials
627	Wholesalers of Scrap and Waste Materials
629	Wholesalers, n.e.s.

MAJOR GROUP 2 — RETAIL TRADE

631	Food Stores
642	General Merchandise Stores
652	Tire, Battery and Accessories Stores
654	Gasoline Service Stations
656	Motor Vehicle Dealers
658	Motor Vehicle Repair Shops
663	Shoe Stores
665	Men's Clothing Stores
667	Women's Clothing Stores
669	Clothing and Dry Goods Stores, n.e.s.
673	Hardware Stores
676	Household Furniture and Appliance Stores
678	Radio, Television and Electrical Appliance Repair Shops
681	Drug Stores
691	Book and Stationery Stores
692	Florists' Shops
694	Jewellery Stores
695	Watch and Jewellery Repair Shops
696	Liquor, Wine and Beer Stores
697	Tobacconists
699	Retail Stores, n.e.s.

DIVISION 9 – FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

MAJOR GROUP 1 – FINANCE INDUSTRIES

Ind. No.	
701	Banks and Other Deposit Accepting Establishments
703	Other Credit Agencies
705	Security Brokers and Dealers (including Exchanges)
707	Investment and Holding Companies
715	Canadian Offices of Canadian–Incorporated Companies Classified as Non–Canadian

MAJOR GROUP 2 – INSURANCE CARRIERS

721	Insurance Carriers

MAJOR GROUP 3 – INSURANCE AGENCIES AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

735	Insurance and Real Estate Agencies
737	Real Estate Operators

DIVISION 10 – COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES

MAJOR GROUP 1 – EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES

801	Kindergartens and Nursery Schools
802	Elementary and Secondary Schools
803	Schools of Art and of the Performing Arts
804	Vocational Centers, Trade Schools and Business Colleges
805	Post–Secondary Non–University Educational Institutions
806	Universities and Colleges
807	Libraries, Museums and Other Repositories
809	Education and Related Services, n.e.s.

Ind. No.	
	MAJOR GROUP 2 — HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES
821	Hospitals
822	Related Health Care Institutions
823	Offices of Physicians and Surgeons
824	Offices of Para—medical Personnel (Practitioners)
825	Offices of Dentists
826	Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, n.e.s.
827	Miscellaneous Health Services
828	Welfare Organizations
	MAJOR GROUP 3 — RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
831	Religious Organizations
	MAJOR GROUP 4 — AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
841	Motion Picture Theatres
842	Motion Picture Production and Distribution
843	Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlours
844	Golf Clubs and Country Clubs
845	Theatrical and Other Staged Entertainment Services
849	Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services
	MAJOR GROUP 5 — SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
851	Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers
853	Computer Services
855	Security and Investigation Services
861	Offices of Accountants
862	Advertising Services
863	Offices of Architects
864	Engineering and Scientific Services
866	Offices of Lawyers and Notaries
867	Offices of Management and Business Consultants
869	Miscellaneous Services to Business Management

Ind. No.	
	MAJOR GROUP 6 – PERSONAL SERVICES
871	Shoe Repair Shops
872	Barber and Beauty Shops
873	Private Households
874	Laundries, Cleaners and Pressers (except Self–service)
876	Self–service Laundries and Dry Cleaners
877	Funeral Services
879	Miscellaneous Personal Services
	MAJOR GROUP 7 – ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES
881	Hotels and Motels
883	Lodging Houses and Residential Clubs
884	Camping Grounds and Trailer Parks
886	Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
	MAJOR GROUP 8 – MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES
891	Labour Organizations and Trade Associations
893	Photographic Services, n.e.s.
894	Automobile and Truck Rental
895	Machinery and Equipment Rental
896	Blacksmithing and Welding Shops
897	Miscellaneous Repair Shops
898	Services to Buildings and Dwellings
899	Miscellaneous Services, n.e.s.

Ind. No.

DIVISION 11 – PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE

MAJOR GROUP 1 – FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

902 Defence Services

909 Other Federal Administration

MAJOR GROUP 2 – PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

931 Provincial Administration

MAJOR GROUP 3 – LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

951 Local Administration

MAJOR GROUP 4 – OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICES

991 Other Government Offices

DIVISION 12 – INDUSTRY UNSPECIFIED OR UNDEFINED

999 Canadian–Incorporated Companies Classified as Non–Canadian

000 Unspecified or Undefined

APPENDIX C

Questionnaire

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

CONFIDENTIAL
when completed

NGS - 06

SURVEY OF 1976 GRADUATES
of Post Secondary Programs

Interviewer's name

	Date	Start Time	Finish Time	Result	Telephone Number
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

2 FINAL RESULTS OF TRACE *(Mark one only)*

Contacted and interviewed	01 ○	
Contacted but refused	02 ○	END.
Already contacted *(duplicate)*	03 ○	END.
Absent for duration of survey	04 ○	END.
Unlisted number	05 ○	END.
No answer	06 ○	END.
Can't be reached by phone	07 ○	END.
Unable to trace	08 ○	END.
Other	09 ○	END.
No longer living in Canada	10 ○	END.

Specify ____________ ☐☐☐ Enter code

3 Hello, I am -------- from Statistics Canada; We are conducting a survey of 1976 graduates. This survey will provide educational planners with information about the success of graduates in finding employment. All your answers are strictly confidential and will be used only for statistical purposes. I would appreciate your cooperation in answering some questions.

4 First, I would like to ensure that certain administrative information is correct. Did you obtain a ——(read line 18)—— in 1976?

Yes, obtained in 1976 and no correction required	1 ○	*Go to 7*
Yes, obtained in 1976 but correction required	2 ○	*Go to 5*
No, did not obtain in 1976	3 ○	*Go to 6*

5 CORRECTION FROM ITEM 4 *(if necessary)*

Bachelors or First Professional Degree	1 ○	*Go to 7*
Masters Degree	2 ○	*Go to 7*
Doctorate Degree	3 ○	*Go to 7*
Diploma or Certificate	4 ○	*Go to 7*

6 Did you complete the requirements for that ——(read line 18)—— in 1976? By "complete the requirements", I mean, for example, write the last exam, or submit the last paper or report, or defend your thesis.

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ **End interview.**

7 In what month did you complete the requirements for that ——(read line 18)——? By "complete the requirements", I mean, for example, write the last exam, or submit the last paper or report, or defend your thesis.

☐☐ Month 1975 1 ○ 1976 2 ○

8 What was the major field of study or specialization for your ——(read line 18)——? ***(If two, enter both)***

____________ ☐☐☐☐ Enter code

____________ ☐☐☐☐ Enter code

8-3400-34.1:29-03-78

"Authority-Statistics Act, Chapter 15 Statutes of Canada 1970 - 71 - 72."

9 What was the normal length in years, of the educational program leading to this —(read line 1B)—?

Year(s) ☐ *If less than 1 year, enter* **1**

10 Did you take this educational program for the purpose of meeting specific employment or career objectives?

Yes ¹○ No ²○

11 Was work experience a prerequisite for completing the requirements of this educational program?

Yes ¹○ No ²○

12 During the term in which you completed the last of the requirements for this —(read line 1B)—, were you enrolled as a full-time or as a part-time student?

Full time ¹○ *Go to* **14** Part time ²○

13 Were you ever enrolled as a full-time student in this program?

Yes ¹○ No ²○

14 NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT ANY WORK EXPERIENCE YOU MAY HAVE HAD.

15 For approximately how many years did you work full-time prior to completion of the requirements for your —(read line 1B)—? By "full-time", I mean usually worked 30 hours or more per week.

Never worked full-time	¹○	*Go to* **17**
Less than 1 year	²○	*Go to* **16**
1 – 2 years	³○	
3 – 4 years	⁴○	*Go to* **17**
5 – 6 years	⁵○	
7 years or more	⁶○	
Don't know	⁷○	

16 Did any of these jobs last for a period of 6 consecutive months or more?

Yes ¹○ No ²○

8-3400-34.1

17 Now I would like to ask you about your work experience between the time you completed the requirements for your —(read line 1B)— and May 31, 1978.

First I will ask you what you did during that entire period of —(enter number from date scale)— months.

A	TOTAL MONTHS ☐☐
B	MONTHS WORKED
C	A-B

TO THE INTERVIEWER *: Enter total number of months in Box A*

18 In how many of these months did you have a job for pay or profit?

Month(s) ☐☐ *If "none", enter* **00** *and go to* **27**

TO THE INTERVIEWER *: Enter number of months in Box B*

19 In how many of these —(read Box B)— months did you have a full-time job?

Month(s) ☐☐ *If "none", enter* **00** *and go to* **21**

20 When did you start working at the first full-time job you held after completing the requirements for your —(read line 1B)—?

☐☐ Month 19☐☐ Year

21 **INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**

- If answer to item **18** is equal to total months in item **19** .... ¹○ *Go to* **24**
- Otherwise ²○ *Go to* **22**

22 **INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**

Enter answer to item **18** ___ ___ Month(s)
Enter answer to item **19** ___ ___ Month(s)
Calculate the difference ___ ___ Month(s)

23 In how many of the (remaining) —(item 22)— months would you have preferred to work full-time?

Month(s) ☐☐ *If "none", enter* **00**

24 **INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM**

- If Box A is equal to Box B ¹○ *Go to* **29A**
- Otherwise ²○ *Go to* **25**

25 **You indicated you worked —(read Box B)— months out of the —(read Box A)— months covering the period between completing the requirements and May 31, 1978. In the remaining —(read Box C)— months, were you looking for a job at any time?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○ *Go to* **29A**

26 **In how many of these remaining —(read Box C)— months were you looking for a job?**

Month(s) ☐☐ *Go to* **29B**

27 **Did you look for a job at any time during these —(read Box A)— months?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○ *Go to* **49**

28 **In how many of these —(read Box A)— months did you look for a job?**

Month(s) ☐☐ *Go to* **29B**

29 **A. In order to obtain any job you held after the completion of the requirements for your —(read Box 1B)— did you . . . *(read categories aloud)***

B. In order to find a job during these months, did you . . . *(read categories aloud)*

(Mark as many as apply)

	No	Yes	Did you receive a job offer as a result of . . .
a) Use PUBLIC employment agencies (e.g. Canada Employment Centres (Manpower))?	¹¹○	¹²○ →	¹³○
b) Use PRIVATE employment agencies?	²¹○	²²○ →	²³○
c) Use university or college placement agencies?	³¹○	³²○ →	³³○
d) Check with professional associations or unions?	⁴¹○	⁴²○ →	⁴³○
e) Contact previous employers directly?	⁵¹○	⁵²○ →	⁵³○
f) Contact other employers directly?	⁶¹○	⁶²○ →	⁶³○

29 **(continued)**

	No	Yes	Did you receive a job offer as a result of . . .
g) Get assistance or referrals from instructors?	⁷¹○	⁷²○ →	⁷³○
h) Get assistance or referrals from friends or relatives?	⁸¹○	⁸²○ →	⁸³○
i) Place or answer ads?	⁹¹○	⁹²○ →	⁹³○

30 **NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMILAR QUESTIONS ABOUT THREE SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS.**

31 **Approximately 1 month after completing the last of the requirements for your —(read Box 1B)— did you have a job for pay or profit?**

Yes ¹○ ↓ *Go to* **33** No ²○ Don't know ³○

32 **Had you accepted a full-time job for pay or profit to start at a definite date in the future?**

Yes ¹○ *Go to* **34** No ²○ *Go to* **35**

33 **Was that job a full-time or a part-time job?**

Full time ¹○ Part-time ²○

34 **Was that job with a previous employer?**

Yes ¹○ *Go to* **37** No ²○ *Go to* **37**

35 **Were you looking for a job for pay or profit at that time?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○ *Go to* **37**

36 **Were you looking for a full-time job?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○

37 **NEXT, LET'S TALK ABOUT YOUR WORK EXPERIENCE DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 28 TO JUNE 3, 1978.**

38 **Did you have a job for pay or profit during that week?**

Yes ¹○ *Go to* **43** No ²○

39 **Had you accepted a full-time job for pay or profit to start at a definite date in the future?**

Yes ¹○ *Go to* **44** No ²○

40 **Were you looking for a job for pay or profit during that week?**

Yes 1○ No 2○ *Go to* **42**

41 **Were you looking for a full-time job?**

Yes 1○ *Go to* **49** No 2○ *Go to* **49**

42 **What was the main reason you did not look for a job that week?** ***(Do NOT read categories aloud. / Mark one only)***

- Own illness or disability 01○
- Personal or family responsibilities 02○
- Going to school 03○
- No longer interested in finding a job 04○
- Waiting for recall *(to former job)* 05○
- Had already found a new job 06○
- Waiting for replies from employer 07○
- Could not find the kind of job wanted 08○
- Discouraged with looking 09○
- Other reason 10○
- No reason given 11○

} *Go to* **49**

43 **Was that job a full-time or a part-time job?**

Full time 1○ Part time 2○

44 **For whom were you working at that job?** ***(Name of business, government dept. or agency, or person.)***

____

____

45 **What kind of business, industry or service was this?** ***(Give full description : e.g. paper-box mfg., retail-shoe store.)***

____

______________________________ ☐☐☐

For office use only

46 **What kind of work were you doing?** ***(Give full description : e.g. posting invoices, selling shoes.)***

Don't know 1○ **OR**

____

______________________________ ☐☐☐☐

For office use only

47 **If you were to work at that job for the 12 months of 1978, approximately what would be your gross annual earnings?**

- Less than $3,000 01○
- $ 3,000 to $ 3,999 02○
- $ 4,000 to $ 4,999 03○
- $ 5,000 to $ 5,999 04○
- $ 6,000 to $ 6,999 05○
- $ 7,000 to $ 7,999 06○
- $ 8,000 to $ 8,999 07○
- $ 9,000 to $ 9,999 08○
- $10,000 to $10,999 09○
- $11,000 to $11,999 10○
- $12,000 to $13,999 11○
- $14,000 to $15,999 12○
- $16,000 to $17,999 13○
- $18,000 to $19,999 14○
- $20,000 to $21,999 15○
- $22,000 to $23,999 16○
- $24,000 to $24,999 17○
- $25,000 to $26,999 18○
- $27,000 or more 19○
- *Don't know* 20○

48 **In that job, were you a paid worker, self-employed or an unpaid family worker?**

- Paid worker 1○ *Go to* **50**
- Self employed 2○
- Unpaid family worker 3○

} *Go to* **49**

49 **Do you think the educational program you completed for your** ——(read line 18)—— **was intended to prepare you for a specific job or career?**

Yes 1○ No 2○ Don't know 3○

Go to **67**

50 **Did you have a permanent position or a temporary position with that employer?** ***(Read definitions of "Permanent" and "Temporary")***

Permanent position 1○
* *(There was no indication that the job would end at some definite point in time e.g. hired permanently with no specified term.)*

Temporary position 2○
* *(There was a definite indication that the job would terminate at some specified point in time e.g. hired for a 6 month term.)*

51 **Have you left that job since June 3, 1978?**

Yes 1○ No 2○ *Go to* **53**

8-3400-34.1

52 **Did you leave that job in order to obtain a more satisfactory job?**

Yes ¹○ *Go to* **55** No ²○ *Go to* **55**

53 **Are you considering leaving that job within the next 3 months?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○ *Go to* **55**

54 **Are you considering leaving that job in order to obtain a more satisfactory job?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○

55 **When you were selected for that job, what minimum educational qualifications did your employer specify as a requirement for it? *(Mark one only)***

Bachelors or First Professional Degree ⁰¹○
Masters Degree ⁰²○
Doctorate Degree ⁰³○
University Diploma or Certificate ⁰⁴○
College Diploma or Certificate / 1 - 2 years ⁰⁵○
College Diploma or Certificate / 3 - 4 years ⁰⁶○
Some post-secondary education ⁰⁷○
High school completion or less ⁰⁸○
No qualification specified ⁰⁹○ } *Go to* **59**
Don't know ¹⁰○ *Go to* **60**

56 **Did the employer specify that it was essential for this qualification to be in a specific field or fields of study?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○ *Go to* **59**

57 **Was your ——(read line 18)—— in this or any of these specific field(s) of study?**

Yes ¹○ *Go to* **59** No ²○

58 **Do you have any other educational qualifications in this or any of these specific field(s) of study?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○

59 **Would you say that the minimum educational requirements specified by your employer for that job were too high, too low or about right?**

Too high ¹○
About right ²○
Too low ³○
Don't know / No opinion ⁴○

60 **Did the employer specify that related work experience was essential for that job?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○

61 **Considering the duties and responsibilities of that job, how satisfied were you with the salary you received? Would you say that you were . . . *(read categories aloud)***

Very satisfied ¹○
Satisfied ²○
Not very satisfied ³○
Not at all satisfied ⁴○
Don't know / No opinion ⁵○

62 **Now considering all facets of that job, how satisfied were you with it generally? Would you say that you were . . . *(read categories aloud)***

Very satisfied ¹○
Satisfied ²○
Not very satisfied ³○
Not at all satisfied ⁴○
Don't know / No opinion ⁵○

63 **Do you think that the work experience you were getting in that job will improve your career prospects?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○ Don't know/ No opinion ³○

64 **Do you think the educational program you completed for your ——(read line 18)—— was intended to prepare you for a specific job or career?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○ ↓ *Go to* **66** Don't know ³○ ↓ *Go to* **66**

65 **Was that job one for which your educational program was designed?**

Yes ¹○ *Go to* **67** No ²○

66 **In that job, did you use any of the skills acquired through the educational program which led to your ——(read line 18)——?**

Yes ¹○ No ²○

8-3400-34.1

67 Given your experience since completing the requirements for your ——— read line 18 ——— would you have selected the same educational program?

Yes 1○ Go to 69   No 2○   Don't know / No opinion 3○ Go to 69

68 Which of the following would you have selected? *(Read categories aloud)*

- A different program leading to a university degree 1○
- A different program leading to a university certificate or diploma 2○
- A different program leading to a college certificate or diploma 3○
- No post-secondary program 4○
- Other 5○
- *Don't know / No opinion* 6○

69 In general how important is it to you that a job be related to your field of study or specialization? Would you say that it is . . . *(read categories aloud)*

- Very important 1○
- Important 2○
- Not very important 3○
- Not at all important 4○
- *Don't know / No opinion* 5○

70 Do you plan to enrol at a Canadian post-secondary institution in the next 2 years?

Yes 1○   No 2○ Go to 72   Don't know 3○ Go to 72

71 Do you plan to enrol in order to improve your job or career prospects?

Yes 1○   No 2○   Don't know 3○

72 NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR STUDENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS DURING THE FIRST FULL WEEK OF OCTOBER 1977.

73 During that week were you enrolled as a student at a Canadian post-secondary institution?

Yes 1○   No 2○ Go to 76

74 Were you enrolled as a full-time or as a part-time student?

Full time 1○ Go to 76   Part time 2○

75 Were you enrolled because you were working towards a degree, diploma or certificate?

Yes 1○   No 2○

76 During that week, did you have a job for pay or profit?

Yes 1○ Go to 80   No 2○   Don't know 3○ Go to 81

77 Had you accepted a full-time job for pay or profit to start at a definite date in the future?

Yes 1○ Go to 81   No 2○

78 Were you looking for a job for pay or profit during that week?

Yes 1○   No 2○ Go to 81

79 Were you looking for a full-time job?

Yes 1○ Go to 81   No 2○ Go to 81

80 Was that job a full-time or a part-time job?

Full time 1○   Part time 2○

81 FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF.

82 What is your year of birth?

19☐☐
Year

83 What is your marital status?

- Single *(never married)* 1○
- Married / Common law 2○
- Widowed, separated or divorced 3○

84 Are you a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant?

Yes 1○   No 2○

END INTERVIEW.

TO THE INTERVIEWER : Complete questions 85 to 87.

8-3000-34.1

CODING ITEMS FOR INTERVIEWER:

85 **Sex of respondent:**

Male ¹○ Female ²○

86 **Province or territory in which respondent was interviewed:**

Newfoundland	¹⁰○
Prince Edward Island	¹¹○
Nova Scotia	¹²○
New Brunswick	¹³○
Quebec	²⁴○
Ontario	³⁵○
Manitoba	⁴⁶○
Saskatchewan	⁴⁷○
Alberta	⁴⁸○
British Columbia	⁵⁹○
Yukon	⁶⁰○
North West Territories	⁶¹○

87 **Length of interview:**

Minutes ☐☐

88 **Language of interview:**

English ¹☑ French ²○

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